Nepos (C).

# CORNELII NEPOTIS VITÆ EXCELLENTIUM IMPERATORUM:

CUM

Verſione Anglicâ, in qua Verbum de Verbo, quantum fieri potuit, redditur, NOTIS quoque Anglicis, & INDICE Locupletiſſimo.

OR,

# *CORNELIUS NEPOS*'s LIVES OF THE Excellent Commanders.

WITH

An *Engliſh* Tranſlation as Literal as poſſible, with *Engliſh* NOTES, and a Large INDEX.

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*By* JOHN CLARKE, *Maſter of the Publick* Grammar-School *in* Hull.

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In Purſuance of the METHOD of Teaching the LATIN Tongue, laid down by him in his *Eſſay upon EDUCATION.*

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*LONDON:*

Printed for *A. Bettesworth* at the *Red-Lyon* in *Pater-noſter Row*, *J. Mack-Euen* at *Buckanan*'s *Head* againſt St. *Clement*'s Church in the *Strand*; and Sold by *T. Ryles* in *Hull*, and *T. Hammond*, *Jun.* in *York*, MDCCXXIII.



# CORNELII NEPOTIS

VITA

EXCELLENTIUM IMPERATORUM:

# ATTICUS.

# THE PREFACE.

WHoever duly conſiders the *Vulgar Management of Youth in our Grammar-Schools*, will perhaps ſee Cauſe to wonder, that amidſt the Noble Endeavours, for the *Advancement of Learning*, a Right *Method of Education* has been, in a Manner, wholly overlook'd. Whilſt the Great Men in the Commonwealth of Letters have been buſily and ſucceſsfully employ'd in improving and carrying on the ſeveral Arts and Sciences, they have neglected what was equally neceſſary, the Care of Youth: Had this been as duly attended as the Importance of the Matter required, their Labours would have been of vaſtly more Uſe to Mankind. Grammars and Notes upon Authors we have in Abundance indeed, and more by far than are good for any Thing; yet theſe, where they are uſeful, are only ſo to ſuch as have made a conſiderable Progreſs in the Latin Tongue, but Beginners are left wholly without any proper Helps, nay ſo far from being provided with them, that the World has hitherto been inſenſible of the Neceſſity of them. Our Great Men have thought Things of this Kind below their Notice: There was more Fame and Credit to be got by Writing for Men than Children, and therefore the latter have been ſtrangely neglected.

As the Courſe of Life I have been engaged in, has obliged me to turn my Thoughts this Way, I have ſome time ago publiſh'd my Notions as to this Matter, in a little

*Treatiſe entitled,* An Eſſay upon the Education of Youth in Grammar-Schools, *wherein the Uſefulneſs and Neceſſity of Literal Tranſlations of the eaſier Authors of the Latin Tongue for the Uſe of Beginners is pretty fully treated of. A ſmall Share of Senſe and Conſideration might, in my Opinion, be ſufficient to convince any one of that Uſefulneſs and Neceſſity; but if the Reader wants Satisfaction, I muſt refer him to that Treatiſe, for I care not to give my ſelf the Trouble of repeating over again, what I have there ſaid. The Caſe is ſo very plain, and the Practice of our Schools ſo very abſurd, that whatever Men may think now, I am of Opinion, Poſterity, when the World is grown wiſer, with reſpect to the Buſineſs of Education (if we may ſuppoſe any Memory of the preſent Method ſhould be convey'd to future Generations) will be a little ſurpriz'd at the Weakneſs of their Forefathers. And if Foreigners have in this Caſe no better Management amongſt them than we have; the Want of Care and Thought in a Matter of ſuch vaſt Importance, as the Education of Youth undoubtedly is, is a Reproach to the Age we live in, and will e'er long, be thought ſo, whatever ſome inconſiderate People may now judge of the Matter.*

*The following Tranſlation of* Cornelius Nepos *is almoſt every where Literal, and therefore the Reader is not to expect the Language of it ſhould be very ſmooth or Polite. All that know any Thing of the Latin Tongue, know how widely the Diction, or Manner of Expreſſion in that Language differs from that of our own, and how hard it is in a Tranſlation from the Latin, to keep any thing cloſe to the Letter of the Original, without being barbarous, or unintelligible. My Engliſh is, I hope, neither unintelligible, nor abſolutely barbarous; but if it appears here and there ſomewhat awkard, ſtiff, or unfaſhionable, it was impoſſible it ſhould be otherwiſe, without taking a Freedom utterly inconſiſtent with the Deſign.*

*This Performance is in the firſt Place, and principally intended, for ſuch Boys, as are not able to read the Author at all without Help; and for ſuch, if I have been ſo happy, as to acquit my ſelf but tolerably well in it, I am*

*ſure*

ſure it will be very helpful, and ſave abundance of Time, that muſt otherwiſe be thrown away, in toſſing over the Leaves of a Dictionary, to little or no Purpoſe. The Notes are in Engliſh, becauſe otherwiſe they would have been wholly uſeleſs to thoſe, for whoſe Benefit they were chiefly intended. I have oftentimes wonder'd at the Fancy of loading the eaſier Claſſicks with a vaſt Lumber of Latin Notes, where thoſe that could read the Author at all, would but ſeldom want Help, and thoſe that could not, would be able to read the Notes no more than the Text. Tho' this be as plain as any Thing can be, yet the Jeſt of Writing Latin Notes for Beginners has been carried ſo far, that a learned Iriſhman has muffled up poor Eraſmus in his Colloquies with a large Cumberſome Dreſs of that Kind. The ſame Gentleman will perhaps do as much in Time for Æſop and Cordery, nay he ſeems to lye under ſome Obligation to it, if he will go thorough ſtitch with his Work, and render his Method of Education compleat.

2. This Book is deſign'd likewiſe for the Uſe of ſuch, as having got a pretty good Inſight into the Latin Tongue at School, but through Diſuſe have forgot it, and are deſirous to recover it again; which may be done with a great deal of Eaſe, by the Help of this, and ſome other Claſſick Authors, to be publiſh'd in the ſame Manner. One Hour or two employ'd that Way every Day, for a Year together, will bring ſuch to read Proſe with Eaſe and Pleaſure; after which the Poets will not be difficult for them to underſtand, by the Help of ſuch Notes, as they are publiſh'd with: So that I am not wholly without Hopes, I may have done a Piece of acceptable Service to ſuch Gentlemen, as are deſirous to regain the Skill they had acquired in the Latin Tongue at School, but have ſince loſt it. Few grown People will ever have the Patience to hammer out ſuch a Language as the Latin, by the Help of a Dictionary. That would require more Time, than any one in Ten thouſand either can, or will ſpare: But in this Way of Proceeding, the regaining the Latin Tongue will but be a new Kind of Diverſion, the World has hitherto been unacquainted with. The Time they need to employ that Way, is leſs than thoſe who

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*are the moſt taken up with Buſineſs, uſually ſpend upon their Pleaſures. If ſuch therefore ſhall think fit to encourge this Way of publiſhing the Claſſicks, I ſhall, if God give me Life and Health, take Care to ſupply them with ſuch as are moſt proper for their Purpoſe, with all convenient Speed.*

3. *The Book is not only deſign'd for the lower Forms in a School, to bring them readily and eaſily to the Reading of the Latin Proſe-Authors, but likewiſe for the higher Forms, and ſuch as can read them pretty well, without any ſuch Help, as well to bring them to a more compleat and perfect Acquaintance with them in the moſt expeditious Manner, as likewiſe to an Imitation of their Stile, by reading the Tranſlation into the Orignal Latin of the Author. And indeed, I do not think there is any other Way to bring Boys at School to any thing of a tolerable Latin Stile, but this. Conſtant Converſation, with a little Help from Grammar, is, in my Judgment, the beſt, and moſt eaſy Method of attaining to a ready and proper Uſe of any Foreign Language. But very little can be done in the Way of Converſation at School. For to confine the Boys to the talking of Latin amongſt themſelves, before they know any thing almoſt of the Language, is ridiculous, and the moſt effectual Means, that could poſſibly be thought of, to prevent their ever Speaking or Writing it, with any tolerable Exactneſs and Propriety; the Speaking of a Language any one has learn'd to ſpeak pretty well, is the Way to be ſure to retain it, as likewiſe to uſe it with greater Fluency and Freedom; but that is not what we are here enquiring after, but a Method of attaining a tolerable Propriety in the Writing and Speaking of Latin. This I never yet knew done, ſo much as in one ſingle Inſtance, in any School, that has come within the Reach of my Knowledge, or indeed any Thing like it. Nay, I have talk'd with very ingenious Men, and good Judges, becauſe Perſons of conſiderable Experience in that Way, who look'd upon the bringing of Boys at School to a true Latin Stile, wholly impracticable. Tho' I will not ſay ſo, yet it is certainly a Matter of very great Difficulty, and I queſtion very much, whether any Method that can be taken with them,*

*will*

*will be found generally ſucceſsful, or in any reaſonable Time, beſides this I here recommend. All the Grammar indeed neceſſary for the Purpoſe may eaſily be taught them, but when that's done, the main of the Difficulty is ſtill behind, as every one is ſenſible that knows any thing of the Latin Tongue. A ready Uſe of proper Terms, and of proper Phraſes or Forms of Expreſſion upon all Occaſions ſeems hardly attainable in any reaſonable Time, or the longeſt Term of the Continuance of Boys at Grammar Schools, but in the Method I propoſe. Literal Tranſlations they are to begin with, and after they have gone through four or five Authors, in the Method of reading ſuch Tranſlations into the very Original Latin of the Authors, they are to be advanc'd to Tranſlations of greater Freedom, wherein the Propriety, Elegance, and Beauty of their Engliſh Tongue is kept to with the ſtricteſt Regard. This Method of proceeding is next to Converſation, and has in one Reſpect, the Advantage of it, becauſe they will thus be ſupplied with better Latin for their Engliſh, as oft as they want it, than any, even the greateſt Maſters of the Latin Tongue could pretend to furniſh them with, in the Way of Converſation. And tho' I may, I believe, without Vanity pretend to underſtand the Latin Tongue, as well as a great many of my Profeſſion, yet I am not aſhamed to own, that I expect to receive a great deal of Benefit my ſelf, from this Way of uſing the Books I propoſe to publiſh according to the preſent Model. It is certainly the moſt ready, expeditious Method that can be taken at School, to furniſh the Mind with a Plenty of Words, and a Variety of Phraſes and Expreſſions for the ſame Senſe; and that without any Danger of Error, which the Uſe of Dictionaries and Phraſe-Books would be attended with: For none indeed can receive any great Benefit from them, for the Writing of Latin, but ſuch as are good Judges in the Language, and are well acquainted with the Idiom thereof already.*

4. *The Claſſicks publiſh'd in this Method, will likewiſe be of great Uſe to ſuch Foreigners, as underſtand Latin, and have a Mind to learn the Engliſh Tongue.*

*I would not have the Reader miſtake my recommending the Uſe of literal Tranſlations of the Claſſick Authors, for the ſeveral Purpoſes above mention'd, for a Commendation of my preſent*

*preſent Performance. It was never ſo intended by me in the leaſt. It may be very true that the Claſſicks literally tranſlated by a ſkillful Hand, may be highly uſeful, upon all thoſe Accounts; and yet as true, that I am not equal to ſuch an Undertaking. Whether I am or no, muſt be left to the Judgment of the Learn'd, by whoſe Verdict I am content the Matter ſhould be determined. But I am ſomewhat ſuſpicious the Unlearn'd will be the moſt forward to Cenſure. And perhaps a pert Undergraduate will be able to find more Faults in a ſingle Life, than his Tutor in them all put together. But I am very little concern'd about the Cenſure of ſuch Sort of Worthies. The Eſteem of Men of true Learning, Virtue, and Candour, I ſhall ever value above every Thing, but thoſe noble Qualifications themſelves; but as for the Sneers and Reflections of ſuch as may be deſtitute of them, I deſpiſe them, juſt as much, as I value the Former.*

*I muſt deſire my Reader to take Notice, that ſuch Words as I found neceſſary or convenient to inſert in the Tranſlation, either to render the Senſe more clear, or the Engliſh more ſmooth, that have none to anſwer them in the Original, are in a different Character.*

*If any one, otherwiſe ſatisfied in my Performance, but prejudiced againſt this Method of Proceeding with Boys (for there are unaccountable People in the World) will but pleaſe to make Tryal of it for one half Year, in which Time, at the worſt, it can do no great Harm, if he does not find his Account in it, very much to his own Satisfaction, he has my Conſent to think, and ſpeak of me, as hardly as he pleaſes, and the Nature of the Thing will juſtify: Let me paſs with him for a Fool, that have given myſelf a great deal of Pains to no Purpoſe, I neither expect nor deſire any Quarter. But if a Boy ſhall be found to go effectually and ſucceſsfully through the whole Book, in this Method, in leſs Time than without the Help here provided for him, he could poſſibly read a fourth Part of it, (to ſpeak within compaſs) I hope I may then be thought to deſerve Thanks for what I have already done, and Encouragement, for what I further Deſign in the ſame Method.*

*I have*

*I have prefix'd before the Lives,* Gerard Voſſius's *Account of our Author, as I do not deſign it for the Reading of Boys at School in the Way of Leſſon; but to gratify the Curioſity of ſuch as may be deſirous to know ſomething of the Life and Character of the Author they read, many of which may not be able to underſtand the Latin of* Voſſius, *I have tranſlated it with more freedom, than I was at Liberty to take with* Cornelius Nepos. *I ſhall in Time, if I meet with Encouragement, publiſh a Claſſick Author or two with Tranſlations of the like Kind with this of* Nepos's *Life, and may perhaps relieve* SUETONIUS *from the Abuſe put upon him by ſome late Tranſlators.*

## GER. JOANNES VOSSIUS, DE CORNELIO NEPOTE.

*Cornelius Nepos & ante Cæſaris dictaturam, & eo dictatore, & poſtea vixit. Hieronymus in Chronico Euſebiano refert illum ad annum Auguſti quartum. Nec cuiquam repugnem, colligenti inde, tum demum divulgare ea cœpiſſe opera, quibus maxime inclaruit. Padi erat accola, teſte Plinio lib.* iii. *cap.* xviii. *unde Catullo epigrammate primo Italus; Auſonio autem, epiſt.* xxiv. *Gallus vocatur. Nempe quia Italia Tranſpadana diceretur Gallia Togata. De urbe patria quicquam ſe habere comperti, negat Elias Vinetus in Auſon. Idyll.* vii. *At Veronenſem fuiſſe, in Leandri Alberti Italia lego: uti & in Coſmographia optimi atque amiciſſimi quondam viri, Pauli Merulæ. Imo ex Veronenſium hiſtoricorum ſyllabo (quem doctiſſimus ampliſſimuſque Alexander Becellus, Veronenſis Urbis Cancellarius, fecit, ac illuſtriſſimus Comes, Fernandus Nogarola, vir ut genere, ita literarum*

## GERARD VOSSIUS's LIFE OF CORNELIUS NEPOS.

Cornelius Nepos lived before and under the Dictatorſhip of Cæſar, and after it too. Jerom in Euſebius's Chronicle places him under the fourth Year of Auguſtus's Reign. Nor ſhall I much diſpute it with any one, that may from thence pretend to infer, that he begun at that Time to publiſh the Works, he was afterwards ſo very famous for. He lived nigh the Po, as appears from Pliny, B. 3. ch. 18. For which Reaſon he is called by Catullus in his firſt Epigram an Italian, and by Auſonius in his 24th Epiſtle a Gaul, becauſe that Part of Italy beyond the Po was called Gallia Togata. Elias Vinetus upon the 7th Idyllium of Auſonius tells us, he was never able to make any Diſcovery as to the Place of his Nativity. But I find in Leander Albertus's Account of Italy, that he was a Native of Verona, as likewiſe in the Coſmography of that very worthy Gentleman, and formerly my very good Friend Paul Merula. Nay further I perceive from a Collection of the Hiſtorians of Verona, (which that very

*terarum ſtudio nobiliſſimus, cum* v. cl. *Laurentio Pignotio, atque is mecum, communicavit) intelligo, natum fuiſſe Nepotem in Hoſtilia; qui Veronenſium vicus eſt, Tacito, Plinio, Caſſiodoro, & Antonino in Itinerario memoratus, hodieque Eccleſiaſticæ Veronenſium juriſdictioni ſubditus. Hiſtoricus hic Ciceronis amicus familiaris a Gellio vocatur lib.* xv. *cap.* xxviii. *Chronica ſcripſiſſe, teſtis eſt idem Gellius lib.* xxvi. *cap.* xxi. *In his pro triplici tempore,* ἀδήλῳ, μυθικῷ, καὶ ἱστορικῷ, *(de quibus ex Varrone, & aliis, libro de arte hiſtorica diximus, tres videtur ſcripſiſſe libros; ac ſingulis unius temporis narrationem eſſe complexus. Sane tres libros feciſſe Nepotem, quibus omne ævum comprehenderit, liquido teſtatur Catullus initio Hendecaſyllaborum. Nec hiſtoricum tempus ab eo ſolum eſſe tractatum, judicio eſt illud Auſonii:* Apologos Titiani, & Nepotis Chronica, quaſi alios apologos (nam & ipſa inſtar fabularum ſunt) ad nobilitatem tuam miſi. *Item ex eo, quod Tertullianus in Apologetico adverſus gentes (ubi eum inter antiquitatum commentatores diſertim reponit) dicit, haut aliud Saturnum, quam hominem, promulgaſſe. Quod etiam Lactantius tradit lib.* i. *cap.* xiii. *Reliquit præterea libros illuſtrium virorum, quorum Gellius*

very learned and honourable Perſon Alexander Becellus, Chancellor of Verona made, and the moſt illuſtrious Count Fernand Nogarola, a Gentleman as conſiderable for his Learning as Quality, communicated to the famous Laurentius Pignotius, from whom I had the Favour of a Sight of it) I perceive, I ſay, that Nepos was born in Hoſtilia, which is a Village in the Territory of Verona, mentioned by Tacitus, Pliny, Caſſiodorus, and Antoninus in his Itinerary, and is at this Day ſubject to the Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction of Verona. Our Hiſtorian is called by Gellius, B. 15. ch. 28. an intimate Friend of Cicero, and that he writ a Chronicle, we have the Teſtimony of the ſame Gellius, B. 26. ch. 21. And agreeably to that Triple Diviſion of Time into uncertain, fabulous, and hiſtorical (of which I have given an Account out of Varro and others, in my Treatiſe of the Art of writing Hiſtory) he ſeems to have divided it into three Books, and in each of theſe, to have compriſed a Narrative of each reſpective Time. For, that Nepos writ three Books, in which he comprehended the whole Series of Time, Catullus in the Beginning of his Hendecaſyllaba, declares in expreſs Terms; and that the hiſtorical Time was not the ſole Subject of his Chronicle, appears pretty plain from this Paſſage in Auſonius. *I have ſent to your Highneſs the Apologues of Titian, and*

*lius meminit lib.* xi. *cap.* viii. *& Servius in* 1. *Æn. Eorum librum* i. xv. *&* xvi. *citat Chariſius. Ex his habemus viginti duos exterarum gentium imperatores. Cæteris libris egiſſe de Romanis hæc ejus verba oſtendunt in extrema Hannibalis vita:* Sed nos tempus eſt hujus libri facere finem, & Romanorum explicare imperatores: quo facilius, collatis utrorumque factis, qui viri præferendi ſint, poſſit judicari. *Operis ejus genuina inſcriptio patet ex ultimis hiſce præfationis verbis:* Quare ad propoſitum veniamus, & in hoc exponemus libro Vitas Excellentium Imperatorum. *Præter Imperatores ſeorſim exaraſſe librum de regibus, argumento hic erunt, quæ Timoleontis vitæ ſubdit:* Hi fere fuere Greciæ gentis duces, qui memoria digni videantur, præter reges. Namque eos attingere nolumus, quod omnium res geſtæ ſeparatim ſunt relatæ. Neque tamen hi admodum ſunt multi. *Externi imperatores, quos habemus, Æmilii eſſe Probi, a multis creduntur. Qui error inde provenit, quod librario id fuerit nomen, qui vitas eas partim ſua, partim patris & matris manu ſcriptas, Theodoſio obtulit. Hoc ita eſſe, oſtendunt verſiculi, qui vitis iſtis præmitti in MSS. ſolent. Ac*

*Nepos's Chronicle, as containing another Set of Apologues (for they are indeed no better than Fables)* as likewiſe from what Tertullian in his Apology againſt the Gentiles (when he expreſly reckons him amongſt the Writers of Antiquities) ſays, that he made Saturn to be no more than a Man. Which Account Lactantius likewiſe gives of him. B. 1. ch. 12. He left beſides the Lives of ſeveral Illuſtrious Men, which Gallius makes mention of, B. 11. ch. 8. and Servius on the 1ſt Æneid. Chariſius quotes the 1ſt, 15th, and 16th Book; of theſe we have 22 Commanders of Foreign Nations. And that in his other Books he treated of the Romans, theſe Words of his in the latter End of Annibal's Life ſufficiently ſhew. *But it's now time for us to put an End to this Book, and give you the Lives of the Roman Commanders, that by comparing the Actions of both, the Readers may judge, which ought to have the Preference.* The proper Title of this Work appears plainly from theſe concluding Words of his Preface. *Wherefore we ſhall now proceed to the Execution of our Deſign, and in this Book give an Account of the Lives of the excellent Commanders.* That he writ the Lives of ſeveral Kings, beſides theſe Commanders, is plain from the Words following the Life of Timoleon. *Theſe were in a Manner all the Greek Commanders worth our Notice, beſides Kings; for we had no Deſin of meddling with*

*Ac nec Æmilium, nec Theodoſiani ævi quemquam, eorum eſſe librorum auctorem, abunde arguit pura & Romana dictio. Opinetur aliquis, ut Trogus ab Juſtino, ita ab Æmilio, qui ſub Theodoſio vixit, in compendium eſſe redactum Nepotem: Sed aliud ſuadet operis concinnitas, & illa præfandi ratio, quæ eſt in Epaminondæ vita, ac in Pelopida inprimis, ubi brevitatem juſtam pollicetur. Attamen ſententia hæc, licet erronea, minus periculi habeat, dummodo extra controverſiam maneat, Æmilium omnia de puriſſimis Nepotis fontibus hauſiſſe. Sane Tulliani eſſe ævi ſcriptorem, neque alium quam Nepotem; tum veterum aliquot librorum indicio cognoſcitur; tum etiam, quod ad Pomponium Atticum (cujus idem rogatu de vita Catonis librum fecit) vitæ iſtæ ſcribantur: utcunque id in quarto miſcellaneorum ſuorum neget Hieronymus Magius; qui ipſa Nepotis præfatione ſatis refellitur. Accedit & altera ratio. Nam his in libris ea legere eſt, quæ opus hoc ſcriptum eſſe clamant, quo tempore Pompeius, & Cæſar, plus poterant, quam libera in Rep. expediret. Ea Lambinus loca congeſſit, ut nihil attinedt illa hic reponere. Nec libris iſtis de viris illuſtribus ſolum perſecutus eſt excellentes*

*with them, having already writ their Lives by themſelves, and they are not indeed many in Number.* The foreign Commanders we have, are thought by many to be the Work of Æmilius Probus. The Occaſion of which Miſtake was, that the Librarian was ſo called who preſented the Emperor Theodoſius with theſe Lives, writ in Part by himſelf, and Part by his Father and Mother: That this is ſo, is evident from the Verſes, which in the Manuſcript Copies are uſually prefix'd before theſe Lives. But the Purity of the Diction which is truly Roman, ſufficiently proves that neither Æmilius nor any one elſe in the Days of Theodoſius was the Author of theſe Books. Some perhaps may think, that as Trogus was abridg'd by Juſtin, ſo was Nepos too by this Æmilius, who lived in the Times of Theodoſius: But the Neatneſs of the Work, and what he ſays in entering upon the Life of Epaminondas, and that of Pelopidas eſpecially, where he promiſes to be conciſe, will not allow us to think ſo. But however, this Opinion, tho' erroneous, is of no dangerous Conſequence, ſo long as it is beyond all Diſpute that Æmilius took every Thing from Nepos. And indeed, that the Writer was Cotemporary with Tully, and no other than Nepos, appears ſufficiently, as well from the Teſtimony of ſome old Authors, as the Dedication of the Work to Pomponius Atticus (at whoſe Requeſt

*lentes imperatores: ſed etiam commentationibus claros. Quod argumentum ſignat B. Hieronymus, præfatione de ſcriptoribus Eccleſiaſticis, ubi Nepotem inter eos refert, quorum exemplo acturus ſit de iis, qui ſcribendo claruerunt. Egit autem Nepos, tum de Græcis auctoribus; tum de Latinis. De Græcis, colligo inde, quod in Dionis vita dicat, librum ſe feciſſe de illuſtribus hiſtoricis: in quo inter alia tractarit de Philiſto hiſtorico. De Latinis, argumento ſunt plurima. Nam de Terentio egiſſe, ex Suetonio ſcimus in Terentii vita, Donato perperam tributa. Adhæc primum de vita Ciceronis librum Gellius citat lib.* xv. *cap.* xxviii. *Eoque ex opere fragmentum Hieronymus adfert epiſt. ad Pammachium. Imo veriſimile eſt, inde eſſe, tum vitam T. Pomponii Attici, quæ exſtat, tum vitam Catonis, quam iſtis claudit verbis:* Hujus de vita, & moribus, plura in eo libro perſecuti ſumus, quem ſeparatim de eo fecimus, rogatu Titi Pomponii Attici. Quare ſtudioſos Catonis ad illud volumen relegamus: *Aperte indicat, eo nunc de Catone brevius ſe agere, quia ſeparatim de eodem ſcripſerit. Ergo vita illa Catonis, quam paucis perſtrictam habemus, majoris pars*

queſt the ſame Perſon too writ the Life of Cato) notwithſtanding Hieronymus Magius denies it in the 4th Book of his Miſcellanies, who is ſufficiently confuted by the very Preface of Nepos. We have likewiſe another Proof of it: For ſeveral Paſſages in the Book moſt plainly evince, that it was writ at the Time when the Power of Pompey and Cæſar was grown to a Heighth dangerous to the Publick Liberty. Lambinus has collected the Paſſages to that Purpoſe, and therefore I need not produce them here. Nor in his Lives of Illuſtrious Men did he confine himſelf to ſuch alone as excelled in the Military Way; but likwiſe took in thoſe that had render'd themſelves famous by their Writings, as appears from Jerom's Preface to his Account of the Eccleſiaſtical Writers, where he reckons Nepos among the Preſidents he ſhould follow in his Account of ſuch as had been famous for Writing. Nepos treated as well of the Greek as the Latin Authors. As to the Greek, I go upon what he ſays in the Life of Dion, where he tells us, he had writ a Book of the moſt conſiderable Hiſtorians, in which, amongſt others, he had given an Account of Philiſtus the Hiſtorian. As to the Latin Authors, it is many Ways evident: For we learn from Suetonius's Life of Terence, falſly aſcribed to Donatus, that he had given an Account of that Author. Gellius too quotes the firſt Book of the Life of Cicero, in the 28th

ch.

*pars eſt voluminis, in quo Romanorum complurium vitæ continerentur. Et ſane in antiquiſſimo codice Oberti Gifanii ante vitam Attici legebantur hæc verba;* Ex libro Cornelii Nepotis de Latinis hiſtoricis. *Reliquit etiam Exemplorum libros, quos citant* Gellius *lib.* vii. *cap.* xviii. *&* Chariſius *lib.* i. *Alia quoque ejuſdem laudant veteres; ſed non item que ad hiſtoriam pertinent. Nam ex epiſtola ejus ad Ciceronem quædam* Lactantius *adfert lib.* iii. *Inſtit. Divin. cap.* xv. *Quemadmodum & Ciceronis ad Nepotem epiſtolæ meminit* Tranquillus *in* Julio *cap.* lv. *Ammianus* Marcellinus *initio libri* xxv. *ac* Priſcianus *lib.* viii. *Imo & ſecundum Ciceronis epiſtolarum librum ad Nepotem* Macrobius *citat lib.* ii. *Saturn. cap.* i. *Quod ſi quis fragmenta omnia Nepotis deſideret, longe iis colligendis priorum vicit induſtriam* Andreas Schottus. Hermolaus Barbarus, *caſtigationibus in* Plinii *lib.* xv. *cap.* xxix. *cenſet libellum de viris illuſtribus, qui* Plinio tribui ſolet, Cornelii Nepotis *eſſe, haut* Plinii, *atque id veteribus codd. adſtrui poſſe, aſſeverat. Etiam* Jani *hæc* Parrhaſii *ſententia fuit.* Utrius *ſit, dubitari ait* Vinetus, *nec ea*

ch. of his 15th B. And Jerom in his Epiſtle to Pammachius produces a Quotation from that Work. Nay it is likely that the Life we have of T. Pomponius Atticus, was taken from thence as well as that of Cato, which he cloſes with theſe Words: *We have given a larger Account of his Life and Behaviour in that Book we publiſh'd of him alone, which thoſe that are deſirous to be more fully acquainted with Cato may conſult if they pleaſe.* He plainly declares the Reaſon why the Account he there gives of Cato is ſo brief, to be his having publiſh'd his Life by itſelf before. *Wherefore, the ſhort Life of Cato we have is the Part of a bigger Volume, wherein were contain'd the Lives of ſeveral other Romans.* And indeed the following Words were read in a moſt ancient Book of Obertus Gifanius, before the Life of Atticus. *From Cornelius Nepos's Book of the Latin Hiſtorians.* He left behind him likewiſe Books of Examples, which Gellius quotes B. 7. ch. 18. and Chariſius B. 1. The Antients commen'd other Works of his too, that were not hiſtorical. For Lactantius produces ſomething out of an Epiſtle of his to Cicero, in the 15th Chap. of the 3d Book of his Divine Inſtitutions, as Tranquillus in the 55th Chapter of Julius Cæſar's Life makes mention of an Epiſtle of Cicero's to Nepos, as do likewiſe Ammianus Marcellinus in the Beginning of the 25th Book, and Priſcian B. viii. Macrobius too B. 2. ch. 1. of his Saturnalia,

quotes

*ea de re ſtatuere quicquam auſus eſt. Imo aliqui, aut Suetonium, aut Tacitum, eſſe auctorem putarunt: ut indicat Gyraldus dialogiſmo* xxvi. *Sed omnino ſunt Sexti Aurelii Victoris: ut ſatis nunc conſtat ex editione Andreæ Schotti. Non dubito interim, quin pleraque ex Nepote Victor deſumſerit. Nam quod Ludovicus Vives liv.* v. *de tradendis diſciplinis, Nepotem ait de Græcis ſolum ducibus ſcripſiſſe: id ſatis refellitur verbis Nepotis antea adductis. Vir doctiſſimus, Io. Maria Catanæus, commentario in Plinii librum* iv. *epiſt.* xxviii. *quæ ad Severum ſcripta eſt, etiam Daretem Phrygium a Nepote tranſlatum arbitratur. Nempe decepit eum vulgaris ἐπιγραφή. Attamen & hic aqua hæret Vineto, notis in Auſon. Idyll.* vii. *Negat eſſe, qui certi aliquid de tralatione hac, auſit affirmare. Atqui omnes, quibus ullum in hiſce litteris judicium eſt, ſatis vident, nec Daretem illum eſſe genuinum: nec dictionem ejus Auguſtæam ſapere ætatem; ſed recentiorem multo. Nepotem autem Cæſ. Auguſti obliſſe ævo, Plinius teſtatur, lib.* ix. *cap.* xxxix. *Atque hoc fortaſſe impulit Genebrardum, ut putaret, eum nato jam Chriſto ſuperſtitem fuiſſe: qui & Jacobum Gualterium, cum primum*

quotes the 2d Book of Cicero's Epiſtles to Nepos. But if any has a Fancy to ſee all the Fragments of Nepos, Andreas Schottus has in his Collection of them far exceeded the Induſtry of all that went before him. Hermolaus Barbarus in his Emendations upon Pliny B. 15. ch. 29. thinks that the Book of Illuſtrious Men, which is uſually aſcribed to Pliny, is Cornelius Nepos's and not Pliny's, and pretends to ſay, that the Thing may be proved from old Manuſcripts; which likewiſe was the Opinion of Janus Parrhaſius. Vinetus ſays, it is doubted which of them was the Author, and durſt not take upon him to determine the Point. Nay ſome have been of Opinion that Suetonius or Tacitus was the Author, as Gyraldus informs us in his 26th Dialogue, but it is certainly Sextus Aurelius Victor's, as is now ſufficiently manifeſt from the Edition of Andreas Schottus. I doubt not however, but he borrow'd moſt of what he has from Nepos. For what Ludovicus Vives ſays in his 5th Book *De Tradendis Diſciplinis*, that Nepos writ only of the Grecian Generals, is ſufficiently confuted by the Words of Nepos quoted above. A very learned Gentleman John Maria of Catana, in his Commentary upon the 28th of the 4th Book of Pliny's Epiſtles which was writ to Severus, ſays, that Dares Phrygius was tranſlated by Nepos. The vulgar Title it ſeems deceived him. Yet here again Vinetus is at a Loſs,

and

*primum tabulas ederet Chronographicus, in eam ſententiam pertraxit. Sed Nepotem eo uſque ætatem prorogaſſe, nemo temere dixerit, qui tanti eum in litteris nominis jam Tulli, Attici, Catulli temporibus, fuiſſe cogitarit.*

and pretends to ſay, that whether that Tranſlation was Nepos's, or no, cannot with any thing of Certainty be determined. But all that have any thing of Taſte in this Kind of Literature, ſee plainly that Dares is a ſpurious Piece, and that the Stile is nothing like that of the Age of Auguſtus, but is much later. But Pliny informs us B. 9. ch. 39, that Nepos died in Auguſtus's Reign. And it was this perhaps made Genebrard think that Nepos was living at the Birth of Chriſt, who likewiſe drew over James Gualterius, when he firſt publiſh'd his Chronological Tables, to his Opinion. But ſcarce any one ſure, will pretend to ſay, that Nepos lived till that Time, who conſiders, that he was a Perſon who made a conſiderable Figure for Learning, in the Days of Tully, Atticus, and Catullus.

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# CORNELII NEPOTIS *Excellentium Imperatorum* VITÆ, AD T. POMPONIUM ATTICUM.

## *Authoris* PRÆFATIO.

NON dubito fore pleroſque, Attice, qui hoc genus ſcripturæ leve, & non ſatis dignum ſummorum virorum perſonis judicent; quum relatum legent, quis muſicam docuerit Epaminondam; aut in ejus virtutibus commemorari, ſaltaſſe eum commode, ſcienterque tibiis cantaſſe. Sed hi erunt fere, qui expertes literarum Græcarum, nihil rectum, niſi quod ipſorum moribus conveniat, putabunt. Hi ſi didicerint, non eadem omnibus honeſta atque turpia, ſed omnia majorum inſtitutis judicari; non admirabuntur, nos in Grajorum virtutibus exponendis mores eorum

# *CORNELIUS NEPOS's* LIVES OF THE EXCELLENT COMMANDERS, To *T. Pomponius Atticus.*

## *The Author's* PREFACE.

*I Doubt not there will be a great many, Atticus, who will judge this Way of Writing too light, and not ſufficiently adapted to the Characters of theſe great Perſons, when they find it related, who taught Epaminondas Muſick; or reckoned among his fine Qualities, that he danc'd handſomely, or play'd well upon the Flute. But thoſe will be generally ſuch, as being unacquainted with the Greek Language, will think nothing right, but what is agreeable to their own Faſhions. If theſe People underſtand* once, *that the ſame things are not honourable and ſcandalous with all People, but that all things are judg'd of, by the Uſages of* our *Forefathers,*

rum ſequutos. Neque enim Cimoni fuit turpe, Athenienſium ſummo viro, ſororem Germanam habere in matrimonio; quippe quum cives ejus eodem uterentur inſtituto: at id quidem noſtris moribus nefas habetur. Laudi in Græcia ducitur adoleſcentulis quamplurimos habere amatores. Nulla Lacedæmoni tam eſt nobilis vidua, quæ non ad ſcenam ea mercede conducta. Magnis in laudibus tota fuit Græcia, victorem Olympiæ citari. In ſcenam vero prodire, & populo eſſe ſpectaculo, nemini in eiſdem gentibus fuit turpitudini. Quæ omnia apud nos partim infamia, partim humilia atque ab honeſtate remota ponuntur. Contra ea pleraque noſtris moribus ſunt decora, quæ apud illos turpia putantur. Quem enim Romanorum pudet uxorem ducere in convivium? aut cujus materfamilias non primum locum tenet ædium, atque in celebritate verſatur? Quod multo ſit aliter in Græcia, nam neque in convivium adhibetur niſi propinquorum; neque ſedet niſi in interiore parte

*they will not wonder, that we in relating the noble Qualifications of the Greeks, have follow'd their Faſhions. For it was not ſcandalous in Cimon, a very great Man amongſt the Athenians, to have his [a] own Siſter in Marriage, becauſe his Countrymen uſed the ſame Cuſtom. But that is accounted unlawful, according to our Uſage. It is reckon'd a* mighty *Commendation in Greece for young Men to have a great many Lovers. There is no Widow ſo noble at Lacedæmon, that will not go upon the Stage,* if *hired with a valuable Conſideration. It was reckoned amongſt the greateſt Glories, to be proclaim'd Conqueror at [b] Olympia; but to appear upon the Stage, and to be a Spectacle to the People, was a Scandal to no body in the ſame Nations. All which things are reckon'd with us partly infamous, partly mean, and far from honourable. On the other Hand, a great many things in our Cuſtoms are decent, which are thought ſcandalous amongſt them. For, which of the Romans is aſham'd to bring his Wife to a Feaſt? Or whoſe Wife has not the firſt Room in the Houſe, and converſes with Company? Which is quite otherwiſe in Greece;*

[a] That is, by the ſame Father, but not the ſame Mother, as appears from our Author himſelf in the Life of Cimon.

[b] Olympia is a Town of Elis, in the Weſt Parts of Peloponneſus, famous for the Games celebrated there every four Years, by a great Concourſe of People from all the Parts of Greece and other Places; and the Perſons victorious therein were received, upon their Return into their own Country, with the greateſt Honours. Theſe Games were inſtituted in the Year before Chriſt 776.

parte ædium, quæ γυναικωνῖτις appellatur: quo nemo accedit nisi propinqua cognatione conjunctus. Sed plura persequi tum magnitudo voluminis prohibet, tum festinatio, ut ea explicem quæ exorsus sum. Quare ad propositum veniemus, & in hoc exponemus libro vitas excellentium imperatorum.

*Greece; for she is neither admitted into a Feast, unless of Relations; nor sits, but in the inner Part of the House, which is called the Woman's Apartment, whither no body comes, unless ally'd to her by near Relation. But both the Smallness of the* intended *Volume, and also the Haste* I am in *to relate the things I have undertaken, permit me not to say more* to this Point. *Wherefore we shall come to our Purpose, and relate in this Book the Lives of the Excellent Commanders.*

I.

## MILTIADES, Cimonis Filius, Athenienſis.

### CAP. I.

MILTIADES Cimonis filius Athenienſis, quum & antiquitate generis, & gloria majorum, & ſua modeſtia, unus omnium maxime floreret; eaque eſſet ætate, ut non jam ſolum de eo bene ſperare, ſed etiam confidere cives poſſent ſui, talem futurum, qualem cognitum judicarunt; accidit, ut Athenienſes Cherſoneſum colonos vellent mittere. Cujus generis quum magnus numerus eſſet, & multi ejus demigrationis peterent ſocietatem: ex his delecti Delphos * deliberatum miſſi ſunt, qui conſulerent Apollinem, quo

I.

## MILTIADES, *the Son of* Cimon *the Athenian.*

### CHAP. I.

*WHEN Miltiades, the Son of Cimon the Athenian, made of all others the greateſt Figure, both for the Antiquity of his Family, and the Glory of his Anceſtors, and his own Modeſty; and was of that Age, that his Countrymen might now not only hope well of him, but even aſſure themſelves, he would be ſuch an one as they judg'd him upon Tryal. It happened that the Athenians had a Mind to ſend a Colony to the [a] Cherſoneſe. Of which Kind* of People, *as there was a a great Number, and many deſired a Share in this Expedition, ſome thoſe from amongſt them were*

---

* The Word *deliberatum* being taken here in an uncommon Senſe, thoſe that follow, *viz.. qui conſulerent Apollinem*, ſeem to have been put in the Margin by ſomebody, to explain the Meaning of *deliberatum*, and thence, through the Heedleſneſs of ſome Copyer of Books, to have crept into the Text; for without this Suppoſition, it will be hard, I doubt, to excuſe our Author from being guilty of an inſipid Tautology.

[a] Cherſoneſe is a Word originally Greek, ſignifying the ſame with *Peninſula* in Latin; that is, a Place almoſt ſurrounded with Water. The Cherſoneſe here meant was a Part of Thrace, lying along the Helleſpont.

quo potiſſimum duce uterentur. Nam tum Thraces eas regiones tenebant, cum quibus armis erat dimicandum. His conſulentibus nominatim Pythia præcepit, ut Miltiadem ſibi imperatorem ſumerent. Id ſi feciſſent, inceptа proſpera futura. Hoc oraculi reſponſo Miltiades cum delecta manu claſſe Cherſoneſum profectus, quum acceſſiſſet Lemnum, & incolas ejus inſulæ ſub poteſtatem redigere vellet Athenienſium, idque ut Lemnii ſua ſponte facerent, poſtulaſſet: illi irridentes reſponderunt, tum id ſe facturos, quum ille domo navibus proficiſcens, vento Aquilone veniſſet Lemnum. Hic enim ventus a ſeptentrionibus oriens, adverſum tenet Athenis proficiſcentibus. Miltiades morandi tempus non habens, curſum direxit quo tendebat, pervenitque Cherſoneſum.

CAP.

*were ſent to conſult the* [b] *Oracle what Leader they ſhould above others make uſe of. For the Thracians at that time had Poſſeſſion of thoſe Parts, with whom they were to fight* for it *with Arms. The Pythoneſs did expreſsly order thoſe that conſulted her, to take Miltiades to them as their Commander: If they did that, their Undertakings would be ſucceſsful. Upon this Anſwer of the Oracle, Miltiades with a choice Body of Men, going for the Cherſoneſe with a Fleet, after he was come up to* [c] *Lemnus, and deſirous to reduce the Inhabitants of that Iſland under the Power of the Athenians, had demanded that the Lemnians would do that of their own accord. They bantering* him, *replied, that they would then do it, when he coming by Ship from home, came to Lemnus with the Wind called Aquilo: for this Wind ariſing from the North, is full againſt thoſe that come from Athens. Miltiades having*

[b] The Oracles, of which ſuch frequent Mention is made in the Writings of the Ancients, were Anſwers given in the Temples of their Gods, to Queries about future Events. Theſe were given by the Prieſts, or ſometimes by a Prieſteſs, as here, and commonly in Verſe. Tho' theſe in the main were nothing but pure Impoſture, carried on by the Roguery of the Prieſts, in the Name of the Gods: Yet there are ſome Anſwers upon Record ſo very ſurprizing, as give Ground to ſuſpect, that evil Spirits were ſuffered ſometimes to interpoſe. The Greeks ſcarce ever undertook any Buſineſs of Importance, without conſulting this Oracle at Delphos, which was famous even in foreign Countries. Delphos was a Town in Achaia not far from the Corinthian Bay.

[c] Lemnus is an Iſland in the North Parts of the Ægean Sea.

CAP. II. Ibi brevi tempore, barbarorum copiis disjectis, tota regione, quam petierat, potitus, loca castellis idonea communivit: multitudinem, quam secum duxerat, in agris collocavit, crebrisque excursionibus locupletavit: neque minus in ea re prudentia, quam felicitate, adjutus est. Nam quum virtute militum deviciſſet hostium exercitus, summa æquitate res constituit: atque ipse ibidem manere decrevit. Erat enim inter eos dignitate regia, quamvis carebat nomine: neque id magis imperio quam justitia consequutus. Neque eo secius Atheniensibus, a quibus erat profectus, officia præstabat. Quibus rebus fiebat, ut non minus eorum voluntate perpetuo imperium obtineret, qui miserant, quam illorum cum quibus erat profectus. Chersoneso tali modo constituta Lemnum revertitur: & ex pacto postulat ut sibi urbem tradant. Illi enim dixerant, quum vento Borea domo profectus, eo perveniſſet, sese dedituros; se autem domum Cherſoneſi habere. Cares qui tum Lemnum incolebant, etsi præter opinionem res ceciderat; tamen non dicto, sed secunda fortuna adversariorum capti, resistere ausi non sunt,

*ving not time to stay, steered on his Course to the Place he was bound for, and came to the Cherſoneſe.*

*CHAP. II. There in a short Time, the Forces of the Barbarians being routed, having made himself Master of all the Country he went for, he fortified Places proper for Caſtles, ſettled the People which he had carried along with him in the Lands, and enriched them by frequent Excurſions: Nor was he leſs aſſiſted in that Matter by good Conduct, than good Fortune. For after he had by the Bravery of his Soldiers routed the Enemy's Armies, he ſettled Affairs with the greateſt Equity, and reſolv'd to continue in the ſame Place himſelf. For he was amongſt them* inveſted *with regal Authority, tho' he wanted the Name. Nor did he compaſs that more by his Command* in this Expedition, *than his Juſtice. Nor did he the leſs perform all Offices* of due Subjection *to the Athenians, from whom he had gone. By which means it came to paſs, that he held the Government without Intermiſſion, no leſs by the Conſent of thoſe who had ſent him, than of thoſe with whom he had gone. Having thus ſettled the Cherſoneſe, he returns to Lemnus, and demands according to their Promiſe, that they ſhould ſurrender up the City to him. For they had ſaid, that when coming from Home with a North Wind, he arrived there, they would ſurrender; but that he now had his Home*

at

sunt, atque ex insula demigrarunt. Pari felicitate cæteras insulas, quæ Cyclades nominantur, sub Atheniensium redegit potestatem.

CAP. III. Eisdem temporibus Persarum Rex Darius, ex Asia in Europam exercitu trajecto, Scythis bellum inferre decrevit: pontem fecit in Istro flumine, qua copias traduceret. Ejus pontis, dum ipse abesset, custodes reliquit principes, quos secum ex Ionia & Æolide duxerat: quibus singulis ipsarum urbium perpetua dederat imperia. Sic enim putavit facillime se Græca lingua loquentes, qui Asiam incolerent, sub sua retenturum potestate, si amicis suis oppida tuenda tradidisset: quibus, se oppresso, nulla spes salutis relinqueretur. In hoc fuit tum numero Miltiades, cui illa custodia crederetur. Hic quum crebri afferrent

*at the Chersonese. The [d] Carians who at that time inhabited Lemnus, altho' the Business had happened contrary to their Expectation; yet being not moved by their Promise, but the good Fortune of their Adversaries, durst not resist, and removed out of the Island. With the like good Fortune he reduced the other Islands, which are called Cyclades, under the Power of the Athenians.*

CHAP. III. *About the same time Darius King of the Persians, drawing an Army over out of Asia into Europe, resolv'd to make War upon the [e] Scythians. He made a Bridge over the River Ister, by which to draw his Troops over. He left the Princes which he had brought along with him from [f] Ionia and Æolis, Keepers of that Bridge, whilst he was away; to each of which he had given the perpetual Sovereignty of their* several *Cities. For thus he thought he should most easily keep under his Subjection, such as spoke Greek, that inhabited Asia, if he delivered up those Cities to be maintain'd by his Friends, to whom no Hopes of Security would be left, if he was conquered. Miltiades was then in this Number, to whom that Guard of the Bridge was in-*

Guard

[d] The Carians were a People in the South-West Parts of Asia Minor. Their Country was called Caria.

[e] The Inhabitants of the North of Europe and Asia were formerly called Scythians.

[f] Ionia and Æolis were Countries of Asia Minor, lying along the Coasts of the Ægean Sea.

ferrent nuncii, male rem gerere Darium, premique ab Scythis: Miltiades hortatus est pontis custodes, ne a fortuna datam occasionem liberandæ Græciæ dimitterent. Nam si cum iis copiis, quas secum transportaverat, interiisset Darius, non solum Europam fore tutam, sed etiam eos, qui Asiam incolerent Græci genere, liberos a Persarum futuros dominatione & periculo. Id & facile effici posse: Ponte enim rescisso, regem vel hostium ferro, vel inopia, paucis diebus interiturum. Ad hoc consilium quum plerique accederent, Histiæus Milesius, ne res conficeretur, obstitit, dicens: Non idem ipsis, qui summas imperii tenerent, expedire & multitudini, quod Darii regno ipsorum niteretur dominatio: Quo extincto ipsos potestate expulsos civibus suis pœnas daturos. Itaque adeo se abhorrere a cæterorum consilio, ut nihil putet ipsis utilius, quam confirmari regnum Persarum. Hujus quum sententiam plurimi essent sequuti, Miltiades non dubitans, tam multis consciis, ad regis aures consilia sua perventura, Chersonesum reliquit, ac rursus Athenas demigravit. Cujus ratio etsi non valuit, tamen magnopere est laudanda, quum amicior omnium libertati, quam suæ fuerit dominationi.

*trusted. Here, when frequent Messengers brought* Word, *that Darius managed his Business but badly, and was hard put to it by the Scythians; Miltiades advised the Keepers of the Bridge, that they would not let slip an Opportunity of delivering Greece given* them *by Fortune. For if Darius should perish with the Army which he had carried over with him, not only Europe would be safe, but likewise those, who being Greeks by Original inhabited Asia, would be free from the Dominion of the Persians, and* all *Danger; and that might easily be effected: For the Bridge being cut down, the King would in a few Days perish, either by the Enemy's Sword, or Want. When most of them came into this Advice, Histiæus the Mile an opposed* the Business, *that the thing was not done, saying, that the same thing was not expedient for them who had the Sovereignty* of their Cities, *and the People; that their Authority depended upon the Kingdom of the Persians, which being destroy'd, that they being deposed from their Office, would be punished by their Subjects. Wherefore, he was so far from agreeing to the Counsel of the rest, that he thought nothing was more advantageous to them, than the Establishment of the Kingdom of the Persians. As most of them follow'd his Advice, Miltiades not doubting, so many being privy* to the Matter, *that his Counsel would come to the King's Ears, quitted the Chersonese, and again remov'd*

CAP.

CAP. IV. Darius autem, quum ex Europa in Aſiam rediiſſet, hortantibus amicis, ut Græciam in ſuam redigeret poteſtatem, claſſem quingentarum navium comparavit, eique Datin præfecit & Artaphernem: hiſque ducenta peditum millia, & decem equitum dedit, cauſam interſerens, ſe hoſtem eſſe Athenienſibus, quod eorum auxilio Iones Sardes expugnaſſent, ſuaque præſidia interfeciſſent. Præfecti regii claſſe ad Eubœam appulſa, celeriter Eretriam ceperunt, omneſque ejus gentis cives abreptos, in Aſiam ad regem miſerunt. Inde ad Atticam acceſſerunt, ac ſuas copias in campum Marathona deduxerunt. Is abeſt ab oppido circiter millia paſſuum decem. Hoc tumultu Athenienſes tam propinquo, tamque magno permoti, auxilium nuſquam niſi a

*remov'd to Athens: Whoſe Advice, tho' it did not prevail, yet is mightily to be commended, ſince he was more a Friend to the Liberty of all, than his own Authority.*

*CHAP. IV. But Darius, after he had return'd out of Europe into Aſia, his Friends adviſing him to it, that he might reduce Greece under his Authority, fitted out a Fleet of Five Hundred Ships, and ſet Datis and Artaphernes over it, and gave them Two Hundred Thouſand Foot, and Ten Thouſand Horſe; alledging this Reaſon, that he was an Enemy to the Athenians, becauſe, by their Aſſiſtance, the [g] Ionians had taken [h] Sardis, and cut off his Garriſon. Theſe Admirals of the King, having brought up their Fleet to [i] Eubœa, quickly took Eretria, and ſent all the Natives of that Nation, being taken from thence, into Aſia to the King. After that they came to [k] Attica, and drew out their Troops into the Plain of Marathon, that is diſtant about Ten Miles from the Town of Athens. The Athenians being very much ſtartled at this Alarm, ſo near them, and ſo prodigious, ſought for Aſſiſtance no where,* C *but*

[g] The Ionians were a People of Aſia Minor, bordering upon the Ægean Sea, being a Colony of Greeks ſent thither by the Athenians, about 1044 Years before Chriſt.

[h] Sardis was the Metropolis of Lydia, a Country bordering upon Ionia to the Eaſtward.

[i] Eubœa is a large Iſland of the Ægean Sea, ſeparated from Achaia by a narrow Sea called the Euripus.

[k] Attica was the Country of the Athenians, in the Eaſt Parts of Achaia, lying along an Arm of the Ægean Sea, called the Saronick Bay.

a Lacedemoniis petiverunt: Philippidemque, cursorem ejus generis, qui hemerodromi vocantur, Lacedæmonem miserunt, ut nunciaret quam celeri opus esset auxilio. Domi autem creati decem Prætores, qui exercitui præessent: in eis Miltiades. Inter quos magna fuit contentio, utrum mœnibus se defenderent, an obviam irent hostibus, acieque decernerent. Unus Miltiades maxime nitebatur, ut primo quoque tempore castra fierent: id si factum esset, & civibus animum accessurum, cum viderent de eorum virtute non desperari; & hostes eadem re fore tardiores, si animadverterent auderi adversus se tam exiguis copiis dimicare.

but from the Lacedæmonians; and dispatch'd away Philippides, a Courier of that Kind, who are called Day-Couriers to [l] Lacedæmon, to tell them, what speedy Assistance they had Occasion for. But at Home ten Officers were chose to command the Army: amongst them was Miltiades. Amongst whom there was a mighty Dispute, whether they should defend themselves by their Walls, or march to meet the Enemy, and engage them in the Field. Miltiades alone very much insisted upon it, that a Camp should be form'd as soon as possible: If that was done, that both Courage would grow upon their Countrymen, when they saw their Commanders did not despair of their Bravery, and the Enemy would be render'd by the same means more backward, when they found they durst engage them with so small a Force.

CAP. V. Hoc in tempore nulla civitas Athenienſibus auxilio fuit præter Platæenſium; ea mille misit militum. Itaque horum adventu, decem millia armatorum completa sunt; quæ manus mirabili flagrabat pugnandi cupiditate: quo factum est, ut plus, quam collegæ Miltiades valuerit. Ejus enim auctoritate impulsi Athenienses copias ex urbe eduxerunt,

CHAP. V. At this Time no State was assisting to the Athenians, besides the [m] Platæensian's; that State sent a Thousand Soldiers. Wherefore, upon their Arrival, they were Ten Thousand arm'd Men compleat; which Army was fired with a wonderful Desire of Fighting. By which means it came to pass, that Miltiades prevail'd more than his Fellow-Commissioners. For the Athenians, wrought upon by his Autho-

[l] Lacedæmon was a City in the South Parts of Peloponnesus.

[m] Platæa was a Town in Bœotia, about Twelve or Fourteen Miles from Athens, to the North-West.

runt, locoque idoneo caſtra fecerunt; deinde poſtero die ſub montis radicibus, acie e regione inſtructa, nova arte, vi ſumma prælium commiſerunt. Namque arbores multis locis erant ſtratæ, hoc conſilio, ut & montium tegerentur altitudine, & arborum tractu equitatus hoſtium impediretur, ne multitudine clauderentur. Datis, etſi non locum æquum videbat ſuis, tamen fretus numero copiarum ſuarum, confligere cupiebat; eoque magis, quod priuſquam Lacedæmonii ſubſidio venirent, dimicare utile arbitrabatur. Itaque in aciem peditum centum, equitum decem millia produxit, prœliumque commiſit. In quo tanto plus virtute valuerunt Athenienſes, ut decemplicem numerum hoſtium profligarent, adeoque perterruerunt, ut Perſæ non caſtra, ſed naves peterent. Qua pugna nihil adhuc eſt nobilius. Nulla enim unquam tam exigua manus tantas opes proſtravit.

*Authority, drew their Troops out of the City; and then the Day following having drawn up their Army over-againſt the Enemy, with uncommon Art, they join'd Battle with the utmoſt Mettle.* [n] *For there were Trees laid in many Places, with this Deſign, that they might be covered by the Height of the Mountains, and the Enemy's Horſe might be hindered by the lying of the Trees, that they might not be encloſed by their Numbers. Datis, altho' he ſaw the Place was not convenient for his Men, yet depending upon the Number of his Troops, was deſirous to engage; and the rather, becauſe he thought it convenient to fight, before the Lacedæmonians came to their Aſſiſtance. Wherefore he drew out into the Field a Hundred Thouſand Foot, and Ten Thouſand Horſe, and join'd Battle. In which the Athenians prevail'd ſo much more* than the Enemy, *by their Bravery, that they routed ten times the Number of Enemies, and ſo affrighted them, that the Perſians did not make for their Camp, but their Ships. Than which Fight there is nothing as yet more famous; for no Army ſo ſmall ever routed ſo vaſt a Force* before.

CAP. VI. Cujus victoriæ, non alienum videtur, quale præmium Miltiadi ſit tributum, docere; quo facilius intelligi

*CHAP. VI. For which Victory it does not ſeem improper to inform* the Reader *what Reward was given Miltiades: that it may*



[n] The Latin Text is here very much corrupted; and therefore if the Tranſlation appear not to be very good Senſe, the Reader will excuſe it.

telligi poſſit, *eandem omnium civitatum eſſe naturam.* Ut enim Populi noſtri honores quondam fuerunt rari & tenues, ob eamque cauſam glorioſi, nunc autem effuſi, atque obſoleti: ſic olim apud Athenienſes fuiſſe reperimus. Namque huic Miltiadi, qui Athenas, totamque Græciam liberavit, talis honos tributus eſt in porticu, quæ *Pœcile* vocatur, cum pugna depingeretur Marathonia; ut in decem Prætorum numero prima ejus imago poneretur, iſque hortaretur milites, præliumque committeret. Idem ille populus poſteaquam majus imperium eſt nactus, & largitione magiſtratuum corruptus eſt, trecentas ſtatuas Demetrio Phalereo decrevit.

CAP. VII. Poſt hoc prælium claſſem ſeptuaginta navium Athenienſes eidem Miltiadi dederunt, ut inſulas quæ barbaros adjuverant, bello perſequeretur. Quo imperio pleraſque ad officium redire coegit, nonnullas vi expugnavit. Ex his Parum inſulam opibus elatam, quum oratione reconciliare non poſſet, copias e navibus eduxit, urbem operibus clauſit, omnique commeatu privavit: Deinde

*be the more eaſily underſtood, that the Nature of all Cities is the ſame. As the Honours of our People were formerly rare and ſmall, and for that reaſon glorious, but now extravagant and worn thread-bare; thus we find it to have been formerly amongſt the Athenians. For ſuch was the Honour paid to Miltiades, who delivered Athens and all Greece, in the Piazza which is called Pœcile, when the Battle of Marathon was painted there, that his Picture was placed firſt in the Number of the ten Commanders, and he encouraged the Soldiers, and begun the Battle. The ſame People, after they got a larger* Extent of *Dominion, and were corrupted by the Extravagance of* their own *Magiſtrates, decreed Three Hundred Statues to* [o] *Demetrius Phalereus.*

CHAP. VII. *After this Battle, the Athenians gave the ſame Miltiades a Fleet of Seventy Ships, that he might proſecute in War the Iſlands that had aſſiſted the Barbarians. In which Command he oblig'd moſt of them to return to their Duty, ſome he took by Force. Being not able by Perſwaſion to prevail upon* one *of theſe, the Iſland* [p] *Parus,* too much *elated by their Power, he drew his Troops out of his Ships, block'd up the City by Lines drawn round*

[o] Demetrius was Governour of Athens, about Three Hundred Years before Chriſt; but being driven from thence, went into Ægypt; where, upon account of his Learning, he was made Preſident of the Muſæum or Academy erected at Alexandria by Ptolomy Soter.

[p] Parus was one of the Iſlands called Cyclades in the Ægean Sea.

inde vineis ac teſtudinibus conſtitutis, propius muros acceſſit. Quum jam in eo eſſet, ut oppido potiretur, procul in continenti lucus, qui ex inſula conſpiciebatur, neſcio quo caſu, nocturno tempore incenſus eſt. Cujus flamma, ut ab oppidanis & oppugnatoribus eſt viſa, utriſque venit in opinionem, ſignum a claſſiariis regiis datum. Quo factum eſt, ut & Parii a deditione deterrerentur, & Miltiades, timens ne claſſis regia adventaret, incenſis operibus, quæ ſtatuerat, cum totidem navibus atque erat profectus, Athenas magna cum offenſione civium ſuorum rediret. Accuſatus ergo proditionis, quod cum Parum expugnare poſſet, a rege corruptus, infectis rebus a pugna diſceſſiſſet. Eo tempore æger erat vulneribus, quæ in oppugnando oppido acceperat. Itaque quoniam ipſe pro ſe dicere non poſſet, verba pro eo facit frater ejus Tiſagoras. Cauſa cognita, capitis abſolutus, pecunia mulctatus eſt, eaque lis quinquaginta talentis æſtimata eſt, quantus in claſſem ſumptus factus erat. Hanc pecuniam quod ſolvere non poterat, in vincula publica conjectus eſt, ibique diem obiit ſupremum.

CAP.

*round it, and depriv'd it of all Proviſions; and then having erected his* [9] *Vineæ and Teſtudo's, came nearer the Walls. When he was upon the Point of taking the Town, a Grove at a Diſtance upon the Continent, which was viſible from the Iſland, by I know not what Chance, was ſet on Fire in the Night-time, the Flame of which, when it was ſeen by the Townſmen and the Beſiegers, it came into the Fancy of both, that it was a Signal given by thoſe on board the King's Fleet. By which it came to paſs, that both the Parians were diſſwaded from ſurrendring, and Miltiades fearing leſt the King's Fleet was come, ſetting Fire to the Works he had erected, return'd to Athens, to the great Offence of his Countrymen, with as many Ships as he went out with. Wherefore being impeach'd of Treachery, becauſe when he might have taken Parus, he had been brib'd by the King of* Perſia, *quitted the Siege without doing his Work. He was at that time ill of the Wounds, which he had receiv'd in attacking the Town; wherefore, becauſe he could not ſpeak for himſelf, his Brother Tiſagoras ſpoke for him. Upon hearing his Cauſe, being acquitted as to Life, he was fined a Sum of Money, and his Fine was ſet at Fifty Talents, which was the Charge they had been at in* fitting out *the Fleet.*

[9] I have not tranſlated the Latin Words *Vinea* and *Teſtudo*, becauſe our Language has none to anſwer them: They were Machines made uſe of in Sieges, to cover the Beſiegers.

*Fleet. Becauſe he could not pay the Money, he was thrown into the publick Jail, and there he ended his laſt Day.*

CAP. VIII. Hic etſi crimine Pario eſt accuſatus, tamen alia fuit cauſa damnationis. Namque Athenienſes, propter Pyſiſtrati tyrannidem, quæ paucis annis ante fuerat, omnium ſuorum civium potentiam extimeſcebant. Miltiades multum in imperiis magiſtratibuſque verſatus, non videbatur poſſe eſſe privatus: præſertim cum conſuetudine ad imperii cupiditatem trahi videretur. Nam Cherſoneſi omnes illos quos habitarat annos, perpetuam obtinuerat dominationem, tyrannuſque fuerat appellatus, ſed juſtus. Non erat enim vi conſequutus, ſed ſuorum voluntate, eamque poteſtatem bonitate retinuerat. Omnes autem & habentur & dicuntur tyranni, qui poteſtate ſunt perpetua in ea civitate, quæ libertate uſa eſt. Sed in Miltiade erat cum ſumma humanitas, tum mira comitas, ut nemo tam humilis eſſet, cui

*CHAP. VIII. Altho' he was accuſed upon his Miſcarriage at Paros, yet there was another Reaſon of his Condemnation. For the Athenians, becauſe of the* [1] *Uſurpation of Piſiſtratus, which had happened a few Years before, dreaded the Power of all their own Citizens. Miltiades having been much in Command, and civil Offices, did not ſeem capable of being a private Perſon: eſpecially ſince he ſeem'd to be dragg'd by Cuſtom into a Fondneſs for Power. For he held without Intermiſſion the Sovereignty of the Cherſoneſe all the Years that he had liv'd there, and had been called Tyrannus, but was a juſt one: For he had not compaſs'd* his Power *by Violence, but by the Conſent of his Countrymen, and had kept his Authority by his Goodneſs. But all are both accounted and called Tyranni, who are inveſted with Power for Life, in a State which has* before *enjoy'd* the Happineſs of *Liberty. But there was in Miltiades, both the greateſt Humanity, and a wonderful Complaiſance,*

[1] I tranſlate *Tyrannis* Uſurpation; becauſe tho' Piſiſtratus did, by ſeizing the Government, deſtroy the Liberty of his Country, and was upon that ſcore, an execrable Villain; yet he does not appear to have been at all tyrannical in his Government. The Word *Tyrannus* was at firſt us'd in a good Senſe, for a King or Prince, then for an Uſurper, howſoever he manag'd his Power, when he had got it, as appears from our Author; And laſtly, for a wicked barbarous Prince, tho' no Uſurper.

cui non ad eum aditus pateret: magna autoritas apud omnes civitates, nobile nomen, laus rei militaris maxima. Hæc populus respiciens, maluit eum innoxium plecti, quam se diutius esse in timore.

*sance, that no body was so mean, to whom Access to him was not allow'd. His Authority was great amongst all the Cities of Greece, his Name was famous, and his Reputation for military Affairs very considerable. The People considering these things, chose rather to have him punish'd, innocent as he was, than to be any longer in Fear of him.*



II. THE-

II.

## THEMISTOCLES, Neocli *Filius, Athenienſis.*

### CAP. I.

HUjus vitia ineuntis adoleſcentiæ, magnis ſunt emendata virtutibus: adeo ut anteferatur huic nemo, pauci pares putentur. Sed ab initio eſt ordiendum. Pater ejus Neoclus generoſus fuit. Is uxorem Halicarnaſſiam civem duxit, ex qua natus eſt Themiſtocles. Qui cum minus eſſet probatus parentibus, quod & liberius vivebat, & rem familiarem negligebat, a patre exhæredatus eſt. Quæ contumelia non fregit eum, ſed erexit. Nam quum judicaſſet, ſine ſumma induſtria non poſſe eam extingui, totum ſe dedidit reipublicæ, diligentius amicis famæque ſerviens. Multum in judiciis privatis verſabatur:

II.

## THEMISTOCLES, *the Son of* Neoclus *the Athenian.*

### CHAP. I.

THE *Vices of his early Youth were made amends for by his great Virtues; ſo that no body is preferred before him, and few are thought his Equals. But we muſt begin at the Beginning. His Father Neoclus was a Gentleman; he married a Lady of* [a] *Halicarnaſſus, of whom was born Themiſtocles, who being not at all approv'd of by his Parents, becauſe he liv'd too faſt, and neglected his Eſtate, he was diſinherited by his Father; which rough Uſage did not break* his Spirit, *but rous'd him. For as he judg'd that* Blot *could not be wiped off, without the utmoſt Induſtry, he gave himſelf entirely* to Matters of *Government, ſerving diligently his Friends, and his own Reputation. He was much concern'd in* [b] *private*

[a] Halicarnaſſus was a Town of Caria, a Province in the South-Weſt Parts of Aſia Minor.

[b] Private Cauſes were ſuch wherein particular Perſons only, and not the State or Government was concern'd.

tur: ſæpe in concionem populi prodibat: nulla res major ſine illo gerebatur: celeriterque quæ opus erant, reperiebat, facile eadem oratione explicabat. Neque minus in rebus gerendis promptus quam excogitandis erat, quod & de inſtantibus (ut ait Thucydides) veriſſime judicabat, & de futuris calidiſſime conjiciebat. Quo factum eſt, ut brevi tempore illuſtraretur.

CAP. II. Primus autem gradus fuit capeſſendæ reipublicæ, bello Corcyræo: ad quod gerendum Prætor a populo factus, non ſolum præſenti bello, ſed etiam reliquo tempore ferociorem reddidit civitatem. Nam cum pecunia publica, quæ ex metallis redibat, largitione magiſtratuum quotannis interiret: ille perſuaſit populo, ut ea pecunia claſſis centum navium ædificaretur. Qua celeriter effecta, primum Corcyræos fregit: deinde maritimos prædones conſectando, mare tutum reddidit. In quo cum divitiis ornavit, tum peritiſſimos belli navalis fecit Athenienſes. Id quantæ ſaluti fuerit univerſæ Græciæ, bello cognitum eſt Perſico. Nam quum Xerxes & mari & terra bellum univerſæ inferret Europæ, cum tantis eam copiis invaſit, quantas neque ante, neque poſtea habuit

*vate Cauſes, often came into the Aſſembly of the People, no great thing was tranſacted without him, and quickly diſcovered what was needful* to be done. *Nor was he leſs expeditious in the Management of Buſineſs, than in the Contrivance; becauſe (as Thucydides ſays)* he judg'd very truly of things preſent, and gueſs'd very ſhrewdly at things to come. *By which* Means *it came to paſs, that he was very famous in a ſhort Time.*

*CHAP. II. His firſt Step in the undertaking of publick Buſineſs, was in the Corcyrean War, for the carrying on of which he was made Prætor by the People,* and *made the City more daring, not only for the War then upon their Hands, but for the Time to come. For the publick Money, which came in by the Mines, being loſt every Year, by the Extravagance of the Magiſtrates, he perſwaded the People, that a Fleet of an Hundred Ships ſhould be built with that Money; which being quickly effected, reduc'd the Corcyreans, and then render'd the Sea ſecure, by chaſing the Pirates. In which he both enriched the Athenians with Wealth, and likewiſe render'd them very skillful in Sea-Fights. How much that* contributed *to the Preſervation of all Greece, was viſible in the Perſian War. For when Xerxes made War upon all Europe, both by Sea and Land he invaded it with ſo great a Force, as neither any one before or ſince had; for*

quiſquam. Hujus enim claſſis mille & ducentarum navium longarum fuit, quam duo millia onerariarum ſequebantur. Terreſtres autem exercitus ſeptingentorum millium peditum, equitum, quadringentorum millium fuerunt. Cujus de adventu quum fama in Græciam eſſet perlata, & maxime Athenienſes peti dicerentur, propter pugnam Marathoniam: miſerunt Delphos conſultum quidnam facerent de rebus ſuis. Deliberantibus Pythia reſpondit, ut mœnibus ligneis ſe munirent. Id reſponſum quo valeret quum intelligeret nemo, Themiſtocles perſuaſit, conſilium eſſe Apollinis, ut in naves ſe ſuaque conferrent: eum enim a Deo ſignificari murum ligneum. Tali conſilio probato, addunt ad ſuperiores totidem naves triremes, ſuaque omnia, quæ moveri poterant, partim Salaminem, partim Trœzenem aſportant: arcem ſacerdotibus pauciſque majoribus natu, ac ſacra procuranda tradunt: reliquum oppidum relinquunt.

CAP. III. Hujus conſilium pleriſque civitatibus diſ-

*his Fleet was a Thouſand Two Hundred* [c] *Long Ships, which Two Thouſand Ships of Burthen attended. His Land Armies were* to the Number *of Seven Hundred Thouſand Foot, and Four Hundred Thouſand Horſe. Concerning whoſe Coming, when the News was brought into Greece, and the Athenians were ſaid to be chiefly aim'd at, becauſe of the Battle of Marathon, they ſent to Delphos, to conſult what they ſhould do in their Caſe. The Pythoneſs anſwered the Queriſts, that they ſhould ſecure themſelves by wooden Walls. When no body could underſtand to what that Anſwer tended, Themiſtocles perſwaded them, that it was the Advice of Apollo, to get themſelves and what they had, on board their Ships, for that was the wooden Wall meant by the God. This Advice being approved, they add to their former as many more Ships, with three Banks of Oars, and carry off all their Goods that could be remov'd, partly to* [d] *Salamis, partly to Trœzen. They deliver up the Citadel and holy Things to the Prieſts, and a few old Men to take Care of,* and *leave the reſt of the Town.*

*CHAP. III. His Advice diſpleaſed moſt of the Cities, and* they

[c] The Ships us'd in Sea-Fights, or Men of War, were of a longer Make than the trading Veſſels, and therefore called *longæ Naves.*

[d] Salamis is an Iſland almoſt over againſt Athens, and Trœzen a Town of Peloponneſus upon the Saronick Bay.

displicebat, & in terra dimicari magis placebat. Itaque missi sunt delecti cum Leonida Lacedæmoniorum rege, qui Thermopylas occuparent, longiusque barbaros progredi non paterentur. Hi vim hostium non sustinuerunt, eoque loco omnes interierunt. At classis communis Græciæ trecentarum navium, in qua ducentæ erant Athenienſium, primum apud Artemisium, inter Eubœam continentemque terram cum classiariis regiis conflixit. Angustias enim Themistocles quærebat, ne multitudine circumiretur. Hic etsi pari prælio discesserant, tamen eodem loco non sunt ausi manere, quod erat periculum, ne, si pars navium adversariorum Eubœam superasset, ancipiti premerentur periculo. Quo factum est, ut ab Artemisio discederent, & ex adversum Athenas apud Salamina classem suam constituerent.

*they lik'd rather to fight by Land. Wherefore some chosen Men were sent with Leonidas the King of the Lacedæmonians, to seize* [e] *Thermopylæ, and hinder the Barbarians from advancing any farther. These could not withstand the Fury of the Enemy, and all died in the same Place. But the common Fleet of Greece,* consisting *of Three Hundred Ships, in which were Two Hundred of the Athenians, first engaged with the King's Fleet at* [f] *Artemisium, betwixt Eubœa and the Continent. For Themistocles sought a narrow Sea* to engage in, *lest he should be surrounded by their Numbers. Altho' they came off from hence with equal* Advantage in the *Fight, yet they durst not stay in the same Place, because the Danger was, lest, if Part of the Enemy's Ships should get round Eubœa, they should be* [g] *distress'd by a double Danger. Upon which Account it came to pass, that they departed from Artemisium, and drew up their Fleet over-against Athens by Salamis.*

Cap. IV. At Xerxes Thermopylis expugnatis protinus accessit astu: idque nullis defendentibus, interfectis sacerdotibus, quos in arce invenerat,

*Chap. IV. But Xerxes having taken Thermopylæ, immediately came to the City, and none defending it, slaying the Priests which he found in the Citadel, he*

D 2 *destroy'd*

[e] Thermopylæ is a narrow Pass betwixt the Ægean Sea and the Mountains, upon the Confines of Thessaly and Achaia.

[f] Artemisium is a Promontory in the North Parts of the Island of Eubœa.

[g] *Ancipiti periculo premi*, signifies in plain English, to be attack'd in Front, and Rear all at once.

venerat, incendio delevit. Cujus fama perterriti classiarii, quum manere non auderent, & plurimi hortarentur, ut domos suas quisque discederent, mœnibusque se defenderent: Themistocles unus restitit, & universos esse pares aiebat: dispersos testabatur perituros. Idque Eurybiadi regi Lacedæmoniorum, qui tum summæ imperii præerat, fore affirmabat. Quem quum minus quam vellet, moveret, noctu de servis suis quem habuit fidelissimum, ad regem misit, ut ei nunciaret suis verbis, adversarios ejus in fuga esse. Qui si discessissent, majore cum labore & longinquiore tempore bellum confecturum, quum singulos consectari cogeretur; quos si statim aggrederetur, brevi universos oppressurum. Hoc eo valebat, ut ingratiis ad depugnandum omnes cogerentur. Hac re audita, Barbarus nihil doli subesse credens, postridie alienissimo sibi loco, contra opportunissimo hostibus, adeo angusto mari conflixit, ut ejus multitudo navium explicari non potuerit. Victus est ergo magis consilio Themistoclis quam armis Græciæ.

*destroy'd it by Fire. With the Flame of which those on board the Fleet being affrighted, not daring to stay, and many advising, that they should depart to their own Homes, and defend themselves by their Walls. Themistocles alone oppos'd it, and said that all together they would be a Match for them; but declared that, if they separated, they would be ruined, and that he affirm'd would be to Eurybiades King of the Lacedæmonians, who at that Time was in the chief Command. Whom since he wrought upon less than he could wish, he sent by Night the most trusty of the Slaves that he had, to the King, to tell him in his Words, that his Enemies were about flying: who, if they should depart, that he would dispatch the War with greater Trouble and longer Time, since he would be obliged to pursue them singly, whom if he attack'd immediately, he might conquer them all in a short* Time. *This tended to that* Purpose, *that they might be forc'd to fight all together against their Wills. The Barbarian hearing this thing, supposing there was nothing of Fraud in* the Case, *engaged the Day following in a Place the most improper for himself, and on the other Hand, very convenient for his Enemies; in so narrow a Sea, that the great Number of his Ships could not be drawn out* to a due Length. *Wherefore he was conquered more by the Contrivance of Themistocles, than the Arms of Greece.*

CAP. CHAP.

CAP. V. Hic Barbarus, etsi male rem gesserat, tamen tantas habebat reliquias copiarum, ut etiam cum his opprimere posset hostes. Interim tamen ab eodem gradu depulsus est. Nam Themistocles verens, ne bellare perseveraret, certiorem eum fecit, id agi, ut pons, quem ille in Hellesponto fecerat, dissolveretur, ac reditu in Asiam excluderetur: Idque ei persuasit. Itaque qua sex mensibus iter fecerat, eadem minus diebus triginta in Asiam reversus est: seque a Themistocle non superatum, sed conservatum judicavit. Sic unius viri prudentia Græcia liberata est, Europæque succubuit Asia. Hæc altera victoria, quæ cum Marathonio possit comparari tropæo. Nam pari modo apud Salamina parvo numero navium, maxima post hominum memoriam classis est devicta,

CHAP. V. *Altho' he had managed his Business* but *badly, yet he had such considerable Remains of Forces, that even with those he might have conquered his Enemies. In the mean time he was driven from his* [b] *Stand by the same Person. For Themistocles fearing lest he should continue the War, made him acquainted, that it was intended, that the Bridge which he had made over the Hellespont should be broke down, and he prevented from returning into Asia. And that he perswaded him was* certainly *so. Wherefore he return'd into Asia, in less than thirty Days, the same Way by which he had made his March* thither, in no less than *six Months; and judg'd himself not conquered, but saved by Themistocles. Thus by the Prudence of one Man Greece was delivered, and Asia fell under Europe. This is another Victory that may be compar'd with the Victory of Marathon; for the greatest Fleet, since* we have had any *History of Mankind, was conquered in the like manner at Salamis, with a small Number of Ships.*

CAP. VI. Magnus hoc bello Themistocles fuit, neque minor in pace. Quum enim Phalereo portu neque magno, neque bono Athenienses uterentur,

CHAP. VI. *Themistocles was great in this War, and no less in Peace. For whereas the Athenians made use of the Phalerean Harbour, neither great nor good,* by

[b] This is a Metaphor taken from Gladiators or Fencers, who when obliged to quit their Stand or Ground, were said *gradu dejici*, or *gradu depelli*.

rentur, hujus consilio triplex Piræei portus constitutus est: isque mœnibus circundatus, ut ipsam urbem dignitate æquipararet, utilitate superaret. Idemque muros Atheniensium restituit præcipuo suo periculo. Namque Lacedæmonii causam idoneam nacti, propter excursiones barbarorum, qua negarent oportere extra Peloponnesum ullam urbem haberi, ne essent loca munita quæ hostes possiderent; Athenienses ædificantes prohibere sunt conati. Hoc longe alio spectabat, atque videri volebant. Athenienses enim duabus victoriis, Marathonia & Salaminia, tantam gloriam apud omnes gentes erant consequuti, ut intelligerent Lacedæmonii de principatu sibi cum his certamen fore: quare eos quam infirmissimos esse volebant. Postquam autem audierunt muros instrui, legatos Athenas miserunt, qui id fieri vetarent. His præsentibus desierunt, ac se de ea re legatos ad eos missuros dixerunt. Hanc legationem suscepit Themistocles, & solus primo profectus est: reliqui legati, ut tum exirent, quum satis altitudo muri exstructa videretur, præcepit: atque ut interim omnes servi atque liberi opus face-

*by his Advice a triple Harbour was form'd at* [1] *Pyræus, and that was surrounded with a Wall; so that it equalled the City in Beauty, and exceeded it in Usefulness: and the same Man rebuilt the Walls of the Athenians, at his own particular Hazard. For the Lacedæmonians having got a fine Pretence, by reason of the Inroads of the Barbarians, whereupon to deny that any City ought to be kept without Peloponnesus, that there might be no fortified Places which the Enemy might possess themselves of, endeavour'd to hinder the Athenians* from *building. This tended to quite another* Purpose, *than they were willing should appear. For the Athenians, by the two Victories of Marathon and Salamis, had got so much* Glory *amongst all Nations, that the Lacedæmonians were sensible, they should have a Dispute with them for the Mastery. Wherefore they had a Mind they should be as weak as possible. But after they heard the Walls were a building, they sent Embassadors to Athens, to forbid that to be done. Whilst they were present, they gave over, and said they would send Embassadors to them about that Affair, Themistocles undertook this Embassy, and went alone at first: he ordered that the rest of the Embassadors should then set forward, when the Height of the Wall*

[1] Pyræus was a Town at the Mouth of the River, upon which Athens stood, and about five Miles from that City.

facerent; neque ulli loco parcerent, ſive ſacer eſſet ſive profanus, ſive privatus, ſive publicus: ſed undique, quod idoneum ad muniendum putarent, congererent. Quo factum eſt, ut Athenienſium muri ex ſacellis ſepulchriſque conſtarent.

CAP. VII. Themiſtocles autem ut Lacedæmonem venit, adire ad magiſtratus noluit: & dedit operam ut quam longiſſime tempus duceret, cauſam interponens, ſe collegas exſpectare. Quum Lacedæmonii quererentur opus nihilominus fieri, eumque ea re conari fallere, interim reliqui legati ſunt conſequuti; a quibus quum audiiſſet non multum ſupereſſe munitionis, ad Ephoros Lacedæmoniorum acceſſit, penes quos ſummum imperium erat: atque apud eos contendit, falſa his eſſe delata, quare æquum eſſe, illos, viros bonos nobileſque mittere, quibus fides adhiberetur, qui rem explorarent: interea ſe obſidem retinerent. Geſtus eſt ei mos, treſque legati functi ſummis honoribus, Athenas miſſi ſunt. Cum his collegas ſuos Themiſtocles juſſit proficiſci, eiſque prædixit, ut ne prius Lacedæmoniorum legatos dimitterent, quam ipſe eſſet remiſſus. Hos poſtquam Athenas perveniſſe ratus eſt, ad

*Wall ſeem'd pretty well advanc'd; and in the mean time, that all, Slaves and Freemen ſhould work, and ſpare no Place, whether it was ſacred or profane, whether private or publick; and get together from all Hands what they thought proper to build with. From whence it came to paſs, that the Walls of the Athenians conſiſted of Chapels and Sepulchres.*

*CHAP. VII. But Themiſtocles, as ſoon as he came to Lacedæmon, would not wait upon the Magiſtrates, and did his Endeavour to ſpin out the Time as long as poſſible, alledging this Reaſon, that he waited for his Colleagues. When the Lacedæmonians complain'd that the Work went on nevertheleſs, and that he endeavoured to deceive them in that Matter, in the mean time the reſt of the Embaſſadors came up: from whom when he had heard, that not much of the Wall remain'd* to be done, *he went to the Ephori of the Lacedæmonians, in whom the ſupreme Power was* veſted, *and avers before them, that a falſe* Account *had been given them, wherefore it was but reaſonable for them to ſend honeſt Men, and Gentlemen, to whom Credit might be given, to examine into the Matter; in the mean time they might keep him as a Hoſtage. He was comply'd with, and three Embaſſadors that had bore the higheſt Offices, were ſent to Athens. Themiſtocles ordered his Colleagues to go along with them, and warn'd them*

that

ad magiſtratum ſenatumque Lacedæmoniorum adiit, & apud eos liberrime profeſſus eſt, Athenienſes, ſuo conſilio, quod communi jure gentium facere poſſent, deos publicos, ſuoſque patrios ac penates, quo facilius ab hoſte poſſent defendere, muris ſepſiſſe: neque eo, quod inutile eſſet Græciæ, feciſſe. Nam illorum urbem, ut propugnaculum oppoſitum eſſe barbaris, apud quam jam bis claſſis regia feciſſet naufragium. Lacedæmoniis autem male & injuſte facere, qui id potius intuerentur, quod ipſorum dominationi, quam quod univerſæ Græciæ utile eſſet. Quare, ſi ſuos legatos recipere vellent, quos Athenas miſerant, ſe remitterent, aliter illos nunquam in patriam eſſent recepturi.

*that they ſhould not diſmiſs the Embaſſadors of the Lacedæmonians, before he was ſent back again. After he thought they were got to Athens, he went to the Magiſtrates and Senate of the Lacedæmonians, and very frankly declar'd before them, that the Athenians, by his Advice, had incloſed within Walls their publick Gods, their Country Gods, and Houſhold Gods, that they might the more eaſily defend them from an Enemy, which they might have done by the common Law of Nations; nor had they done what was uſeleſs to Greece, for their City was placed as a Bulwark againſt the Barbarians, at which the King's Fleet had twice ſuffered Shipwreck. And that the Lacedæmonians acted ill and unjuſtly, who more regarded that which was uſeful to promote their own Dominion, than what was* for the Intereſt *of all Greece. Wherefore, if they had a Mind to receive their Embaſſadors* again, *which they had ſent to Athens, they muſt ſend him back, otherwiſe they would never receive them into their Country* again.

CAP. VIII. Hic tamen non effugit civium ſuorum invidiam. Namque ob eundem timorem, quo damnatus

CHAP. *VIII. Yet he did not eſcape the Odium of his Countrymen; for being turn'd out of the City by the* [k] *Votes of the Shells, from*

[k] The Athenians, when they became jealous of any of their great Men, as dangerous to the publick Liberty, uſed to baniſh him for ten Years. The Way of voting upon that Occaſion was, by writing the Perſon's Name upon a Shell, call'd in Greek *Oſtracon*, from whence this Sort of Baniſhment was call'd Oſtraciſm.

tus erat Miltiades, teſtarum ſuffragiis e civitate ejectus, Argos habitatum conceſſit. Hic quum, propter multas ejus virtutes magna cum dignitate viveret, Lacedæmonii legatos Athenas miſerunt, qui eum abſentem accuſarent, quod ſocietatem cum rege Perſarum ad Græciam opprimendam feciſſet. Hoc crimine abſens proditionis eſt damnatus. Id ut audivit, quod non ſatis tutum ſe Argis videbat, Corcyram demigravit. Ibi cum ejus principes civitatis animadvertiſſet timere, ne propter ſe bellum his Lacedæmonii & Athenienſes indicerent, ad Admetum Moloſſorum regem, cum quo ei hoſpitium fuerat, confugit. Huc cum veniſſet, & in præſentia rex abeſſet, quo majore religione ſe receptum tueretur, filiam ejus parvulam arripuit, & cum ea ſe in ſacrarium, quod ſumma colebatur ceremonia, conjecit: inde non prius egreſſus eſt, quam rex eum data dextra in fidem reciperet: quam præſtitit. Nam cum ab Athenienſibus & Lacedæmoniis expoſceretur publice, ſupplicem non prodidit; monuitque, ut conſuleret ſibi: difficile

*from the ſame Jealouſy upon which Miltiades had been condemn'd, he went to* [l] *Argos to dwell. As he lived there in great Honour, becauſe of his many excellent Qualities, the Lacedæmonians ſent Embaſſadors, to accuſe him in his Abſence, for having made an Agreement with the King of the Perſians, to ſubdue Greece. Upon this Charge he was condemn'd in his Abſence for Treaſon. As ſoon as he heard that, becauſe he ſaw he ſhould not be ſafe enough at Argos, he remov'd to* [m] *Corcyra. There when he obſerv'd the great Men of that State to be afraid, leſt the Athenians and Lacedæmonians ſhould proclaim War againſt them upon his Account, he fled to Admetus King of the* [n] *Moloſſi, with whom he had a Friendſhip. After he was come hither, and the King at that Time was abſent, that he might ſecure himſelf upon his Reception with a ſtronger* Obligation of *Religion, he took his little Daughter, and threw himſelf with her into a Chapel, which was regarded with the utmoſt Veneration. He came not out from thence, till the King giving him his right Hand, took him under his Protection, which he made good. For when he was publickly demanded by the Athenians and Lacedæmonians, he did not betray his Refugee,*



[l] Argos was a City in the North Parts of Peloponneſus.

[m] Corcyra is an Iſland upon the Coaſt of Epire, now call'd Corfu, and belongs to the Venetians.

[n] The Moloſſi were a People of Epire.

difficile enim esse, in tam propinquo loco tuto eum versari. Itaque Pydnam eum deduci jussit, & quod satis esset præsidii dedit. Hac re audita, hic in navim omnibus ignotus ascendit: quæ cum tempestate maxima Naxum ferretur, ubi tum Atheniensium erat exercitus, sensit Themistocles, si eo perveniisset, sibi esse pereundum. Hac necessitate coactus, domino navis, quis sit, aperit, multa pollicens, si se conservasset. At ille clarissimi viri captus misericordia, diem noctemque procul ab insula in salo navem tenuit in Anchoris, neque quenquam ex ea exire passus est: inde Ephesum pervenit, ibique Themistoclem exponit: cui ille pro meritis gratiam postea retulit.

*and warn'd him to provide for himself, for it would be difficult for him to be safe in so near a Place. Wherefore he ordered him to be conducted to Pydna, and gave him what Guard was sufficient. This thing being heard, he went aboard a Ship, unknown to all* there; *which being driven by a Storm for* [o] *Naxus, where at that time was an Army of the Athenians. Themistocles was sensible, if he came there, he must perish. Being forc'd by this Necessity, he discovers to the Master of the Vessel, who he was, promising him many things, if he would save him. And he being seiz'd with Pity of this most famous Man, kept the Ship Day and Night a great Distance from the Island, in the main Sea, at Anchor, nor did he suffer any body to go out of it. After that he came to* [p] *Ephesus, and there lands Themistocles, to whom he afterwards made a Requital according to his Deserts.*

CAP. IX. Scio plerosque ita scripsisse, Themistoclem Xerxe regnante in Asiam transiisse. Sed ego potissimum Thucydidi credo, quod ætate proximus erat his, qui illorum temporum historiam reliquerunt, & ejusdem civitatis

*CHAP. IX. I know that most* Authors *have writ, that Themistocles went over into Asia, whilst Xerxes was reigning: But I trust Thucydides above others, because he was in Time the neareſt* to him *of those who have left the History of those Times, and of the same City.*

[o] Naxus is an Island of the Ægean Sea, one of those call'd Cyclades.

[p] Ephesus was a famous City in that Part of Asia Minor call'd Ionia, near the Sea.

vitatis fuit. Is autem ait, ad Artaxerxem eum veniſſe, atque his verbis epiſtolam miſiſſe: *Themiſtocles veni ad te, qui plurima mala omnium Grajorum in domum tuam intuli, quum mihi neceſſe fuit adverſus patrem tuum bellare, patriamque meam defendere. Idem multo plura bona feci, poſtquam in tuto ipſe ego, & ille in periculo eſſe cœpit. Nam quum in Aſiam reverti nollet, prælio apud Salamina facto, literis eum certiorem feci, id agi, ut pons, quem in Helleſponto fecerat, diſſolveretur, atque ab hoſtibus circumiretur. Quo nuncio ille periculo eſt liberatus. Nunc autem ad te confugi exagitatus a cuncta Græcia, tuam petens amicitiam: quam ſi ero adeptus, non minus me bonum amicum habebis, quam fortem ille inimicum expertus eſt. Ea autem rogo, ut de his rebus, de quibus tecum colloqui volo, annum mihi temporis des, eoque tranſacto, me ad te venire patiaris.*

City. *But he ſays, that he came to Artaxerxes, and ſent a Letter to him in theſe Words.* I Themiſtocles am come to you, who of all the Greeks brought the moſt Evils upon your Family, when it was neceſſary for me to fight againſt your Father, and defend my Country. I the ſame Man did him much more Service after I was in Safety, and he began to be in Danger. For when he intended not to return into Aſia, after the Battle was fought at Salamis, I made him acquainted by a Letter, that it was intended, that the Bridge which he had made over the Helleſpont ſhould be broken down, and he encloſed by his Enemies. By which Advice he was delivered from Danger. But now I have fled to you, being perſecuted by all Greece, begging your Friendſhip; which if I ſhall obtain, you ſhall find me a no leſs good Friend, than he experienc'd me to be a gallant Enemy. And therefore I beg of you, that you would allow me a Year's Time for the Buſineſs concerning which I deſire to talk with you, and after that's paſt, you would ſuffer me to wait upon you.

Cap. X. Hujus rex animi magnitudinem admirans, cupienſque talem virum ſibi conciliari, veniam dedit. Ille omne id tempus literis ſermonique Perſarum dedit: quibus adeo eruditus eſt, ut multo commodius dicatur

*Chap. X. The King admiring the Greatneſs of his Mind, and deſiring to have ſuch a Man gain'd over effectually to him, granted him the Favour. He ſpent all that Time in the Books and Language of the Perſians, in which he was ſo perfectly inſtructed, that*

catur apud regem verba feciſſe, quam hi poterant, qui in Perſide erant nati. Hic quum multa regi eſſet pollicitus, gratiſſimumque illud, ſi ſuis uti conſiliis vellet, illum Græciam bello oppreſſurum: magnis muneribus ab Artaxerxe donatus in Aſiam rediit, domiciliumque Magneſiæ ſibi conſtituit. Namque hanc urbem ei rex donarat, his uſus verbis, quæ ei panem præberet: ex qua regione quinquaginta ei talenta quotannis redibant Lampſacum, unde vinum ſumeret: Myuntem, ex qua obſonium haberet. Hujus ad noſtram memoriam monumenta manſerunt duo: ſepulchrum, prope oppidum, in quo eſt ſepultus: ſtatuæ in foro Magneſiæ. De cujus morte multis modis apud pleroſque ſcriptum eſt. Sed nos eundem potiſſimum Thucydidem autorem probamus, qui illum ait Magneſiæ morbo mortuum: neque negat fuiſſe famam, venenum ſua ſponte ſumpſiſſe, quum ſe, quæ regi de Græcia opprimenda pollicitus eſſet, præſtare poſſe deſperaret. Idem oſſa ejus clam in Attica ab

*he is ſaid to have ſpoke before the King much more handſomely than thoſe could, who were born in Perſia. After he had promiſed the King many things, and that* which was *the moſt agreeable* of all, *that if he would follow his Advice, he ſhould conquer Greece by War. Being preſented with great Gifts by Artaxerxes, he return'd into Aſia, and fix'd his Habitation at* [q] *Magneſia. For the King had given him this City, uſing theſe Words, to furniſh him with Bread; out of which Territory Fifty Talents came in to him yearly:* [r] *Lampſacus, from whence he might have his Wine:* [s] *Myus, from whence he might have his* other *Proviſions. Two Monuments of him have continued to our Times; his Sepulchre nigh the Town in which he was buried, his Statues in the Forum of Magneſia. Concerning whoſe Death an Account is given after different Manners in moſt* Authors. *But we approve of the ſame Author Thucydides above others, who ſays, that he died of a Diſeaſe at Magneſia. Nor does he deny, that there was a Report, that he took Poiſon voluntarily, becauſe he deſpaired of being able to perform, what he had promiſed the King, about* con-

[q] Magneſia was a Town of Aſia Minor, in that Part of it call'd Ionia, near the River Mæander.

[r] Lampſacus was a Town of Myſia Minor, in Aſia Minor, near the Helleſpont.

[s] Myus was a Town of Ionia, not far from Magneſia.

ab amicis esse sepulta, quoniam legibus non concederetur, quod proditionis esset damnatus, memoriæ prodidit.

*conquering Greece. The same Man has left upon Record, that his Bones were privately buried in Attica by his Friends, because it was not allow'd by the Laws, seeing he had been condemn'd for Treason.*

## III.

## ARISTIDES, Lysimachi *Filius*, *Athenienſis.*

### CAP. I.

ARiſtides, Lyſimachi filius, Athenienſis, æqualis fere fuit Themiſtocli. Itaque cum eo de principatu contendit. Namque obtrectarunt inter ſe. In his autem cognitum eſt quanto antiſtaret eloquentia innocentiæ. Quanquam enim adeo excellebat Ariſtides abſtinentia, ut unus poſt hominum memoriam, quod quidem nos audiverimus, cognomine JUSTUS ſit appellatus: tamen a Themiſtocle collabefactus teſtula illa, exilio decem annorum mulctatus eſt. Qui quidem quum intelligeret reprimi concitatam multitudinem non poſſe, cedenſque animadverteret quendam ſcribentem, ut patria pelleretur, quæſiſſe ab eo dicitur, quare id faceret, aut quid Ariſtides commiſiſſet, cur tanta pœna dignus duceretur? Cui ille reſpondit, ſe ignorare Ariſtidem, ſed ſibi non placere

## III.

## ARISTIDES, *the Son of* Lyſimachus *the Athenian.*

### CHAP. I.

*ARiſtides, the Son of Lyſimachus the Athenian, was almoſt of the ſame Age with Themiſtocles. Wherefore he contended with him for the Superiority. For they endeavoured to leſſen one another. And it was viſible in them how much Eloquence outdoes Innocence. For tho' Ariſtides did excel ſo much in Juſtice, that he alone, ſince the firſt Accounts of Mankind that we indeed have heard of, was call'd by Surname the JUST: yet being overborne by Themiſtocles by that Shell, he was puniſh'd with the Baniſhment of Ten Years. Who truly when he found that the incens'd People could not be reſtrain'd, and going off, obſerv'd one writing that he ſhould be baniſh'd his Country; he is ſaid to have enquired of him, why he did it, or what Ariſtides had done, for which he ſhould be thought worthy of ſo great a Puniſhment? To whom he reply'd, that he did not know Ariſtides, but that it did not pleaſe*

cere quod cupide elaboraſſet, ut præter cæteros JUSTUS appellaretur. Hic decem annorum legitimam pœnam non pertulit. Nam poſtquam Xerxes in Græciam deſcendit, ſexto fere anno poſtquam erat expulſus, plebiſcito in patriam reſtitutus eſt.

CAP. II. Interfuit autem pugnæ navali apud Salamina, quæ facta eſt priuſquam pœna liberaretur. Idem prætor fuit Athenienſium apud Platæas, in prælio quo Mardonius fuſus, barbarorumque exercitus eſt interfectus. Neque aliud eſt ullum hujus in re militari illuſtre factum, quam hujus imperii memoria: Juſtitiæ vero & æquitatis & innocentiæ multa. Imprimis, quod ejus æquitate factum eſt, quum in communi claſſe eſſet Græciæ ſimul cum Pauſania, quo duce Mardonius erat fugatus, ut ſumma imperii maritimi a Lacedæmoniis transferretur ad Athenienſes. Namque ante id tempus, & mari & terra duces erant Lacedæmonii. Tum autem & intemperantia Pauſaniæ, & juſtitia factum eſt Ariſtidis, ut omnes fere civitates Græciæ ad Athenienſium ſocietatem ſe applicarent, & adverſus barbaros, hos duces deligerent ſibi, quod facilius repellerent, ſi forte bellum renovare conarentur.

*pleaſe him, that he had labour'd ſo earneſtly to be call'd JUST, above other People. He did not ſuffer the legal Puniſhment of Ten Years. For after Xerxes came into Greece, about the ſixth Year after he had been baniſh'd, he was reſtor'd to his Country by a Decree of the People.*

*CHAP. II. He was preſent too at the Sea-fight at Salamis, which was fought before he was releas'd from his Puniſhment. The ſame Man was Commander of the Athenians at Platæa, in the Battle in which Mardonius was routed, and the Army of the Barbarians cut off: Nor is there any other illuſtrious Action of his in military Affairs, beſides the Account of this Command: But there are a great many* Inſtances *of his Juſtice, Equity, and Innocence. In the firſt Place, that it was brought about by his Juſtice, when he was in the common Fleet of Greece, together with Pauſanias, by which General Mardonius had been routed, that the chief Command at Sea was transferr'd from the Lacedæmonians to the Athenians; For before that Time, the Lacedæmonians were Commanders both by Sea and Land; but then it came to paſs, through the unjuſt Behaviour of Pauſanias, and the Juſtice of Ariſtides, that almoſt all the Cities of Greece apply'd themſelves to the Alliance of the Athenians, and choſe them for their Leaders againſt the Barbarians, that they might the more eaſily repulſe them, if perhaps they*

CAP.

CAP. III. Ad classes ædificandas, exercitusque comparandos, quantum pecuniæ quæque civitas daret, Aristides delectus est, qui constitueret. Ejus arbitrio quadringenta & sexaginta talenta quotannis Delum sunt collata. Id enim commune ærarium esse voluerunt. Quæ omnis pecunia postero tempore Athenas translata est. Hic qua fuerat abstinentia, nullum est certius indicium, quam quod quum tantis rebus præfuisset, in tanta paupertate decessit, ut qui efferretur, vix reliquerit. Quo factum est, ut filiæ ejus publice alerentur, & de communi ærario dotibus datis, collocarentur. Decessit autem fere post annum quartum quam Themistocles Athenis erat expulsus.

*they should endeavour to renew the War.*

*CHAP. III. Aristides was pitch'd upon to appoint how much Money every City should furnish for the building of Fleets, and the raising of Armies. And by his Order Four Hundred and Sixty Talents were carried to* [t] *Delus every Year. For they ordain'd that to be the common Treasury. All which Money, some time after, was removed to Athens. Of how great Justice he was, there is no more certain Proof, than that tho' he had commanded in such great Affairs, he died in so great Poverty, that he scarce left wherewith he might be buried. Whence it came to pass, that his Daughters were maintain'd at the publick* Charge, *and were dispos'd of in Marriage, their Fortunes being paid out of the common Treasury. He died about the fourth Year after Themistocles was banish'd Athens.*

[t] Delus is an Island of the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades, formerly very famous for an Oracle of Apollo.

## IV.

## PAUSANIAS Lacedæmonius.

### CAP. I.

PAuſanias magnus homo, ſed varius in omni genere vitæ fuit. Nam ut virtutibus eluxit, ſic vitiis eſt obrutus. Hujus illuſtriſſimum eſt prælium apud Plateas. Namque illo duce Mardonius, ſatrapes regius, natione Medus, regis gener, in primis omnium Perſarum, & manu fortis, & conſilii plenus, cum ducentis millibus peditum, quos viritim legerat, & viginti millibus equitum, haud ita magna manu Græcia fugatus eſt: eoque ipſe dux cecidit prælio. Qua victoria elatus plurima miſcere cœpit, & majora concupiſcere. Sed primum in eo eſt reprehenſus, quod quum ex præda tripodem aureum Delphis poſuiſſet, epigrammate ſcripto, in

## IV.

## PAUSANIAS, *the Lacedæmonian.*

### CHAP. I.

*AuſAnias was a great Man, but unconſtant in every Way of Life. For as he was illuſtrious for his excellent Qualities, ſo was he over-run with Vices. His moſt famous Battle is* that *at Platæa. For he* was *Commander* there, when *Mardonius, the King's* [a] *Lord-Deputy, by Nation a Mede, the King's Son-in-law, amongſt the chief of all the Perſians, both brave in Action, and full of good Senſe, was driven out of Greece with Two Hundred Thouſand Foot, which he had choſen out Man by Man, and Twenty Thouſand Horſe, by an Army not near ſo big, and the General himſelf fell in that Battle. With which Victory being elated, he begun to make great Confuſion, and to aim at things above him. But he was firſt of all blamed for this, that he had dedicated a*



[a] *Satrapes* was a Name amongſt the Perſians for the Governours of the Provinces of that Empire.

in quo erat hæc ſententia: *Suo ductu barbaros apud Plataas eſſe deletos, ejuſque victoriæ ergo Apollini donum dediſſe:* hos verſus Lacedæmonii exſculpſerunt, neque aliud ſcripſerunt, quam nomina earum civitatum, quarum auxilio Perſæ erant victi.

golden Trivet at Delphos, of the Spoil, with an Inſcription writ upon it, in which was this Senſe, that the Barbarians, by his Conduct, had been cut off at Platæa, and that he had made this Preſent to Apollo, upon the Account of that Victory. *The Lacedæmonians eraz'd theſe Lines, nor did they write any thing elſe, but the Names of thoſe Cities by whoſe Aſſiſtance the Perſians had been conquered.*

CAP. II. Poſt id prælium, eundem Pauſaniam cum claſſe communi Cyprum atque Helleſpontum miſerunt, ut ex his regionibus barbarorum præſidia depelleret. Pari felicitate in ea re uſus, elatius ſe gerere cœpit, majoreſque appetere res. Nam quum Byzantio expugnato cepiſſet complures Perſarum nobiles, atque in his nonnullos regis propinquos: hos clam Xerxi remiſit, ſimulans ex vinculis publicis effugiſſe: & cum his Gongylum Eretrienſem, qui literas regi redderet, in quibus hæc fuiſſe ſcripta Thucydides memoriæ prodidit: *Pauſanias dux Spartæ, quos Byzantii ceperat, poſtquam propinquos tuos cognovit,*

CHAP. II. *After that Battle, they ſent the ſame Pauſanias with the common Fleet to* [b] *Cyprus and the Helleſpont, to drive the Garriſons of the Barbarians out of thoſe Parts: And having the ſame good Fortune in that Affair, he begun to behave himſelf more haughtily, and to aim at greater Matters. For when, after the carrying of* [c] *Byzantium, he had taken many noble Men of the Perſians, and among ſt them, ſome of the King's Relations, he privately ſent theſe to Xerxes, pretending they had eſcap'd out of the publick Cuſtody, and with them Gongylas the Eretrian, to carry a Letter to the King, in which Thucydides writes theſe things were written.* Pauſanias General of Sparta, after he underſtood

[b] Cyprus is a famous Iſland in the Eaſtern Parts of the Mediterranean.

[c] Byzantium, a Town upon the Thracian Boſphorus, at the Mouth of the Euxine, now call'd the Black Sea. It was much enlarged and beautified by the Roman Emperor, Conſtantine the Great, and from him call'd Conſtantinople. Its Name is now Stamboul, being the Metropolis of the Turkiſh Empire.

vit, tibi muneri miſit, ſeque tecum affinitate conjungi cupit. Quare, ſi tibi videtur, des ei filiam tuam nuptum. Id ſi feceris, & Spartam & cæteram Græciam ſub tuam poteſtatem, ſe adjuvante, redacturum pollicetur. His de rebus ſi quid geri volueris, certum hominem ad eum mittas face, cum quo colloquatur. Rex tot hominum ſalute, tam ſibi neceſſariorum, magnopere gaviſus, confeſtim cum epiſtola Artabazum ad Pauſaniam mittit, in qua eum collaudat, ac petit, ne cui rei parcat ad ea perficienda, quæ pollicetur. Si fecerit, nullius rei a ſe repulſam laturum. Hujus Pauſanias voluntate cognita, alacrior ad rem gerendam factus, in ſuſpicionem cecidit Lacedæmoniorum. In quo facto domum revocatus, accuſatus capitis, abſolvitur: mulctatur tamen pecunia. Quam ob cauſam ad claſſem remiſſus non eſt.

derſtood that thoſe, whom he took at Byzantium, were your Relations, has ſent them you as a Preſent, and deſires to be join'd in Affinity with you. Wherefore, if it ſeem good to you, give him your Daughter in Marriage. If you do that, he promiſes, that with him aſſiſting you, you ſhall reduce both Sparta and the reſt of Greece under your Power. If you would have any of theſe things done, ſee you ſend a truſty Perſon to him, with whom he may confer about the Matter. *The King rejoicing mightily at the Security of ſo many Perſons ſo nearly ally'd to him, diſpatches away immediately Artabanus with a Letter to Pauſanias; in which he commends him, and deſires he would not ſpare anything to effect the Matters which he promiſed. If he did it, he ſhould have a Refuſal of nothing from him. Pauſanias having underſtood his Mind, being render'd more forward for the Management of the Affair, fell under the Suſpicion of the Lacedæmonians. In the* Middle of *which Tranſaction, being recall'd home, and accuſed of this capital Crime, he is acquitted; yet is fin'd* a Sum of *Money; for which Reaſon he was not ſent back to the Fleet.*

Cap. III. At ille poſt non multo, ſua ſponte ad exercitum rediit, & ibi non callida, ſed dementi ratione cogitata patefecit. Non enim mores patrios ſolum, ſed etiam

*Chap. III. But he not long after return'd to the Army of his own accord, and there diſcover'd his Intentions, not after a cunning, but a mad Manner. For he not only laid aſide his Country*

etiam cultum veſtitumque mutavit. Apparatu regio utebatur, veſte Medica: ſatellites Medi & Ægyptii ſequebantur: epulabatur more Perſarum luxurioſius, quam qui aderant, perpeti poſſent. Aditum petentibus conveniendi non dabat: ſuperbe reſpondebat, & crudeliter imperabat. Spartam redire nolebat. Colonas, qui locus in agro Troade eſt, ſe contulerat: ibi conſilia cum patriæ, tum ſibi inimica capiebat. Id poſtquam Lacedæmonii reſciverunt, legatos ad eum cum ſcytala miſerunt, in qua more illorum erat ſcriptum, niſi domum reverteretur, ſe capitis eum damnaturos. Hoc nuncio motus, ſperans ſe etiam pecunia & potentia inſtans periculum poſſe depellere, domum rediit. Huc ut venit, ab ephoris in vincula publica conjectus eſt. Licet enim cuivis

*Manners, but even its Furniture and Dreſs. He had the Equipage of a King, the Median Robe, Median and Ægyptian Guards attended him: He feaſted after the Manner of the Perſians, more luxuriouſly than they that were with him could endure: He did not grant Acceſs to thoſe that deſir'd to wait upon him: He anſwer'd proudly, and commanded cruelly: He would not return to Sparta: He retir'd to Colonæ, which Place is in the Territory of* [d] *Troas, where he form'd Deſigns of pernicious Tendency, both to his Country and himſelf. After the Lacedæmonians underſtood it, they ſent Meſſengers to him with a* [e] *Scytala; in which was writ after their Faſhion, unleſs he return'd home, that they would condemn him to die. Being ſtartled at this Meſſage, hoping that he might keep off the Danger that threatened him, by his Money and his Power, he return'd home. As ſoon as he came here,*

[d] Troas was a Country of Aſia Minor, ſo call'd from the City Troy, that was in it; it lay along the Helleſpont.

[e] This Scytala was a white Roll of Parchment wrapp'd about a black Stick, about nine Cubits long. It was uſed thus. When the Magiſtrates gave Commiſſion to any as General or Admiral, they took two round Pieces of Wood, of the ſame Size exactly; one of thoſe they kept, the other was given to the Commander, to whom, as oft as they had Occaſion to ſend any private Diſpatches, they cut a long narrow Scrowl of Parchment, and rowling it about their own Staff, one Fold cloſe upon another, they wrote their Buſineſs upon it: Then taking it off, ſent it away to the Commander, who applying it to his own Staff, the Folds exactly fell in one with another, at the Writing; and the Characters, which, before 'twas wrapp'd up, were confuſedly disjoin'd and unintelligible, appeared very plain.

cuivis ephoro, legibus eorum hoc facere regi. Hinc tamen se expedivit: neque eo magis carebat suspicione, nam opinio manebat, eum cum rege habere societatem. Est genus quoddam hominum, quod Helotes vocatur, quorum magna multitudo agros Lacedæmoniorum colit, servorumque munere fungitur. Hos quoque solicitare spe libertatis existimabatur. Sed quod harum rerum nullum erat apertum crimen, quo argui posset, non putabant de tali tamque claro viro suspicionibus oportere judicari: sed expectandum, dum se ipsa res aperiret.

*here, he was clapp'd into publick Custody by the Ephori; for by their Laws it is allowable for any Ephorus to do this to a King. Yet he got himself out hence. Nor yet was he the more free from Suspicion; for this Opinion* of him *continued, that he had an Agreement with the* [f] *King of Persia. There is a certain Kind of Men which is called Helots, of which a great Number till the Lands of the Lacedæmonians, and perform the Office of Slaves. He was suppos'd to sollicite these* to join him, *with the Hopes of Liberty; but because there was no Charge* againſt him, *as to these things, well made out, upon which he might be convicted, they did not think it reasonable to pass Sentence upon so great and so famous a Man, upon Suspicions, but that they ought to stay, till the Matter discover'd it self.*

Cap. IV. Interim Argilius quidam adolescentulus, quem puerum Pausanias amore venereo dilexerat, quum epistolam ab eo ad Artabazum accepisset, eique in suspicionem venisset, aliquid in ea de se esse scriptum, quod nemo eorum rediisset, qui super tali causa eodem missi erant; vincula epistolæ laxavit,

*Chap. IV. In the mean Time, one Argilius, a young Man, whom* when *a Boy Pausanias had lov'd with a Venereal Passion, having receiv'd a Letter from him to Artabazus; and it coming into his Fancy, that there was something writ in it about himself, because none of those had come back again, who had been sent to the same Place upon such an Occasion:*

He

[f] Our Author here imitates the Greek Authors, who used to call the King of Persia simply, or by way of Eminence, *the King*, and sometimes *the Great King*.

vit, signoque detracto, cognovit, si pertulisset, sibi esse pereundum. Erant in eadem epistola quæ ad ea pertinebant, quæ inter regem Pausaniamque convenerant. Has ille literas ephoris tradidit. Non est prætercunda gravitas Lacedæmoniorum hoc loco. Nam ne hujus quidem indicio impulsi sunt, ut Pausaniam comprehenderent: neque prius vim adhibendam putaverunt, quam se ipse indicasset. Itaque huic indici, quid fieri vellent præceperunt. Fanum Neptuni est Tænari, quod violare nefas putant Græci: eo ille index confugit: in ara consedit: hanc juxta, locum fecerunt sub terra, ex quo posset audiri, si quis quid loqueretur cum Argilio. Huc ex ephoris quidam descenderunt. Pausanias ut audivit Argilium confugisse in aram, perturbatus eo venit. Quem quum supplicem dei videret in ara sedentem, quærit causæ quid sit tam repentino consilio. Huic ille quid ex literis comperisset, aperit. Tanto magis Pausanias

*He loosed the* [g] *String of the Epistle, and taking off the Seal, he understood, if he carried it, he was to perish. There was in the same Epistle what appertain'd to those things which had been agreed on betwixt the King and Pausanias. He delivered this Letter to the Ephori. The* [h] *Steadiness of the Lacedæmonians upon this Occasion is not to be pass'd by. For they were not wrought upon even by his Information, to seize Pausanias; nor did they think any Force was to be used against him, before he discovered himself. Wherefore they ordered the Informer what they would have done. There is a Temple of Neptune at Tenarus, which the Greeks account it a most heinous Crime to profane. Thither the Informer fled, and sat upon the Altar. Nigh this they made a Place under Ground, from whence, if any one talk'd any thing with Argilius, it might be overheard. Some of the Ephori went down into it. Pausanias, as soon as he heard that Argilius was fled to the Altar, came thither in great Disorder. Whom when he saw sitting upon the Altar as a Suppliant to the God, he asks*

[g] The Way of writing Letters was anciently upon wooden Tablets, covered with Wax; these they used to clap together, and tye with a Thread, the Knot of which had a Seal upon it.

[h] Gravis properly signifies heavy. And as things that are heavy are not easily mov'd, thence it was figuratively apply'd to such as are not apt to alter their Purposes, or form Resolutions, but upon weighty Considerations; and agreeably to this Sense of Gravis is Gravitas here used.

sanias perturbatus orare cœpit, *ne enunciaret, nec se meritum de illo optime, proderet. Quod si eam veniam sibi dedisset, tantisque implicitum rebus sublevasset, magno esse ei præmio futurum.*

*asks what the Reason was of this sudden Resolution. He tells him what he had discovered from the Letter. Pausanias being so much the more confounded, begun to beg that he would not discover it, nor betray him, that had deserv'd very well from him: And that if he would but grant him that Favour, and would relieve him now entangled in such mighty Difficulties, he should have a considerable Reward* for it.

CAP. V. His rebus ephori cognitis, satius putaverunt in urbe eum comprehendi; quo quum essent profecti, Pausanias, placato Argilio (ut putabat) Lacedæmonem reverteretur: in itinere, quum jam in eo esset, ut comprehenderetur, e vultu cujusdam ephori, qui eum admonere cupiebat, insidias sibi fieri intellexit. Itaque paucis ante gradibus, quam qui sequebantur, in ædem Minervæ quæ Chalciœcus vocatur, confugit. Hinc ne exire posset, statim ephori valvas ejus ædis obstruxerunt, tectumque sunt demoliti, quo facilius sub dio interiret. Dicitur eo tempore matrem Pausaniæ vixisse: eamque jam magno natu, post-

*CHAP. V. The Ephori having understood these things, thought it better to have him seiz'd in the City. Whither as they were going, and Pausanias having pacified Argilius, as he thought, was returning to Lacedæmon. In the Way, when he was now upon the Point of being seiz'd, he understood by the Look of a certain Ephorus, who desired to acquaint him, that there was a Design upon him: Wherefore he fled into the Temple of Minerva, which is called Chalciœcus, a few Steps before those that follow'd him. That he might not get out thence, the Ephori block'd up the folding Doors of the Temple, and took off the Roof,* [i] *that he might die the more easily in the open Air. It is said that the* [k] *Mother of Pausanias was*

[i] This Reason of our Author's seems trifling, and therefore I am apt to think, is not the true one: There was, I fancy, some Point of Superstition in the Case.

[k] This Behaviour of a Mother to a Son will appear almost incredible to such as are unacquainted with the Temper and Spirit of the

poſtquam de ſcelere filii comperit, in primis ad filium claudendum, lapidem ad introitum ædis attuliſſe. Sic Pauſanias magnam belli gloriam turpi morte maculavit. Hic quum ſemianimis de templo elatus eſſet, confeſtim animam efflavit. Cujus mortui corpus quum eodem nonnulli dicerent inferri oportere, quo hi qui ad ſupplicium eſſent dati: diſplicuit pluribus; & procul ab eo loco infoderunt, in quo erat mortuus. Inde poſterius, dei Delphici reſponſo erutus, atque eodem loco ſepultus, ubi vitam poſuerat.

*was living at that Time; and that ſhe being now a great Age, after ſhe had been inform'd of the Wickedneſs of her Son, brought amongſt the foremoſt, a Stone to the Entrance of the Temple, to ſhut up her Son. Thus Pauſanias ſullied the great Glory* he had got *in the War, by a ſhameful Death. After he had been brought half dead out of the Temple, he immediately breath'd out his Soul. The Body of whom being dead, when when ſome ſaid ought to be carried into the ſame Place whither they* were carried, *who were delivered up to* Capital *Puniſhment, it diſpleas'd many, and they buried him a great Way from that Place in which he died. He was afterwards taken up, upon an Anſwer of the Delphian Oracle, and buried in the Place where he had ended his Life.*

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the Lacedæmonians, which was very ſingular; but if that be conſider'd, there was nothing ſtrange or extraordinary in the Matter. It was cuſtomary with the Mothers, when their Sons went to the War, to deliver them their Shield with theſe Words, ἢ τὰν, ἢ ἐπὶ τᾶν, i. e. Either bring this back, or be brought upon it; as much as to ſay, Loſe your Life rather than this. Nay, there are Authors who tell us, that upon News of the Defeat of a Lacedæmonian Army, it was uſual for the Relations of the Slain, to meet with all the Signs of Joy, congratulating one another; whilſt the Relations of ſuch as had ſav'd themſelves by running away, appeared with dejected melancholy Looks, or durſt not ſhew their Heads at all for Shame.

V.

## CIMON, Miltiadis filius, Athenienſis.

### CAP. I.

CImon, Miltiadis filius, Athenienſis, duro admodum initio uſus eſt adoleſcentiæ. Nam quum pater ejus litem æſtimatam populo ſolvere non potuiſſet, ob eamque cauſam in vinculis publicis deceſſiſſet, Cimon eadem cuſtodia tenebatur, neque legibus Athenienſium emitti poterat, niſi pecuniam qua pater mulctatus eſſet, ſolviſſet. Habebat autem in matrimonio ſoroſuam germanam, nomine Elpinicen, non magis amore, quam patrio more ductus: nam Athenienſibus licet, eodem patre natas, uxores ducere. Hujus conjugii cupidus Callias quidam, non tam generoſus quam pecunioſus, qui magnas pecunias ex metallis fecerat, egit cum Cimone ut eam ſibi uxorem daret: id ſi impetraſſet, ſe pro illo pecuniam ſoluturum. Is cum talem conditionem aſpernaretur, Elpinice negavit ſe paſſuram Miltiadis progeniem in vinculis

V.

## CIMON, *the Son of* Miltiades *the Athenian.*

### CHAP. I.

*CImon, the Son of Miltiades the Athenian, had* but *a hard Entrance upon his State of Manhood. For whereas his Father was not able to pay the People his Fine, and for that Reaſon died in the publick Jayl; Cimon was confined in the ſame Cuſtody, nor could he be diſcharg'd by the Laws of the Athenians, unleſs he pay'd the Sum his Father had been fin'd. He had in Marriage his own Siſter, by Name Elpinice, not more induc'd to it by Love, than the Faſhion of his Country; for it is lawful for the Athenians to marry thoſe* that are *born of the ſame Father. One Callias being deſirous of this Match, not ſo much a Gentleman as a money'd Man, who had got a great Eſtate by the Mines, dealt with Cimon, to give him her to Wife,* promiſing, *if he obtain'd that of* him, *that he would pay the Money for him. When he rejected the Offer, Elpinice deny'd that ſhe would ſuffer the Son of Miltiades to die in the publick*

culis publicis interire, quoniamque prohibere poſſet; ſe Calliæ nupturam, ſi ea, quæ polliceretur, præſtitiſſet.

CAP. II. Tali modo cuſtodia liberatus Cimon, celeriter ad principatum pervenit. Habebat enim ſatis eloquentiæ, ſummam liberalitatem, magnam prudentiam cum juris civilis, tum rei militaris, quod cum patre a puero in exercitu fuerat verſatus. Itaque hic & populum urbanum in ſua tenuit poteſtate, & apud exercitum plurimum valuit auctoritate. Primum imperator apud flumen Strymona magnas copias Thracum fugavit, oppidum Amphipolim conſtituit, eoque decem millia Athenienſium in coloniam miſit. Idem iterum apud Micalen Cyprianorum & Phœnicum ducentarum navium claſſem devictam cepit: eodemque die pari fortuna in terra uſus eſt. Namque hoſtium navibus captis, ſtatim ex claſſe copias ſuas eduxit, barbarorum uno concurſu maximam vim pro-

*Jayl, ſince ſhe could hinder it; that ſhe would marry Callias, if he would perform the things which he promiſed.*

*CHAP. II. Cimon being delivered out of Cuſtody in this Manner, quickly came to the greateſt Eminence. For he had Eloquence enough, the utmoſt Generoſity, great Skill, as well in the Civil Law as Military Affairs, becauſe he had been with his Father in the Army from a Child. Wherefore he both kept the People of the Town at his Command, and ſway'd much by his Authority with the Army. In the firſt Place, being Commander* of the Athenian Forces, *he routed a great Body of the Thracians at the River* [a] *Strymon, built the Town of* [b] *Amphipolis, and ſent Ten Thouſand Athenians as a Colony thither. The ſame Man again at* [c] *Mycale, took a Fleet of Two Hundred Ships of the Cyprians and* [d] *Phœnicians,* which he *conquered; and the ſame Day had the like good Fortune by Land. For after he had taken the Enemy's Ships, he immediately drew his Forces out of the Fleet, and at one Puſh overthrew a mighty Army*

[a] Strymon was a River of Macedonia, nigh the Borders of Thrace.

[b] Amphipolis was built in an Iſland of the River Strymon, from whence it had its Name.

[c] Mycale was a Promontory of Ionia, not far from Epheſus.

[d] The Phœnicians were a People of Aſia upon the Coaſt of the Mediterranean, eaſtward from Cyprus, famous for their Skill in Sea Affairs, and the great Traffick they carried on up and down the Mediterranean.

proſtravit. Qua victoria, magna præda potitus, quum domum reverteretur, quod jam nonnullæ inſulæ propter acerbitatem imperii defecerant, bene animatas confirmavit, alienatas ad officium redire coegit. Scyrum, quam eo tempore Dolopes incolebant, quod contumacius ſe geſſerat, vacuefecit: poſſeſſores veteres urbe inſulaque ejecit, agros civibus diviſit. Thaſios opulentia fretos, ſuo adventu fregit. His ex manubiis arx Athenarum, qua ad meridiem vergit, eſt ornata.

*Army of the Barbarians. In which Victory getting a great deal of Plunder, as he was returning home, becauſe now ſome Iſlands had revolted, by reaſon of the Rigour of the* Athenian *Government, he fix'd the well affected, and the Revolters he obliged to return to their Duty. He ſwept* [e] *Scyrus of its People, which at that Time the* [f] *Dolopes inhabited, becauſe it had behav'd it ſelf obſtinately, turn'd the old Inhabitants out of the City and Iſland; divided the Lands amongſt his Citizens. He reduc'd the* [g] *Thaſians elated with their great Wealth, upon his Arrival* amongſt them. *Out of theſe Spoils the Citadel of Athens was beautified, where it looks to the South.*

Cap. III. Quibus rebus quum unus in civitate maxime floreret, incidit in eandem invidiam quam pater ſuus cæterique Athenienſium principes. Nam teſtarum ſuffragiis, quod illi ὀστρακισμὸν vocant, decem annorum exilio multatus eſt. Cujus facti celerius Athenienſes, quam ipſum pœnituit. Nam quum ille forti animo, invidiæ ingratorum civium ceſſiſſet, bellumque Lacedæmonii Athenienſibus indixiſſent: confeſtim notæ ejus

*Chap. III. By which means, as he made the greateſt Figure in the City, he fell under the ſame Odium, which his Father, and the reſt of the great Men of the Athenians* had done. *For he was puniſh'd with the Baniſhment of Ten Years, by the Votes of the Shells, which they call Oſtraciſm. Which Action the Athenians were ſooner ſorry for, than himſelf. For after he had given Way to the Hatred of his ungrateful Countrymen, with a gallant Mind, and the Lacedæmonians had proclaim'd War againſt the Athenians, im-*



[e] Scyrus is an Iſland of the Ægean Sea, a little above Eubœa.
[f] The Dolopes were a People of Theſſaly.
[g] Thaſus is an Iſland of the Ægean Sea nigh the Coaſt of Thrace.

ejus virtutis desiderium consequutum est. Itaque post annum quintum, quo expulsus erat, in patriam revocatus est. Ille, quod Hospitio Lacedæmoniorum utebatur, satius existimans, eos & cives suos, inter se una voluntate consentire, quam armis contendere, Lacedæmonem sua sponte est profectus, pacemque inter duas potentissimas civitates conciliavit. Post neque ita multo in Cyprum cum ducentis navibus imperator missus, quum ejus majorem partem insulæ devicisset, in morbum implicitus, in oppido Citio est mortuus.

*mediately a great Miss of his known Bravery and Conduct follow'd. Wherefore he was recall'd into his Country, five Years after his Banishment. He, because he had a great* [h] *Friendship for the Lacedæmonians, thinking it better that they and his Countrymen should agree betwixt themselves in the same Mind, than contend together with Arms, went to Lacedæmon of his own Accord, and made a Peace betwixt those two most powerful States. And not long after being sent Admiral into Cyprus with Two Hundred Ships, after he had conquered the greatest Part of that Island, falling into a Distemper, he died in the Town of Citium.*

CAP. IV. Hunc Athenienses non solum in bello, sed in pace diu desideraverunt. Fuit enim tanta liberalitate, quum compluribus locis prædia hortosque haberet, ut nunquam eis custodem posuerit, fructus servandi gratia, ne quis impediretur quo minus ejus rebus, quibus vellet, frueretur. Semper eum pedisequi cum nummis sunt secuti,

*CHAP. IV. The Athenians had a Miss of him a long Time, not only in War, but in Peace. For he was a Man of so great Generosity, that whereas he had Estates and Gardens in several Places, he never plac'd a Keeper, upon account of preserving the Fruit, lest any should be hindered from enjoying his Things, as he pleas'd. Footmen always follow'd him with Money, that if any one stood in need of his Assistance, he might have*

[h] *Hospitium* properly signifies Lodging or Entertainment, but is used likewise for Friendship. For in the more early Ages of the World, before the Convenience of publick Inns was thought of, Persons that travell'd lodg'd in private Houses, and were oblig'd to return the Favour to those that entertain'd them, if Need requir'd. This was the Occasion of a most intimate Friendship betwixt the Parties, insomuch that they treated one another as Relations. Thence the Word *Hospitium* came to signify Friendship founded upon that Bottom.

ti, ut ſi quis opis ejus indigeret, haberet, quod ſtatim daret, ne differendo videretur negare. Sæpe quum aliquem offenſum fortuna videret minus bene veſtitum, ſuum amiculum dedit. Quotidie ſic cœna ei coquebatur, ut quos invocatos vidiſſet in foro, omnes devocaret: quod facere nullum diem prætermittebat. Nulli fides ejus, nulli opera, nulli res familiaris defuit: multos locupletavit. Complures pauperes mortuos, qui unde efferrentur non reliquiſſent, ſuo ſumptu extulit. Sic ſe gerendo minime eſt mirandum, ſi & vita ejus fuit ſecura, & mors acerba.

*have to give him immediately, leſt he ſhould ſeem to deny him, by putting him off. Oftentimes, when he ſaw any one* [i] *ill handled by Fortune, leſs handſomely clad, he gave him his own Coat. His Supper was ſo dreſs'd for him every Day, that he invited all whom he ſaw in the Forum, not invited* elſewhere, *which he omitted to do no Day. His Faithfulneſs was wanting to none,* his *Service to none,* his *Eſtate to none. He enrich'd many; he buried at his own Charge many poor People* when *dead, who had not left wherewith they might be buried. It is not to be wonder'd at, if, upon behaving himſelf thus, both his Life was ſecure, and his Death afflicting.*

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[i] I am afraid the Latin Text is corrupted here, *Offenſus Fortuna* being, in my Opinion, no very intelligible Expreſſion.



V. LYSAN-

## VI.

## LYSANDER, Lacedæmonius.

### CAP. I.

LYſander Lacædemonius magnam reliquit ſui famam, magis felicitate quam virtute partam. Athenienſes enim in Peloponneſios ſexto & vigeſimo anno bellum gerentes confeciſſe apparet. Id qua ratione conſecutus ſit, latet. Non enim virtute ſui exercitus, ſed immodeſtia factum eſt adverſariorum, qui quod dicto audientes imperatoribus ſuis non erant, diſpalati in agris, relictis navibus, in hoſtium venerunt poteſtatem. Quo facto Athenienſes ſe Lacedæmoniis dediderunt. Hac victoria Lyſander elatus, quum antea ſemper factioſus audaxque fuiſſet, ſic ſibi indulſit, ut ejus opera in maximum odium Græciæ Lacedæmonii pervenerint. Nam quum hanc cauſam Lacedæmonii dictitaſſent ſibi eſſe belli, ut Athenienſium impotentem dominationem

## VI.

## LYSANDER, *the Lacedæmonian.*

### CHAP. I.

*LYſander the Lacedæmonian left a great Name, got more by his good Fortune than his good Behaviour. For it is apparent, that he conquered the Athenians, carrying on a War againſt the Peloponneſians, in the Six and Twentieth Year thereof. But how he effected that, is but little known: For it was not brought about by the Valour of his Army, but by the ill Diſcipline of his Enemies, who becauſe they were not obedient to their Commanders, being diſpers'd in the Country, having left their Ships, came under the Power of their Enemies, upon which the Athenians ſubmitted themſelves to the Lacedæmonians. Lyſander being elevated with this Victory, having been before always a factious and a bold* Man, *gave himſelf ſo much Liberty, that by his Means the Lacedæmonians came under a a very great Odium of Greece. For whereas the Lacedæmonians had ſaid, that their Reaſon for*

tionem refringerent: poſtquam apud Ægos flumen Lyſander claſſis hoſtium eſt potitus, nihil aliud molitus eſt, quam ut omnes civitates in ſua teneret poteſtate, quum id ſe Lacedæmoniorum cauſa facere ſimularet. Namque undique, qui Athenienſium rebus ſtuduiſſent, ejectis, decem delegerat in unaquaque civitate, quibus ſummum imperium poteſtatemque omnium rerum committeret. Horum in numerum nemo admittebatur, niſi qui aut ejus hoſpitio contineretur, aut ſe illius fore proprium fide confirmarat.

*the War was this, that they might curb the* [a] *outrageous Tyranny of the Athenians; after he made himſelf Maſter of the Enemy's Fleet at the River* [b] *Ægos, he laboured nothing elſe* ſo much, *as that he might have all the Cities at his Devotion, whilſt he pretended he did that upon the Account of the Lacedæmonians. For thoſe being every where turn'd out, who favoured the Intereſt of the Athenians, he choſe Ten in every City, to whom he entruſted the ſupreme Authority and Management of all Affairs. No body was admitted into their Number, but who either was engaged to* him *by Friendſhip, or aſſured* him *by Promiſe, that he would be entirely his.*

Cap. II. Ita decemvirali poteſtate in omnibus urbibus conſtituta, ipſius nutu omnia gerebantur, de crudelitate ac perfidia ſatis eſt unam rem exempli gratia proferre, ne de eodem plura enumerando fatigemus lectores. Victor ex Aſia quum reverteretur, Thaſumque divertiſſet, quod ea civitas præcipua fide fuerat erga Athenienſes, proinde ac

*Chap. II. The Decemviral Authority being thus eſtabliſh'd in all Cities, all things were managed by his Direction. Concerning whoſe Cruelty and Perfidiouſneſs it is ſufficient to produce one Inſtance, for Example's ſake, leſt we ſhould tire our Readers, by reckoning up many concerning the ſame Man. When he return'd victorious out of Aſia, and had taken a Turn to Thaſus; becauſe that had been a State of extra-ordinary*

[a] *Impotens* ſignifies *weak*, or *wanting Power* properly, yet is oftentimes apply'd to Perſons in the greateſt Power, as, Kings and Princes; but then they are conſider'd as under the Influence and Command of their Paſſions, and wanting Power to govern themſelves, and keep within Bounds; thence it ſignifies *Extravagant, Proud, Intolerable*, as here.

[b] A River of Thrace falling into the Helleſpont.

ac ſi iidem firmiſſimi ſolerent eſſe amici, qui conſtantes fuiſſent inimici eam pervertere concupivit. Vidit autem, niſi in eo occultaſſet voluntatem, futurum, ut Thaſii dilaberentur, conſulerentque rebus ſuis. * * * *

CAP. III. Itaque decemviralem ſuam poteſtatem, ſui ab illo conſtitutam ſuſtulerunt. Quo dolore incenſus iniit conſilia reges Lacedæmoniorum tollere, ſed ſentiebat id ſe ſine ope deorum facere non poſſe, quod Lacedæmonii omnia ad oracula referre conſueverant. Primum itaque Delphos corrumpere eſt conatus. Quum id non potuiſſet, Dodonam adortus eſt. Hinc quoque repulſus, dixit ſe vota ſuſcepiſſe, quæ Jovi Hammoni ſolveret, exiſtimans ſe Afros faci-

*ordinary Fidelity to the Athenians, as if thoſe us'd to be the faſteſt Friends, who had been reſolute Enemies, he was deſirous to reduce it; but he ſaw, that unleſs he concealed his Deſign, it would come to paſs, that the Thaſians would ſlip away, and provide for their own Security.* * *

*CHAP. III. Wherefore his* Countrymen *aboliſh'd his Decemviral Authority ſet up by him; with which Provocation being fired, he enter'd into a Deſign to take away the* [c] *Kings of the Lacedæmonians; but was ſenſible he could not do that without the Help of the Gods, becauſe the Lacedæmonians had been accuſtomed to propoſe all things to the Oracles. Firſt he attempted to* [d] *corrupt Delphos. When he could not* effect *that, he tried* [e] *Dodona: Being rejected here too, he ſaid he had made a Vow which he muſt pay to* [f] *Jupiter Ham-*

[c] The Lacedæmonians had two Kings at once, both of the Poſterity of Hercules. They uſed to command their Armies, and were indeed more properly Generals only, than Kings; for their Power in the Government was but ſmall, being ſubjected to the Cenſure of, and liable to be depoſed by the Magiſtrates call'd *Ephori*.

[d] It may ſeem a little wonderful, that theſe Oracle-Mongers ſhould all prove ſo backward to comply with Lyſander, ſince they might, it's likely, have been well paid for it, and their only Buſineſs and Trade was to tell Lies, and take Money. They muſt have look'd upon his Deſign as raſh, deſperate, and impracticable; as what would bring them under a ſtrong Suſpicion of Corruption, leſſen their Authority, and ſpoil their Trade; otherwiſe no doubt they would have been glad enough to finger his Money.

[e] Dodona was a City in Epire, famous for an Oracle of Jupiter.

[f] The Oracle of Jupiter Hammon was in the Deſerts of Lybia, on the Weſt of Ægypt.

facilius corrupturum. Hac ſpe quum profectus eſſet in Africam, multum eum antiſtites Jovis fefellerunt: nam non ſolum corrumpi non potuerunt, ſed etiam legatos Lacedæmona miſerunt, qui Lyſandrum accuſarent, quod ſacerdotes fani corrumpere conatus eſſet. Accuſatus hoc crimine, judicumque abſolutus ſententiis, Orchomeniis miſſus ſubſidio, occiſus eſt a Thebanis apud Haliartum. Quam vere de eo foret judicatum, oratio indicio fuit, quæ poſt mortem in domo ejus reperta eſt; in qua ſuadet Lacedæmoniis ut regia poteſtate diſſoluta, ex omnibus dux deligatur ad bellum gerendum: ſed ita ſcripta, ut deorum videretur congruere ſententiæ, quam ille ſe habiturum, pecunia fidens, non dubitabat. Hanc ei ſcripſiſſe Cleon Halicarnaſſeus dicitur.

*Hammon, thinking he ſhould more eaſily bribe the Africans. When he was come into Africa with theſe Hopes, the Prieſts of Jupiter deceiv'd him much; for they not only could not be brib'd, but likewiſe ſent Deputies to Lacedæmon, to accuſe Lyſander, of having endeavoured to bribe the Prieſts of the Temple. Being impeach'd for this Crime, and acquitted by the Votes of his Judges,* he was *ſent to the Relief of the* [g] *Orchomenians,* and *ſlain by the Thebans at* [h] *Haliartus. How truly they had judg'd him, a Speech of his was a Proof, which was found in his Houſe after his Death; in which he adviſes the Lacedæmonians, that diſſolving the Regal Authority, a General ſhould be choſen from among them all, to carry on the War; but ſo written, that it ſeem'd to agree with the Advice of the Gods, which he, truſting to his Money, did not doubt he ſhould have. Cleon of Halicarnaſſus is ſaid to have writ this for him.*

Cap. IV. Atque hoc loco non eſt prætereundum factum Pharnabazi ſatrapis regii. Nam quum Lyſander, præfectus claſſis, in bello multa crudeliter avareque feciſſet, deque his rebus ſuſpicaretur ad cives ſuos eſſe perlatum: petiit a Pharnabazo,

*Chap. IV. And in this Place an Action of the* King of Perſia's *Viceroy, Pharnabazus, is not to be paſs'd by. For when Lyſander, being Admiral of the Fleet, had done many things in the War cruelly and covetouſly, and ſuſpected, that Advice had been carried to his Countrymen of thoſe things;*

H he

[g] The Orchomenians were a People of Bœotia.
[h] Haliartus, a City of Bœotia.

nabazo, ut ad Ephoros ſibi teſtimonium daret, quanta ſanctitate bellum geſſiſſet, ſocioſque tractaſſet, deque ea re accurate ſcriberet, magnam enim ejus autoritatem in ea re futuram. Huic ille liberaliter pollicetur: librum gravem multis verbis conſcripſit, in quo ſummis eum effert laudibus. Quem cum legiſſet, probaſſetque, dum obſignatur, alterum pari magnitudine, ut diſcerni non poſſet, ſignatum ſubjecit, in quo accuratiſſime ejus avaritiam perfidiamque accuſarat. Hinc Lyſander domum quum rediiſſet, poſtquam de ſuis rebus geſtis apud maximum magiſtratum, quæ voluerat, dixerat, teſtimonii loco librum a Pharnabazo datum tradidit. Hunc, ſummoto Lyſandro, quum Ephori cognoſſent, ipſi legendum dederunt. Ita ille imprudens ipſi fuit accuſator.

*he requeſted of Pharnabazus, that he would give him a Teſtimonial to the Ephori, with how much Integrity he had carried on the War, and treated their Allies, and that he would write fully as to that Matter; for that his Authority would be great in that Caſe. He promiſes him frankly, writ a large Letter in many Words, in which he extolls him with the higheſt Praiſes; which when he had read, and approv'd, whilſt it is a ſealing, he put in its Room another of the like Bigneſs, that it cou'd not be diſtinguiſh'd from it* ready *ſign'd; in which he had charg'd him very particularly with his Covetouſneſs and Treachery. After this, when Lyſander was come home, after he had ſaid what he had a Mind before the chief Magiſtrate, concerning his Exploits, he deliver'd the Letter given him by Pharnabazus, by way of Teſtimonial. Lyſander being ordered to withdraw, when the Ephori had look'd it over, they gave it him to read; ſo he was unaware his own Accuſer.*

VII. *ALCI-*

VII.

## ALCIBIADES, Cliniæ *filius*, *Athenienſis*.

### CAP. I.

ALcibiades, Cliniæ filius, Athenienſis: In hoc natura quid efficere poſſit, videtur experta. Conſtat enim inter omnes, qui de eo memoriæ prodiderunt, nihil illo fuiſſe excellentius vel in vitiis vel in virtutibus. Natus in ampliſſima civitate, ſummo genere, omnium ætatis ſuæ multo formoſiſſimus: ad omnes res aptus, conſiliique plenus. Namque imperator fuit ſummus mari & terra: diſertus, ut in primis dicendo valeret: & tanta erat commendatio oris atque orationis, ut nemo ei dicendo poſſet reſiſtere. Idem, quum tempus poſceret, laborioſus, patiens, liberalis, ſplendidus non minus in vita quam victu: affabilis, blandus, temporibus callidiſſime inſerviens. Idem, ſimul ac ſe remiſerat, nec cauſa ſuberat, quare animi laborem perferret, luxurioſus, diſſolutus,

VII.

## ALCIBIADES, *the Son of* Clinias, *the Athenian*.

### CHAP. I.

*ALcibiades, the Son of Clinias the Athenian. Nature ſeems to have tried in him, what ſhe could do. For it is agreed upon, amongſt all who have writ about him, that no body was more extraordinary than he, either in Virtues, or in Vices. Being born in a very great City, of a great Family, much the handſomeſt Man of all of his Time; fit for all things, and abounding in Senſe for the Management of Affairs. For he was a very great Commander both by Sea and Land; ſo eloquent, that he mightily prevail'd in ſpeaking: And ſuch was the Plauſibleneſs of his Elocution and Language, that in haranguing no body was able to ſtand before him. The ſame Man, when Occaſion required,* was *laborious, hardy, generous, ſplendid, no leſs in* his *Equipage, than* his *Diet; affable, fawning, very cunningly ſerving the Times. The ſame Man, when he had unbent himſelf, and there was no Reaſon,*

tus, libidinoſus, intemperans reperiebatur: ut omnes admirentur, in uno homine tantam ineſſe diſſimilitudinem, tamque diverſam naturam.

CAP. II. Educatus eſt in domo Periclis, privignus enim ejus fuiſſe dicitur, eruditus a Socrate. Socerum habuit Hipponicum, omnium Græcæ linguæ eloquentia diſertiſſimum; ut, ſi ipſe fingere vellet, neque plura bona reminiſci, neque majora poſſet conſequi, quam vel fortuna vel natura tribuerat. Ineunte adoleſcentia, amatus eſt a multis more Græcorum; in eis a Socrate, de quo mentionem facit Plato in Sympoſio: namque eum induxit commemorantem ſe pernoctaſſe cum Socrate, neque aliter ab eo ſurrexiſſe, ac filius a parente debuerit. Poſteaquam robuſtior eſt factus, non minus multos amavit, in quorum amore, quoad licitum eſt, odioſa multa delicate jocoſeque fecit; quæ referremus, niſi majora potioraque haberemus.

*why he ſhould take upon him* any *Labour of Thought, was found to be luxurious, diſſolute, luſtful, and intemperate, inſomuch that all admired, that in the ſame Man there ſhould be ſo much Unlikeneſs* to himſelf, *and ſo different a Nature.*

*CHAP. II. He was educated in the Houſe of Pericles (for he is ſaid to have been his Step-ſon) inſtructed by* [a] *Socrates. He had for his Father-in-Law Hipponicus, of all Men the ableſt in the Eloquence of the Greek Language. That if he would have contriv'd for himſelf, he could neither have thought of more Advantages, nor have compaſs'd greater, than either Fortune or Nature had beſtow'd* upon him. *In the Entrance upon his Manhood, he was belov'd by many, after the Faſhion of the Greeks, and amongſt them by Socrates, of whom Plato makes Mention in his Sympoſium, and has brought him in relating, that he lay all Night with Socrates, and roſe from him no otherwiſe than a Son ought to do from his Father. After he was grown more a Man, he lov'd as many, in the Love of whom, ſo far as it was allowable* by the Laws, *he did many odious things wantonly and jocoſely, which we ſhould relate, but that we have greater*

CAP.

[a] This *Socrates* was the greateſt Man among the Ancients; ſuch a compleat Maſter of his Paſſions, that one of the greateſt Misfortunes that can befal a good Man, a ſcolding Wife, was not able to diſcompoſe or put him out of Temper, in the leaſt.

Cap. III. Bello Peloponnesiaco, hujus consilio atque auctoritate Athenienses bellum Syracusanis indixerunt: ad quod gerendum ipse dux delectus est. Duo præterea collegæ dati, Nicias & Lamachus. Id quum appararetur, priusquam classis exiret, accidit, ut una nocte omnes Hermæ, qui in oppido erant Athenis, dejicerentur, præter unum, qui ante januam Andocidis erat, Andocidisque Hermes vocatus est. Hoc quum appareret, non sine magna multorum consensione esse factum, quod non ad privatam, sed ad publicam rem pertineret, magnus multitudini timor est injectus, ne qua repentina vis in civitate existeret, quæ libertatem opprimeret populi. Hoc maxime convenire in Alcibiadem videbatur, quod & potentior & major, quam privatus, existimabatur. Multos enim liberalitate devinxerat, plures

*greater and better* things to relate of him.

*Chap. III. In the* [b] *Peloponnesian War, by his Advice and Perswasion, the Athenians proclaim'd War against the* [c] *Syracusians, for the Management of which he was chosen General. Two Colleagues besides were given him, Nicias and Lamachus. Whilst that* Expedition *was a preparing for, before the Fleet went out, it happened, that in one Night, all the* [d] *Mercuries, which were in the Town of Athens, were thrown down, except one, which was before the Door of Andocides, and was called the Mercury of Andocides. As it appeared, this was not done without a strong Confederacy of many, because it did not appertain to a private, but a publick Concern. A mighty Terror fell upon the People, lest any sudden Violence should break out in the City, that should bear down the publick Liberty. This seem'd chiefly to agree to Alcibiades, because he was thought both more powerful and greater than a private Person; for he had obliged many by his Generosity, and render'd*

[b] This Peloponnesian War was so called, because all the States of Peloponnesus join'd in it, under the Command of the Lacedæmonians, against the Athenians. It begun in the Year before Christ 430, and ended in the Taking of Athens, after the fatal Battle of the River Ægos, mentioned above, in the Year before Christ 403.

[c] Syracuse is still a noted City on the Eastern Coast of the Isle of Sicily.

[d] Mercury was reckon'd the God of Thieves, and therefore they used to erect his Statues before their Doors, by way of Prevention against the Attempts of Robbers and House-breakers.

res etiam opera forenſi ſuos reddiderat. Quare fiebat, ut omnium oculos, quotieſcunque in publicum prodiiſſet, ad ſe converteret, neque ei par quiſquam in civitate poneretur. Itaque non ſolum in eo ſpem habebant maximam, ſed etiam timorem, quod & obeſſe plurimum, & prodeſſe poterat. Aſpergebatur etiam infamia, quod in domo ſua facere myſteria dicebatur, quod nefas erat more Athenienſium, idque non ad religionem, ſed ad conjurationem pertinere exiſtimabatur.

der'd more his Friends, by his ſerving them in their Law Concerns. By which Means it came to paſs, that he turn'd the Eyes of all People upon him, as oft as he went abroad; nor was any one counted equal to him in the whole City. Wherefore they not only had great Hopes in him, but a great *Apprehenſion* of him too, becauſe he was able both to do them a great deal of Miſchief, and a great deal of Service. He was likwiſe beſpattered with Infamy, becauſe it was ſaid, that he celebrated the [e] Myſteries in his own Houſe, which was a heinous Crime, according to the Uſage of the Athenians; and that was ſuppoſed not to concern Religion ſo much, as to be an Argument of a Conſpiracy.

CAP. IV. Hoc crimine in concione ab inimicis compellabatur. Sed inſtabat tempus ad bellum proficiſcendi. Id ille intuens, neque ignorans civium ſuorum conſuetudinem, poſtulabat, ut ſi quid de ſe agi vellent, potius de præſenti quæſtio haberetur, quam abſens invidiæ crimine accuſaretur. Inimici vero ejus, quieſcendum in præſenti, quia

CHAP. IV. He was charg'd with this Crime in an Aſſembly of the People, by his Enemies: But the Time for going to the War was at Hand. He conſidering that, and being not ignorant of the Cuſtom of his Countrymen, inſiſted, that if they had a Mind to do any thing about him, that an Enquiry might be made about him whilſt preſent, rather than that he ſhould be charg'd with an invidious Crime when abſent. But his

[e] Rites ſecretly perform'd in Honour of any God, were call'd *Myſteries*. Thoſe here meant are the Myſteries of Ceres, worſhipp'd in a ſingular Manner at Eleuſis in Attica, nigh the Saronick Bay. None were admitted to the Celebration of theſe or any other Myſteria, but upon certain Conditions, one of which was an Oath of Secrecy.

quia nocere ſe ei non poſſe intelligebant, & illud tempus expectandum decreverunt, quo exiſſet, ut ſic abſentem aggrederentur: itaque fecerunt. Nam poſtquam in Siciliam eum perveniſſe crediderunt, abſentem, quod ſacra violaſſet, reum fecerunt. Qua de re quum ei nuncius a magiſtratu in Siciliam miſſus eſſet, ut domum ad cauſam dicendam rediret, eſſetque in magna ſpe provinciæ bene adminiſtrandæ; non parere noluit, & in triremem, quæ ad eum deportandum erat miſſa, aſcendit: ac Thurios in Italiam pervectus, multa ſecum reputans de immoderata civium ſuorum licentia crudelitateque erga nobiles; utiliſſimum ratus impendentem evitare tempeſtatem, clam ſe a cuſtodibus ſubduxit, & inde primum Elidem, deinde Thebas venit. Poſtquam autem ſe capitis damnatum, bonis publicatis audivit, & quod uſu venerat, Eumolpidas ſacerdotes a populo coactos, ut ſe devoverent, ejuſque devotionis, quo teſtatior eſſet memoria, exemplum in pila lapidea inciſum eſſe poſitum in publico, Lacedæmonem demi-

*his Enemies reſolv'd to be quiet for the preſent, becauſe they were ſenſible they could not hurt him, and to wait the Time when he ſhould go out, that ſo they might attack him* when *abſent. And ſo they did. For after they believ'd he was got into Sicily, they impeach'd him,* tho' *abſent, for having profan'd the holy Myſteries. Concerning which Affair, when a Meſſenger was diſpatch'd to him into Sicily by the Government, that he ſhould return home to plead his Cauſe, and he was in great Hopes of managing his Province ſucceſsfully, he would not diſobey, and went aboard a Ship with three Banks of Oars, which was ſent to bring him away; and arriving at* [f] *Thurii in Italy, conſidering much with himſelf of the extravagant Licentiouſneſs of his Countrymen, and their Cruelty towards Men of Quality, judging it the moſt expedient to avoid the impending Storm, he privately withdrew himſelf from his Keepers, and went from thence firſt to* [g] *Elis, and afterwards to* [h] *Thebes. But after he heard that he was condemn'd to die, his Eſtate being confiſcated, and that which had been uſual, that the Prieſts call'd Eumolpidæ had been forc'd by the People to curſe him, and that the Monument of it might be the more publick, a Copy* of the

[f] A City in the Country of the Brutii, in the Bottom of Italy.
[g] A City in the Weſt Parts of Peloponneſus.
[h] A City in the Weſt Parts of Achaia, North of Athens, and the Metropolis of the Country call'd Bœotia.

demigravit. Ibi (ut ipſe prædicare conſueverat) non adverſus patriam, ſed inimicos ſuos bellum geſſit, quod iidem hoſtes eſſent civitati. Nam quum intelligerent, ſe plurimum prodeſſe reipublicæ, ex ea ejeciſſe, pluſque iræ ſuæ quam utilitati publicæ paruiſſe. Itaque hujus conſilio Lacedæmonii cum Perſarum rege amicitiam fecerunt: deinde Deceliam in Attica munierunt, præſidioque perpetuo ibi poſito, in obſidione Athenas tenuerunt. Ejuſdem opera, Ioniam a ſocietate averterunt Athenienſium: quo facto, multo ſuperiores bello eſſe cœperunt.

the Curſe *was cut in a Stone Pillar, and erected in a publick Place, he remov'd to Lacedæmon. There, as he uſed to ſay, he carried on a War, not againſt his Country, but his Enemies, becauſe the ſame were Enemies to the City. For becauſe they underſtood that he could be very ſerviceable to the Commonwealth, they had turn'd him out of it, and had more Regard to* the gratifying of *their own Reſentment, than the common Intereſt. Wherefore, by his Advice, the Lacedæmonians made an Alliance with the King of the Perſians, and then fortify'd Decelia in Attica, and having plac'd a conſtant Garriſon there, kept Athens under a Blockade, by his Means they took off Ionia from the Alliance of the Athenians; upon the doing of which they begun to be much ſuperior in the War.*

CAP. V. Neque vero his rebus tam amici Alcibiadi ſunt facti, quam timore ab eo alienati. Nam quum acerrimi viri præſtantem prudentiam in omnibus rebus cognoſcerent: pertimuerunt, ne charitate patriæ ductus, aliquandò ab ipſis deſciſceret, & cum ſuis in gratiam rediret. Itaque tempus ejus interficiendi quærere inſtituerunt. Id Alcibiadi diutius celari non potuit: erat enim ea ſagacitate, ut decipi non poſſet; præſertim quum animum attendiſſet ad cavendum. Itaque ad Tiſſa-

*CHAP. V. But they were not ſo much made friends to Alcibiades by theſe things, as they were alienated from him by Fear. For as they obſerv'd the excellent Conduct of this very active Man in all things, they were afraid, leſt tempted by the Love of his Country, he ſhould ſometime revolt from them, and return to a good Underſtanding with his Countrymen. Wherefore, they reſolved to ſeek an Opportunity to kill him. That could not be long concealed from Alcibiades. For he was a Perſon of that Sagacity, that he could not be deceiv'd, eſpecially when he apply'd his Attention*

Tiſſaphernem præfectum regis Darii ſe contulit. Cujus quum in intimam amicitiam perveniſſet, & Athenienſium male geſtis in Sicilia rebus, opes ſeneſcere, contra Lacedæmoniorum creſcere videret; initio cum Piſandro prætore, qui apud Samum exercitum habebat, per internuncios colloquitur, & de reditu ſuo facit mentionem; erat enim eodem quo Alcibiades ſenſu, populi potentiæ non amicus, & optimatum fautor. Ab hoc deſtitutus, primum per Thraſybulum, Lyci filium, ab exercitu recipitur, prætorque fit apud Samum. Poſt, ſuffragante Theramene, plebiſcito reſtituitur, parique abſens imperio præficitur ſimul cum Thraſybulo & Theramene. Horum imperio tanta commutatio rerum facta eſt, ut Lacedæmonii, qui paulo ante victores viguerant, perterriti pacem peterent. Victi enim erant quinque præliis terreſtribus, tribus navalibus: in quibus ducentas naves triremes amiſerant, quæ captæ in hoſtium venerant poteſtatem. Alcibiades ſimul cum collegis receperat Ioniam, Helleſpontum, multas præterea urbes Græcas, quæ in ora ſitæ ſunt Aſiæ: quarum expugna-

*tention to be upon his Guard. Wherefore he betook himſelf to Tiſſaphernes, Viceroy of King Darius, into whoſe intimate Friendſhip when he was got, and perceiv'd the Power of the Athenians to decline, their Affairs being ill managed in Sicily, and on the other Hand, that of the Lacedæmonians to grow, he confers at firſt by Meſſengers with Piſander the Commander, who had an Army at* [1] *Samos, and makes Mention of his Return, for he was in the ſame Mind with Alcibiades, no Friend to the Power of the People, and a Favourer of the Quality. Being baulk'd by him, he is receiv'd firſt of all by the Army, by Means of Thraſybulus, the Son of Lycus, and is made Commander at Samos. Afterwards, Theramenes making Intereſt for him, he is reſtored by a Decree of the People, and tho' abſent, is placed in the ſame Command, together with Thraſybulus and Theramenes. Under their Command, there was ſo great an Alteration of Affairs, that the Lacedæmonians, who a little before had flouriſh'd as Conquerors, being very much terrified, ſued for Peace; for they had been conquered in five Battles at Land, and three by Sea, in which they had loſt Two Hundred Ships with three Banks of Oars, which being taken had come under the Power of the Enemies. Alci-*



[1] Samos is an Iſland of the Ægean Sea, upon the Coaſt of Ionia.

pugnaverant complures; in his Byzantium; neque minus multas consilio ad amicitiam adjunxerant, quod in captos clementia fuerant usi. inde præda onusti, locupletato exercitu, maximis rebus gestis Athenas venerunt.

biades, together with his Fellow Commanders, had recover'd Ionia, the Helleſpont, and many Greek Cities beſides, that are on the Border of Aſia, ſeveral of which they took by Force; amongſt theſe Byzantium. Nor had they brought over fewer to their Alliance by their good Conduct, becauſe they us'd great Clemency to the conquered. After this, being loadened with Spoil, having enrich'd their Army, and perform'd very great things, they came to Athens.

CAP. VI. His cum obviam universa civitas in Pyræeum descendisset, tanta fuit omnium expectatio visendi Alcibiadis, ut ad ejus trirerem vulgus confluerit, perinde ac si solus advenisset. Sic enim populo erat persuasum, & adversas superiores, & præsentes secundas res, accidisse ejus opera. Itaque & Siciliæ amissum, & Lacedæmoniorum victorias culpæ suæ tribuebant, quod talem virum e civitate expulissent, Neque id sine causa arbitrari videbantur. Nam postquam exercitui præesse cœperat, neque terra, neque mari hostes pares esse potuerant. Hic, ut navi egressus est, quanquam Theramenes & Thrasybulus eisdem rebus præfuerant, simulque venerant in Pyræeum, tamen illum unum omnes prosequebantur: & (id quod nunquam antea usu venerat,

CHAP. VI. When the whole City came down to Pyræeus, to meet them, ſuch was the Longing of all People to ſee Alcibiades, that the Commonalty flock'd to his Ship, as if he had come alone. For thus the People were perſwaded, that both their former ill Succeſs, and their preſent good Succeſs, had happened thro' his Means. Wherefore they imputed both the Loſs of Sicily, and the Victories of the Lacedæmonians to their own Fault, becauſe they had baniſh'd ſuch a Man out of their City. Nor did they ſeem to think ſo without Reaſon: For after he begun to command the Army, their Enemies were neither able to be a Match for them by Land nor Sea. As ſoon as he went out of his Ship, tho' Theramenes and Thraſybulus had been in the ſame Command, and had come together with him into Pyræeus, yet they all follow'd him alone; and (that which had never happened before, unleſs to the

venerat, niſi Olympiæ victoribus) coronis aureis æneiſque vulgo donabatur. Ille lacrymans talem benevolentiam civium ſuorum accipiebat, reminiſcens priſtini temporis acerbitatem. Poſtquam Aſtu venit, concione advocata, ſic verba fecit, ut nemo tam ferus fuerit, quin ejus caſum lacrymarit, inimicumque his ſe oſtenderit, quorum opera patria pulſus fuerat; perinde ac ſi alius populus, non ille ipſe qui tum flebat, eum ſacrilegii damnaſſet. Reſtituta ergo huic ſunt publice bona, iidemque illi Eumolpidæ ſacerdotes rurſus reſecrare ſunt coacti, qui eum devoverant, pilæque illæ, in quibus devotio fuerat ſcripta, in mare præcipitatæ.

*Conquerors at Olympia) he was commonly preſented with golden and brazen Crowns. He receiv'd this Kindneſs of his Countrymen weeping, remembring their Severity ſome Time before. After he came to the City, having call'd an Aſſembly, he ſpoke ſo, that no Body was ſo cruel, but he lamented his hard Hap, and declared himſelf an Enemy to thoſe, by whoſe Means he had been baniſh'd his Country; as if ſome other People, and not that very ſame which then wept, had condemn'd him for Sacrilege. Wherefore his Eſtate was reſtor'd him at the publick Charge, and the ſame Prieſts* call'd *Eumolpidæ, who had curſed him, were obliged to recall their Curſes, and the Pillars upon which the Curſe had been writ, were thrown into the Sea.*

Cap. VII. Hæc Alcibiadi lætitia minus fuit diuturna. Nam quum ei eſſent omnes honores decreti, totaque reſpublica domi bellique tradita, ut unius arbitrio gereretur; & ipſe poſtulaſſet ut duo ſibi collegæ darentur, Thraſybulus & Adimantus, neque id negatum eſſet, claſſe in Aſiam profectus, quod apud Cymen minus ex ſententia rem geſſerat, in invidiam recidit. Nihil enim eum non efficere poſſe ducebant. Ex quo fiebat, ut omnia minus proſpere geſta ejus culpæ tribuerent, quum eum aut negligenter, aut

*Chap. VII. This Joy of Alcibiades was not laſting; for after all* Manner of *Honours had been voted for him, and the whole Management, both at Home and in the War, delivered to him, to be carried on at the Pleaſure of* him *alone, and he had demanded that two Partners ſhould be given him, Thraſybulus and Adimantus, nor was that deny'd him, going with the Fleet into Aſia, becauſe he did not manage his Buſineſs at Cyme to their Mind, he again fell under their Hatred, for they thought he could do every thing. From whence it was, that they imputed all things leſs ſucceſsfully managed to his Fault, becauſe they ſaid*

aut malitioſe feciſſe loquerentur, ſicut tum accidit. Nam corruptum a rege, capere Cymen noluiſſe arguebant. Itaque huic maxime putamus malo cauſam fuiſſe nimiam opinionem ingenii atque virtutis. Timebatur enim non minus quam diligebatur, ne ſecunda fortuna magniſque elatus opibus, tyrannidem concupiſceret. Quibus rebus factum eſt, ut abſenti magiſtratum abrogarent, & alium in ejus locum ſubſtituerent. Id ille ut audivit, domum reverti noluit, & ſe Perinthum contulit, ibique tria caſtella communivit, Bornos, Byziam, Macrontichos; manuque collecta, primus Græciæ in Thraciam introiit, glorioſius exiſtimans barbarorum præda locupletari, quam Graiorum. Qua ex re creverat cum fama tum opibus, magnamque amicitiam ſibi cum quibuſdam regibus Thraciæ pepererat.

CAP. VIII. Neque tamen a charitate patriæ potuit recedere. Nam quum apud Ægos flumen Philocles prætor Athenienſium claſſem conſtituiſſet, ſimul ac ſe ad eum adjunxit, ſuadere cœpit, ut ad Cymen claſſem admoveret. Quod ille ſe facturum negavit, ſed ad Sigeum navigaturum. Quo facto, ſi Cymen ceperit, ſe ejus urbis fore imperatorem. Quæ ſi ita evenerint, ut ſe ſperet, ut ſibi Cymen tradat. Quod ille ſe facturum negavit, ſed ad Sigeum navigaturum. Quo facto, ſi Cymen ceperit, ſe ejus urbis fore imperatorem. Quæ ſi ita evenerint, ut ſe ſperet, ut ſibi Cymen tradat.

*he either acted careleſsly or maliciouſly; as it then happen'd. For they alledg'd againſt him, that being brib'd by the King of Perſia, he would not take [k] Cyme. Wherefore we think, that their exceſſive Opinion of his Parts and Abilities was chiefly his Misfortune. For he was no leſs feared than beloved, leſt being elevated by his good Fortune and great Power, he ſhould aim at the Sovereignty. By which Means it came to paſs, that they took his Commiſſion from him in his Abſence, and put another in his Place. As ſoon as he heard that, he would not return Home, and betook himſelf to [l] Perinthus, and there fortify'd three Caſtles, Borni, Byzia, and Macrontichos; and having got together a Body of Troops, he enter'd into Thrace the [m] firſt Man of Greece, thinking it more glorious to be enriched with the Spoils of the Barbarians, than the Greeks. From which Thing his Fame grew with his Riches, and he procur'd to himſelf a ſtrong Alliance with ſeveral Kings of Thrace.*

*CHAP. VIII. However, he could not recede from his Affection for his Country. For when Philocles, the Admiral of the Athenians, had drawn up his Fleet at the*

[k] A Town of Æolia in Aſia Minor, upon the Ægean Sea.

[l] A Town of Thrace, upon the Propontis, afterwards call'd Heraclea.

[m] Our Author is here guilty of a ſtrange Piece of Forgetfulneſs, having told us above, that Miltiades had before planted a Colony in the Thracian Cherſoneſe, and made frequent Inroads into the neighbouring Country of the Thracians.

conſtituiſſet ſuam, neque longe abeſſet Lyſander prætor Lacedæmoniorum, qui in eo erat occupatus, ut bellum quam diutiſſime duceret, quod ipſis pecunia a rege ſuppeditabatur: contra Athenienſibus exhauſtis, præter arma & naves nihil erat ſuper: Alcibiades ad Athenienſium venit exercitum, ibique, præſente vulgo, agere cœpit, ſi vellent, ſe coacturum Lyſandrum aut dimicare, aut pacem petere. Lacedæmonios eo nolle confligere claſſe, quod pedeſtribus copiis pluſquam navibus valerent. Sibi autem eſſe facile Seuthen regem Thracum deducere, ut eos terra depelleret. Quo facto neceſſario ut claſſe conflicturos, aut bellum compoſituros. Id etſi vere dictum Philocles animadvertebat, tamen poſtulata facere noluit, quod ſentiebat ſe, Alcibiade recepto, nullius momenti apud exercitum futurum; & ſi quid ſecundi eveniſſet, nullam in ea re ſuam partem fore: contra ea, ſi quid adverſi accidiſſet, ſe unum ejus delicti futurum reum. Ab hoc diſcedens Alcibiades, *Quoniam*, inquit, *victoriæ patriæ repugnas, illud moneo, juxta hoſtes caſtra habeas nautica. Periculum eſt enim ne immodeſtia militum noſtrorum occaſio detur Lyſandro noſtri opprimendi exercitus.* Neque ea res illum fefellit. Nam Lyſan-

*the River Ægos, and Lyſander was not far off, the Admiral of the Lacedæmonians, who was employ'd wholly in a Deſign to protract the War as long as poſſible, becauſe Money was given them by the King* of Perſia; *on the other Hand, the Athenians being exhauſted, had nothing left beſides their Arms and their Ships: Alcibiades came to the Army of the Athenians, and there, before the common Soldiery, he began to tell them, that he would force Lyſander either to fight, or beg Peace; that the Lacedæmonians were unwilling to engage with their Fleet for this Reaſon, becauſe they were ſtronger in Land Forces than Ships; but that it was an eaſy Matter for him to bring down Seuthes King of the Thracians, to drive them from the Land, upon which they would of Neceſſity either engage with their Fleet, or make an End of the War. Tho' Philocles obſerv'd that was rightly ſaid, yet he would not do the things deſired, becauſe he was ſenſible, that if Alcibiades was receiv'd* amongſt them, *he ſhould be of no Account with the Army; and if any good Succeſs happened* upon it, *that his Share in the Matter would be none at all: On the other Hand, if any ill Hap ſhould fall out, that he alone ſhould be call'd to an Account for the Miſcarriage. Alcibiades*, upon his *departing from him, ſaid*, Since you oppoſe your Country's Succeſs, this however I adviſe you, to have your Sea-Camp nigh the Enemy; for the

Dan-

Lyſander quum per ſpeculatores comperiſſet, vulgum Athenienſium in terram prædatum exiſſe, naveſque pene inanes relictas, tempus rei gerendæ non dimiſit, eoque impetu totum bellum delevit.

CAP. IX. At Alcibiades, victis Athenienſibus, non ſatis tuta eadem loca ſibi arbitratus, penitus in Thraciam ſe ſupra Propontidem abdidit, ſperans ibi facillime ſuam fortunam occuli poſſe; ſed falſo. Nam Thraces, poſtquam eum cum magna pecunia veniſſe ſenſerunt, inſidias ei fecerunt: qui ea quæ apportavit abſtulerunt, ipſum capere non potuerunt. Ille, cernens nullum locum ſibi tutum in Græcia, propter potentiam Lacedæmoniorum, ad Pharnabazum in Aſiam tranſiit; quem quidem adeo ſua cepit humanitate, ut eum nemo in amicitia antecederet. Namque ei Grunium dedit in Phrygia caſtrum, ex quo quinquaginta talenta vectigalis capiebat. Qua fortuna

Danger is, leſt, by the diſorderly Behaviour of our Soldiers, an Opportunity ſhould be given Lyſander of cutting off our Army. *Nor did that thing deceive him; for Lyſander, after he had found by his Scouts, that the common Soldiers of the Athenians were gone aſhore a plundering, and that the Ships were left almoſt empty, did not let ſlip the Opportunity of doing his Buſneſs, and at that Puſh made an End of the whole War.*

*CHAP. IX. But Alcibiades, after the Athenians were conquered, not thinking the ſame Places ſecure enough for him, hid himſelf a good Way up in Thrace, above the Propontis, hoping that his Condition might be very eaſily conceal'd there; but falſely. For the Thracians, after they perceiv'd he was come with a great deal of Money, laid an Ambuſh for him, who got the Things which he brought with him, but could not catch him. He perceiving no Place was ſafe for him in Greece, by Reaſon of the Power of the Lacedæmonians, went over to Pharnabazus into Aſia, whom he ſo charm'd with his courteous Behaviour, that no body exceeded him in his Friendſhip. For he gave him Grunium, a Caſtle in Phrygia, from which he receiv'd yearly Fifty* [a] *Talents Revenue; with which good Fortune Alcibiades*

[a] The Talent us'd in common Reckoning, was that of Attica, worth about 208 *l.*

na Alcibiades non erat contentus, neque Athenas victas Lacedæmoniis servire poterat pati. Itaque ad patriam liberandam omni ferebatur cogitatione, sed videbat id sine rege Persarum non posse fieri: ideoque eum amicum sibi cupiebat adjungi; neque dubitabat facile se consequuturum, si modo ejus conveniendi habuisset potestatem. Nam Cyrum fratrem ei bellum clam parare, Lacedæmoniis adjuvantibus, sciebat. Id si ei aperuisset, magnam se ab eo initurum gratiam videbat.

biades was not content, nor could he endure, that conquer'd Athens should be subject to the Lacedæmonians. Wherefore he was bent with the utmost Concern upon delivering his Country, but saw that could not be done without the [o] King of the Persians; wherefore he desir'd to have him join'd to him as his Friend. Nor did he doubt but he should easily compass it, provided he could but have the Opportunity of waiting upon him; for he knew that his Brother [p] Cyrus was privately levying War against him, with the Lacedæmonians assisting him. If he discover'd this to him, he saw that he should be in great Favour with him.

Cap. X. Hæc quum moliretur, peteretque a Pharnabazo, ut ad regem mitteretur, eodem tempore Critias cæterique tyranni Athenienſium certos homines ad Lysandrum in Asiam miserunt, qui eum certiorem facerent, nisi Alcibiadem sustulisset, nihil earum rerum fore ratum, quas ipse Athenis constituisset. Quare,

Chap. X. Whilst he was attempting this, and desiring Pharnabazus, that he might be sent to the King, at the same time [q] Critias, and the other Tyrants of the Athenians, dispatch'd away trusty Men into Asia to Lysander, to make him acquainted, that unless he took off Alcibiades, none of those things would stand good, which he had establish'd at Athens. Wherefore if he had a Mind his Acts

[o] This King of the Persians was Artaxerxes Mnemon, Son of Darius Nothus.

[p] This Cyrus is commonly surnam'd the Lesser, to distinguish him from the Grand Cyrus, the Founder of the Persian Monarchy. He was a Prince of great Abilities, according to Xenophon's Account of him, who was personally acquainted with him, and attended him in his Expedition against his Brother. He had been made by his Father, Governour of Asia Minor.

[q] When the Lacedæmonians had reduc'd Athens, in the Conclusion of the Peloponnesian War, they vested the Government in a Council of Thirty, ever after call'd the Thirty Tyrants.

re, si suas res gestas manere vellet, illum persequeretur. His Lacon rebus commotus, statuit accuratius sibi agendum cum Pharnabazo. Huic ergo renunciat, quæ regi cum Lacedæmoniis essent, stare non posse, fœderaque irrita futura, nisi Alcibiadem vivum aut mortuum tradidisset. Non tulit hoc satrapes, & violare clementiam, quam regis opes minui maluit. Itaque misit Sysamithren & Bageum ad Alcibiadem interficiendum, quum ille esset in Phrygia, iterque ad regem pararet. Missi, clam vicinitati, in qua tum Alcibiades erat, dant negotium, ut eum interficiant. Illi quum eum ferro aggredi non auderent, noctu ligna contulerunt circa casam eam, in qua quiescebat, eamque succenderunt, ut incendio conficerent quem manu superari posse diffidebant. Ille autem sonitu flammæ excitatus, quod gladius ei erat subductus, familiaris sui subalare telum eripuit. Namque erat cum eo quidam ex Arcadia hospes, qui nunquam discedere voluerat. Hunc sequi se jubet, & id quod in præsentia vestimentorum fuit, arripuit. His in

*Acts should continue, he must look after him. The Lacedæmonian being rouzed with this, resolv'd to deal roundly with Pharnabazus. Wherefore he tells him, that the Alliance which the King had with the Lacedæmonians could not continue, and that the Treaties would be of no Effect, unless he delivered up Alcibiades alive or dead. The Viceroy could not bear that, and chose rather to violate* the Laws of *Clemency, than that the King's Interest should be lessen'd. Wherefore he sent Syssamithres and Bageus to kill Alcibiades, whilst he was in* [r] *Phrygia, and preparing for a Journey to the King. The* Persons *sent privately give Order to the Neighbourhood in which Alcibiades then was, to kill him. They not daring to attack him with the Sword, in the Night Time laid Wood about the thatch'd House, in which he was asleep, and set it on Fire, that they might dispatch him by Burning, whom they despair'd could be master'd by Fighting. But he being awaken'd by the crackling of the Flame, because his Sword had been privately withdrawn from him, he drew out a Dagger of his Friend. For there was with him a certain Host of his of* [s] *Arcadia, who would never depart from him: He bids him follow him, and took up what Cloaths he had by him at that Time,*

[r] There were two Provinces of Asia Minor, call'd Phrygia, the Bigger and the Lesser.

[s] Arcadia is a Country in the Middle of Peloponnesus.

in ignem ejectis, flammæ vim transit. Quem ut barbari incendium effugisse eminus viderunt, telis missis interfecerunt, caputque ejus ad Pharnabazum retulerunt. At mulier, quæ cum eo vivere consueverat, muliebri sua veste contectum, ædificii incendio mortuum cremavit, quod ad vivum interimendum erat comparatum. Sic Alcibiades, annos circiter quadraginta natus, diem obiit supremum.

*Time, and throwing them out into the Fire, passes the Fury of the Flame. Whom as soon as the Barbarians saw at a Distance to have escap'd the Fire, discharging their Weapons* at him, *they kill'd him, and brought his Head to Pharnabazus. But the* [t] *Woman which had us'd to live with him burnt him* when *dead, cover'd with her own Raiment, in the Fire which had been prepared to burn him alive. Thus Alcibiades ended his last Day, being about Forty Years old.*

CAP. XI. Hunc infamatum a plerisque tres gravissimi historici summis laudibus extulerunt: Thucydides, qui ejusdem ætatis fuit; Theopompus, qui fuit post aliquanto natus; & Timæus; qui quidem duo maledicentissimi,

*CHAP. XI. Three very authentick Historians have extoll'd him, tho' blacken'd by most* Writers, *with the highest Commendations. Thucydides, who was of the same Age: Theopompus, who was born some Time after; and Timæus. Which two* last, *tho'*



[t] Alcibiades seems, by this Account, to have been but very poorly attended, for a Person of his Figure, whose Circumstances, tho' in Banishment, might very well have afforded him a much more considerable Equipage; since he had, by virtue of Pharnabazus's Generosity to him, an Income of Ten Thousand Pounds a Year. But we are not to judge of Antiquity by the present Times, and think every thing incredible, that does not square with the Way and Fashion of the World now-a-days. There was then a great Simplicity of Manners amongst the Greeks, which, with the Freedom of their Government, render'd them invincible; as the Luxury of the Persians, a beauish, fashionable People like us, together with their slavish Subjection to their Prince, render'd them an easy Prey to the Greeks, and made them fly like Sheep in the Day of Battle. There are Abundance of amazing Instances of this prodigious Difference betwixt the two Nations, in the History of Greece; which Consideration ought to produce in us a passionate Fondness for Liberty, that dear Delight of the best and bravest of Men, the Root and Support of all that is valuable in the World, and without which, this Life is but a Sort of Hell upon Earth.

tissimi, nescio quomodo in illo uno laudando consenserunt. Nam ea, quæ supra diximus, de eo prædicarunt, atque hoc amplius: quum Athenis splendidissima civitate natus esset, omnes Athenienses splendore ac dignitate vitæ superasse. Postquam, inde expulsus Thebas venerit, adeo studiis eorum inservisse, ut nemo eum labore corporisque viribus posset æquiparare. Omnes enim Bœotii magis firmitati corporis quam ingenii acumini inserviunt. Eundem apud Lacedæmonios, quorum moribus summa virtus in patientia ponebatur, sic duritiei se dedisse, ut parsimonia victus atque cultus omnes Lacedæmonios vinceret. Fuisse apud Thracas homines vinolentos, rebusque veneris deditos: hos quoque in his rebus anteceſſisse. Venisse ad Persas, apud quos summa laus esset fortiter venari, luxurioſe vivere. Horum sic imitatum consuetudinem, ut illi ipsi eum in his maxime admirarentur. Quibus rebus effeciſſe, ut, apud quoscunque esset, princeps poneretur, habereturque chariſſimus. Sed satis de hoc: reliquos ordiamur.

*much addicted to ill Language, I know not how, have agreed together in praising him alone: for they have related those things of him, which we have spoke of above, and this further, that tho' he was born in Athens, the most splendid City* in the World, *he excell'd all the Athenians in the Splendor and Dignity of his Life. After he came to Thebes* upon his *being baniſh'd thence, he so apply'd himself to their Course of Life, that no body could equal him in laborious Exercises, and Strength of Body; for all the Bœotians mind more the* Improvement of their *bodily Strength, than Acuteness of Parts. The same Man, amongst the Lacedæmonians, according to the Fashion of whom, the highest Virtue was placed in the enduring of Hardship, did so give himself up to a hard Way of Life, that he excell'd all the Lacedæmonians in the Frugality of his Diet and Dress. That he was amongst the Thracians, drunken Fellows, and addicted to Lewdness, he quite outwent them too in these Matters. Then he came amongst the Persians, with whom it was* Matter of *the highest Commendation, to hunt hard,* and *live high. That he so imitated their Way* of Life, *that they themselves admir'd him prodigiously in these things. By which means he brought it to pass, that with whomsoever he was, he was reckon'd a leading Man, and mightily belov'd. But enough of him, let us now proceed to the rest.*

VIII. THRA-

VIII.

# THRASYBULUS, Lyci *filius, Athenienſis.*

## CAP. I.

THraſybulus, Lyci filius, Athenienſis, ſi per ſe virtus ſine fortuna ponderanda ſit, dubito an hunc primum omnium ponam. Illi ſine dubio neminem præfero, fide, conſtantia, magnitudine animi, in patriam amore. Nam quod multi voluerunt, pauci potuerunt, ab uno tyranno patriam liberare, huic contigit, ut a triginta oppreſſam tyrannis, e ſervitute libertatem vindicaret. Sed neſcio quomodo, quum eum nemo anteiret his virtutibus, multi nobilitate præcucurrerunt. Primum Peloponneſio bello multa hic ſine Alcibiade geſſit: ille nullam rem ſine hoc; quæ ille univerſa naturali quodam bono fecit lucri. Sed illa tamen omnia communia imperatoribus cum militibus & fortuna, quod in prælii concurſu abit res a conſilio ad vires vimque pugnantium. Itaque

VIII.

# THRASYBULUS, *the Son of* Lycus, *the Athenian.*

## CHAP. I.

*Hraſybulus, the Son of Lycus the Athenian. If Virtue is to be conſider'd by it ſelf, without Fortune, I am in a Doubt, whether or no I ſhould not place him the firſt of all* the Greek Commanders. *Without doubt, I prefer no body before him, for Honour, Conſtancy, Greatneſs of Soul, and Love to his Country. For what a great many have deſired,* but *few could effect,* that is, *to deliver their Country from one Tyrant, it happen'd to him, to deliver his Country oppreſs'd by thirty Tyrants, out of Slavery into Liberty. But I know not how, tho' no body excell'd him in thoſe Virtues, many outſtripp'd him in Fame. Firſt of all, in the Peloponneſian War, he perform'd many things without Alcibiades, he* did *nothing without him; all which, by a certain natural Advantage, he gain'd the Credit of. But however all thoſe things are in common to the Generals with the Soldiery and Fortune, becauſe, in the Rencounter of a Battle,*

Itaque jure ſuo nonnulla ab imperatore miles, plurima vero fortuna vendicat: ſeque his plus valuiſſe, quam ducis prudentiam, vere poteſt prædicare. Quare illud magnificentiſſimum factum proprium eſt Thraſybuli: Nam quum triginta tyranni, præpoſiti a Lacedæmoniis, ſervitute oppreſſas tenerent Athenas, plurimos cives, quibus in bello pepercerat fortuna, partim patria expuliſſent, partim interfeciſſent, plurimorum bona publicata inter ſe diviſiſſent: non ſolum princeps, ſed & ſolus initio bellum his indixit.

*the Buſineſs proceeds from Conduct to Strength, and the Mettle of the Fighters. Wherefore the Soldier of Right claims ſomething from the General, but Fortune very much; and ſhe may truly boaſt, that ſhe has* always *prevail'd more in thoſe Matters, than the Prudence of a General. Wherefore that moſt noble Action is entirely Thraſybulus's; for when the Thirty Tyrants, ſet up by the Lacedæmonians, kept Athens oppreſs'd in Slavery, and partly baniſh'd their Country, partly kill'd a great many Citizens, whom Fortune had ſpared in the War, and divided their Eſtates being confiſcated amongſt them, he* was *not only the principal, but the only Man at firſt,* that *made War upon them.*

CAP. II. Hic enim quum Phylen confugiſſet, quod eſt caſtellum in Attica munitiſſimum non plus habuit ſecum quam triginta de ſuis. Hoc initium fuit ſalutis Atticorum: hoc robur libertatis clariſſimæ civitatis. Neque vero hic contemptus eſt primo a tyrannis, ſed ejus ſolitudo: quæ quidem res & illis contemnentibus perniciei, & huic deſpecto ſaluti fuit. Hæc enim illo ad perſequendum ſegnes, hos autem tempore ad comparandum dato, fecit robuſtiores. Quo magis præceptum illud omnium in animis eſſe debet, Nihil in bello oportere contemni: nec ſine cauſa dici,

CHAP. II. *For when he firſt fled to Phyle, which is a very ſtrong Caſtle in Attica, he had no more with him than thirty of his Countrymen. This was the Original of the Recovery of the Athenians, this the Strength of the Liberty of* that *moſt famous City. And indeed he was not ſo much deſpis'd at firſt by the Tyrants, as his being alone: Which thing was both the Ruine of thoſe that deſpis'd him, and the Security of him that was deſpiſed; for this render'd them too lazy to look after him, and made the others ſtronger, by the Time* that was *given them to make due Preparations. For which the more ought that Maxim to be in the Minds of all, That nothing ought*

to

dici, Matrem timidi flere non ſolere. Neque tamen pro opinione Thraſybuli auctæ ſunt opes, nam jam illis temporibus fortius boni pro libertate loquebantur, quam pugnabant. Hinc in Piræum tranſiit, Munychiamque munivit. Hanc bis tyranni oppugnare ſunt adorti, ab eaque turpiter repulſi, protinus in urbem, armis impedimentiſque amiſſis refugerunt. Uſus eſt Thraſybulus non minus prudentia quam fortitudine: nam cedentes violare vetuit, civis enim civibus parcere æquum cenſebat. Neque quiſquam eſt vulneratus, niſi qui prior impugnare voluit. Neminem jacentem veſte ſpoliavit: nil attigit niſi arma, quorum indigebat, & quæ ad victum pertinebat. In ſecundo prælio cecidit Critias dux tyrannorum, quum quidem adverſus Thraſybulum fortiſſime pugnaret.

CAP. III. Hoc dejecto, Pauſanias venit Atticis auxilio, rex Lacedæmoniorum. Is inter Thraſybulum & eos qui urbem tenebant, fecit pacem his conditionibus: Ne qui, præter triginta tyrannos, & decem, qui poſtea prætores creati, ſuperioris more crudelitatis erant uſi, afficerentur exilio: neve cujuſquam bona publicarentur: rei-

*to be ſlighted in War, and that it is not ſaid without Reaſon, that the Mother of a Coward does not uſe to weep. However, Thraſybulus's Strength was not encreaſed according to his Expectations. For even then at that Time, good Men ſpoke more bravely for their Liberty, than they fought* for it. *After that, he went into Pyræus, and fortify'd Munychia. The Tyrants twice attempted to aſſault it, and being ſhamefully driven from it, immediately fled into the Town, their Arms and Baggage being loſt. Thraſybulus made uſe of Prudence no leſs than Valour; for he forbid thoſe that fled to be hurt; for he thought it reaſonable, that Citizens ſhould ſpare their* Fellow-*Citizens; nor was any one wounded, but he that would firſt attack them. He ſtript none as he lay, of his Cloaths; he meddled with nothing but Arms, which he wanted, and Proviſions. In the ſecond Battle fell Critias the Tyrants General, after he had indeed fought very bravely againſt Thraſybulus.*

CHAP. III. *He being ſlain, Pauſanius, King of the Lacedæmonians, came to the Aſſiſtance of the Athenians. He made a Peace betwixt Thraſybulus and thoſe who held the Town, upon theſe Terms, that none beſides the Thirty Tyrants, and the Ten, who being afterwards made Governours* of the City, *had us'd the Way of the former Cruelty, ſhou'd be puniſh'd with Baniſhment, nor*

*any*

reipublicæ procuratio populo redderetur. Præclarum hoc quoque Thraſybuli, quod reconciliata pace, quum plurimum in civitate poſſet, legem tulit, ne quis anteactarum rerum accuſaretur, neve multaretur: eamque illi legem oblivionis appellarunt. Neque vero hanc tantum ferendam curavit, ſed etiam ut valeret, effecit. Nam quum quidam ex his, qui ſimul cum eo in exilio fuerant, cædem facere eorum vellent, cum quibus in gratiam reditum fuerat; publice prohibuit, & id, quod pollicitus erat, præſtitit.

*any one's Eſtate confiſcated, and the Government of the Commonwealth reſtor'd to the People. This likewiſe was a famous Thing of Thraſybulus, that after a Peace was made, and he was the moſt powerful Perſon in the City, he made a Law, that no body ſhould be call'd to an Account for things paſt, nor puniſh'd, and they call'd that an Act of Oblivion. Nor did he only take Care that this ſhould be paſs'd, but likewiſe look'd to it, that it ſhould take Place effectually: For when ſome of thoſe who had been together with him in Baniſhment, would have made a Maſſacre of thoſe with whom they had return'd to a good Agreement; he publickly hinder'd it, and perform'd that which he had promiſed.*

CAP. IV. Huic pro tantis meritis, honoris ergo corona a populo data eſt, facta e duabus virgulis oleaginis: quæ quod amor civium, non vis expreſſerat, nullam habuit invidiam, magnæque fuit gloriæ. Bene ergo Pittacus ille, qui ſeptem ſapientum numero eſt habitus, quum ei Mytelenæi multa millia jugerum agri muneri darent, *Nolite*,

*CHAP. IV. A [a] Crown made of two Sprigs of Olive, was, by way of Reſpect to him, given him by the People, for theſe eminent Services: Which, becauſe the Love of his Countrymen, and not Violence had procur'd him, had no Hatred* attending it, *and was* Matter *of great Glory. Wherefore that Pittacus, who was reckon'd in the Number of the* [b] *Seven Wiſe Men, when the* [c] *My-*

[a] This is an Inſtance and a Proof of the Plainneſs and Simplicity of thoſe Times, in Compariſon of our own. The Olive was a Tree ſacred to the Goddeſs Minerva, Patroneſs of their City: For the Heathens had, in every City almoſt, ſome peculiar God or Goddeſs, look'd upon as the Guardian of the Place.

[b] Theſe Seven wiſe Men flouriſh'd about the Times of Crœſus, the rich King of Lydia, and Cyrus the Great, Founder of the Perſian Monarchy, i. e. about 560 Years before Chriſt.

*Nolite, rogo vos,* (inquit) *mihi dare quod multi invideant, plures etiam concupiscant. Quare ex istis nolo amplius quam centum jugera, quæ & meam animi æquitatem & vestram voluntatem indicent. Nam parva munera diutina: locupletia non propria esse consueverunt.* Illa igitur corona contentus Thrasybulus, neque amplius requisivit, neque quemquam honore se antecessisse existimavit. Hic sequenti tempore, quum prætor classem ad Ciliciam appulisset, neque satis diligenter in castris ejus agerentur vigiliæ, a barbaris, ex oppido noctu eruptione facta, in tabernaculo interfectus est.

[c] *Mityleneans gave him a great many Thousand* [d] *Acres of Land as a Present, said well,* Do not, I beseech you, give me what many may envy me for, and more covet. Wherefore I will have no more of those than an Hundred Acres, which may both shew the Reasonableness of my Mind, and your Good-will. For small Gifts are lasting, but rich ones do not use to be of any long Continuance. *Wherefore Thrasybulus being content with that Crown, neither sought for more, nor thought any one exceeded him in Honour. He some time after, when being Admiral he had brought up his Fleet to Cilicia, and the Watch was not diligently enough kept in his Camp, was slain in his Tent by the Barbarians, in a Sally made out of the Town in the Night Time.*

[c] Mitylene was the chief City of Lesbos, an Island of the Ægean Sea, nigh the Coast of Asia Minor.

[d] Tho' I have render'd the Word *jugera*, Acres, yet it is only for want of a better. *Jugerum* is a Piece of Land 240 Roman Feet long, and 120 broad, not much above Half our Acre.

## IX.

## CONON *Athenienſis.*

### CAP. I.

CONON Athenienſis, Peloponnéſio bello acceſſit ad rempublicam, in eoque ejus opera magni fuit; nam & prætor pedeſtribus exercitibus præfuit, & præfectus claſſis res magnas mari geſſit. Quas ob cauſas præcipuus ei honos habitus eſt. Namque omnibus unus inſulis præfuit. In qua poteſtate Pharas cepit, coloniam Lacedæmoniorum. Fuit etiam extremo Peloponneſio bello prætor, quum apud Ægos flumen copiæ Athenienſium a Lyſandro ſunt devictæ. Sed tum abfuit, eoque pejus res adminiſtrata eſt, nam & prudens rei militaris, & diligens erat imperator. Itaque nemini erat his temporibus dubium, ſi adfuiſſet, illam Athenienſes calamitatem accepturos non fuiſſe.

CAP. II. Rebus autem afflictis, quum patriam obſideri audiſſet, non quæſivit ubi ipſe tuto viveret, ſed unde

## IX.

## CONON, *the Athenian.*

### CHAP. I.

*CONON the Athenian came* to be employ'd in *publick Affairs in the Peloponneſian War, and his Service in it was of great Account; for he both commanded as General, the Land Forces, and being Admiral of the Fleet, perform'd great things by Sea: For which Reaſon a particular Honour was conferr'd upon him. For he alone govern'd all the Iſlands, in which Poſt he took Pharæ a Colony of the Lacedæmonians. He was likewiſe a Commander in the latter End of the Peloponneſian War, when the Forces of the Athenians were defeated by Lyſander at the River Ægos. But he was then abſent, and the Matter was ſo much the worſe managed; for he was both well skill'd in military Affairs, and was a diligent Commander. Wherefore it was a Doubt with no body in thoſe Times,* that *if he had been there, the Athenians would not have receiv'd that Loſs.*

CHAP. II. *But the Affairs* of the Athenians *being now in a bad Condition, when he heard that his native City was beſieg'd,*

he

unde præſidio eſſet civibus ſuis. Itaque contulit ſe ad Pharnabazum ſatrapen Ioniæ & Lydiæ, eundemque generum regis & propinquum: apud quem ut multum gratia valeret, multo labore multiſque effecit periculis. Nam quum Lacedæmonii Athenienſibus devictis, in ſocietate non manerent, quam cum Artaxerxe fecerant, Ageſilaumque bellatum miſiſſent in Aſiam, maxime impulſi a Tiſſapherne, qui ex intimis regis ab amicitia ejus defecerat, & cum Lacedæmoniis coierat ſocietatem; hunc adverſus Pharnabazus habitus eſt imperator: re quidem vera exercitui præfuit Conon, ejuſque omnia arbitrio geſta ſunt. Hic multum ducem ſummum Ageſilaum impedivit, ſæpeque ejus conſiliis obſtitit. Neque vero non fuit apertum, ſi ille non fuiſſet, Ageſilaum Aſiam Tauro tenus regi fuiſſe erepturum. Qui poſteaquam domum a civibus ſuis revocatus eſt, quod Bœotii & Athenienſes Lacedæmoniis bellum indixerant, Conon nihilo ſecius apud præfectos regis verſabatur, hiſque omnibus maximo erat uſui.

*he did not ſeek a Place where he might live ſecurely himſelf, but from whence he might be aſſiſting to his Countrymen; wherefore he betook himſelf to Pharnabazus, the Viceroy of Ionia and Lydia, and the ſame* likewiſe *Son in Law of the King and his Relation, with whom he procured himſelf a a very great Intereſt, by his great Diligence and* the running of *many Dangers. For when the Lacedæmonians,* after *the Athenians* were *conquered, did not continue in the Alliance which they had made with Artaxerxes, and ſent Ageſilaus into Aſia, to make War, being encouraged chiefly by Tiſſaphernes, who of one of the King's Intimates had quitted his Friendſhip, and clapp'd up an Alliance with the Lacedæmonians. Pharnabazus was accounted the General againſt him, but indeed Conon commanded the Army, and all things were managed at his Pleaſure. He very much curb'd that great General Ageſilaus, and oftentimes obſtructed his Deſigns. And indeed it is very apparent, that if he had not been there, Ageſilaus would have taken* all *Aſia, as far as Mount* [a] *Taurus, from the King. After he was recall'd Home by his Countrymen, becauſe the Bœotians and Athenians had proclaim'd War againſt the Lacedæmonians, Conon notwithſtanding continued with the*





[a] A Mountain of Aſia, that takes its Riſe upon the Borders of Cilicia, and runs thro' the Middle of Aſia.

CAP. III. Defecerat a rege Tiſſaphernes, neque id tam Artaxerxi, quam cæteris, erat apertum: multis enim magniſque meritis apud regem, etiam cum in officio non maneret, valebat. Neque mirandum, ſi non facile ad credendum inducebatur, reminiſcens ejus ſe opera Cyrum fratrem ſuperaſſe. Hujus accuſandi gratia Conon a Pharnabazo ad regem miſſus, poſteaquam venit, primum ex more Perſarum ad Tithrauſtem acceſſit, qui ſecundum gradum imperii tenebat, ſeque oſtendit cum rege colloqui velle, nemo enim ſine hoc admittitur. Huic ille, *nulla*, inquit, *mora eſt: ſed tu delibera, utrum colloqui malis, an per literas agere, quæ cogitas. Neceſſe eſt enim, ſi in conſpectum veneris, venerari te regem; (quod προσκυνεῖν illi vocant. Hoc ſi tibi grave eſt, per me nihilo ſecius editis mandatis, conficies quod ſtudes.* Tum Conon: *mihi verò*, inquit, *non eſt grave quem-*

*King's Viceroys, and was of great Service to them all.*

*CAP. III. Tiſſafernes had revolted from the King, nor was that ſo plain to Artaxerxes, as to other People; for he had a great Sway with the King, by* reaſon of his *many and great Services, even when he did not continue in his Allegiance. Nor is it to be wonder'd at, if he was not eaſily induc'd to believe it, remembring that he had conquer'd his Brother Cyrus by his Means. Conon being ſent by Pharnabazus to the King, in order to accuſe him, after he came* to Court, *he firſt apply'd, according to the Cuſtom of the Perſians, to Tithrauſtes, Captain of the Guard, who had the next Degree of Power* to the King himſelf, *and informs him, that he was deſirous to ſpeak with the King, for no body is admitted without him.* Upon which *he ſays to him*, There is no Obſtacle *to that*; but do you conſider, whether you had rather talk with him, or treat with him by Letters, upon what you deſign. For it is neceſſary for you, if you come into his Sight, to [b] worſhip the King, which they call προσκυνεῖν; if

[b] This Worſhipping was falling flat on the Face upon the Ground, before the King. The Greeks look'd upon this as a Piece of baſe mean-ſpirited Submiſſion, and could few of them be brought to comply with it. Nay, an Athenian Embaſſador having once ſubmitted to worſhip the King, was put to Death for it by the Athenians, upon his Return Home, as having done a thing highly reflecting on the Honour of his Country.

*quemvis honorem habere regi: ſed vereor, ne civitati meæ ſit opprobrio, ſi, cum ex ea ſim profectus, quæ cæteris gentibus imperare conſueverit, potius barbarorum, quam illius, more fungar.* Itaque quæ volebat, huic ſcripta tradidit.

if this be troubleſome to you, giving me your Inſtructions, you ſhall notwithſtanding diſpatch what you deſire. *Then Conon reply'd*, It is not indeed any Trouble to me to pay any Reſpect to the King, but I am afraid, leſt it ſhould be a Diſparagement to my native City, if, tho' I proceed from a City, which has been accuſtom'd to rule over other Nations, I ſhould obſerve the Uſages of [c] Foreigners, rather than that of my native City. *Wherefore he deliver'd to him in Writing what he had a Mind to ſay.*

CAP. IV. Quibus cognitis, rex tantum autoritate ejus motus eſt, ut Tiſſaphernem hoſtem judicarit, & Lacedæmonios bello perſequi juſſerit, & ei permiſerit, quem vellet eligere ad diſpenſandam pecuniam. Id arbitrium Conon negavit ſui eſſe conſilii, ſed ipſius, qui optime ſuos noſſe deberet. Sed ſe ſuadere, Pharnabazo id negotii daret. Hinc magnis muneribus donatus, ad

*CHAP. IV. Which things being known, the King was ſo much wrought upon by his Perſwaſion, that he declar'd Tiſſaphernes an Enemy, and order'd him to fall upon the Lacedæmonians in War, and permitted him to chuſe whom he pleas'd, to diſburſe the Money* for the Army. *Conon deny'd that that Choice was* a Matter *for his Determination, but his own, who ought to know his own Subjects beſt; but that he adviſed him to give that Employ to Pharnabazus.*



[c] The Word *Barbarus* is borrow'd from the Greeks, amongſt whom it was originally us'd to ſignify thoſe that talk'd badly, or with Difficulty; and becauſe that was commonly the Caſe of Foreigners, as to the Greek Tongue, it was us'd for all that were not Greeks. At laſt, the Word was taken in an ill Senſe; for the Greeks valuing themſelves upon their Learning, Politeneſs, and Humanity, by which indeed they ſtood remarkably diſtinguiſh'd from the reſt of Mankind, in its Application to Foreigners, it had at Length tack'd to it an Intimation of their Deficiency in the nobleſt Ornaments of human Nature mention'd before; and at laſt of all was us'd for an ignorant, brutiſh, cruel Man, whether Foreigner or Greek.

ad mare eſt miſſus, ut Cypriis & Phœnicibus, cæteriſque civitatibus maritimis, naves longas imperaret, claſſemque qua proxima æſtate mare tueri poſſet, compararet, dato adjutore Pharnabazo, ſicut ipſe voluerat. Id ut Lacedæmoniis eſt nunciatum, non ſine cura adminiſtrarunt, quod majus bellum imminere arbitrabantur, quam ſi cum Perſis ſolum contenderent. Nam ducem fortem & prudentem regiis opibus præfuturum, ac ſecum dimicaturum videbant, quem neque conſilio neque copiis ſuperare poſſent. Hac mente magnam contrahunt claſſem: proficiſcuntur Piſandro duce: Hos Conon apud Cnidum adortus, magno prælio fugat, multas naves capit, complures deprimit. Qua victoria non ſolum Athenæ, ſed etiam cuncta Græcia, quæ ſub Lacedæmoniorum fuerat imperio, liberata eſt. Conon cum parte navium in patriam venit: muros dirutos utroſque Piræei & Athenarum, reficiendos curat, pecuniæque quinquaginta talenta, quæ a Pharnabazo acceperat, civibus ſuis donat.

*Upon this being preſented with great Preſents, he was ſent to the Sea, to order the Cyprians, Phœnicians, and other Nations on the Sea-Coaſt, to furniſh Men of War, and provide a Fleet, with which he might ſecure the Sea next Summer, Pharnabazus being given him as his Aſſiſtant, according as he himſelf had deſired. As ſoon as this was told the Lacedæmonians, they manag'd their Buſineſs not without Care, becauſe they thought a greater War threatned them, than if they had to do with the Perſians only. For they ſaw that a valiant and a wiſe General would command the King's Forces, and engage with them, whom they could outmatch, neither in Conduct nor Troops. With this Conſideration they get together a great Fleet, and go with Piſander for their Admiral. Conon ſetting upon them near Cnidus, routs them in a great Fight, takes many Ships, and ſinks many; by which Victory, not only Athens, but likewiſe all Greece, which had been under the Yoke of the Lacedæmonians, was delivered. Conon came with Part of his Ships into his native Country, and takes Care to have the Walls both of Pyræus and Athens repair'd, and preſents to his Countrymen Fifty Talents of Money, which he had receiv'd from Pharnabazus.*

CAP. V. Accidit huic, quod cætetis mortalibus, ut inconſideratior in ſecunda, quam in adverſa eſſet fortuna.

*CHAP. V. That happen'd to him, which happens to other Mortals, that he was more inconſiderate in his good, than his bad For-*

tuna. Nam classe Peloponnesiorum devicta, quum ultum se injurias patriæ putaret, plura concupivit, quam efficere potuit. Neque tamen ea non pia & probanda fuerunt, quod potius patriæ opes augeri, quam regis maluit. Nam quum magnam autoritatem sibi pugna illa navali, quam apud Cnidum fecerat, constituisset, non solum inter barbaros, sed etiam inter omnes Græciæ civitates, clam dare operam cœpit, ut Ioniam & Æoliam restitueret Athenienſibus. Id quum minus diligenter esset celatum, Tiribazus, qui Sardibus præerat, Cononem evocavit, simulans ad regem eum se mittere velle magna festinatione. Hujus nuncio parens,

*Fortune. For having conquer'd the Fleet of the Peloponnesians, when he thought he had reveng'd the Injuries done his Country, he aim'd at more things than he was able to accomplish. Neither yet were not these things [d] expressive of his Duty to his Country, and commendable; because he chose rather to have the Power of his Country than of the King advanc'd. For after he had establish'd to himself a great Authority by that Sea-fight, that he had fought at Cnidus, not only amongst Foreigners, but amongst all the States of Greece, he begun to endeavour under-hand to restore Ionia and Æolia to the Athenians. As that was not carefully concealed, Tiribazus, who was Governour of Sardis, sent for Conon, pretending that he would send*

[d] The Word *Pius* seems manifestly deriv'd from the Greek ἵλεως, mild, gentle, kind, such as a Man ought to be in a distinguishing manner to his near Relations: Thence it was put to signify one that behav'd towards such, with the Regard and Affection that was due to them, as a dutiful Son is as such properly called *pius*. A Person likewise that carry'd with due Devotion or Submission towards the Gods, with due Loyalty or Affection to his Prince or Country, was upon that Account denominated *pius*, and the Virtue in all these Cases called *Pietas*. But our Author talks here in the common Strain and Way of commending a Man for his Actions in Behalf of his Country, tho' without any Regard to Justice. It was a base Piece of Treachery in Conon, to endeavour to debauch the Ionians and Æolians from their Allegiance, and far from being commendable. Had any body serv'd Augustus so, Nepos would, it's likely, have been forward enough to condemn him. But a very little Consideration might have satisfied him, that what was criminal and villainous, when committed against an Emperor of Rome, was as certainly so, when committed against an Emperor of Persia. This Attempt of Conon's was too gross to admit of any Excuse, much less does it deserve the Commendation our Author bestows upon it: And therefore herein I think he has betray'd his Want of Judgment.

parens, quum veniſſet, in vincula conjectus eſt: in quibus aliquandiu fuit. Nonnulli eum ad regem abductum, ibique periiſſe ſcriptum reliquerunt. Contra ea Dinon hiſtoricus, cui nos plurimum de Perſicis rebus credimus, effugiſſe ſcripſit. Illud addubitat, utrum Tiribazo ſciente, an imprudente ſit factum.

*ſend him to the King in great Haſte. After he was come to him, in Obedience to his Meſſage, he was put under Confinement, in which he was for ſome time, Some have left it on Record, that he was carried to the King, and there put to Death. On the other Hand, Dinon the Hiſtorian, whom we chiefly give Credit to, as to Perſian Affairs, writes that he made his Eſcape,* but *doubts whether it was done with the Knowledge of Tiribazus, or not.*

X.

# DION, Hipparini *filius, Syracuſanus.*

## CAP. I.

DIon, Hipparini filius, Syracuſanus, nobili genere natus, utraque implicatus tyrannide Dionyſiorum. Namque ille ſuperior, Ariſtomachen, ſororem Dionis, habuit in matrimonio: ex qua duos filios, Hipparinum & Nyſæum, procreavit: totidemque filias, Sophroſynen & Areten. Quarum priorem Dionyſio filio, eidem cui regnum reliquit, nuptum dedit: alteram, Areten Dioni. Dion autem præter nobilem propinquitatem, generoſamque majorum famam, multa alia a natura habuit bona. In his ingenium docile, come, aptum ad artes optimas: magnam corporis dignitatem, quæ non minimum com-

X.

# DION, *the Son of* Hipparinus, *the Syracuſan.*

## CHAP. I.

*DIon, the Son of Hipparinus the Syracuſan, was born of a noble Family, and* [a] *ally'd to both the Dionyſius's; for the firſt of them had Ariſtomache Dion's Siſter in Marriage, by whom he had two Sons, Hipparinus and Nyſæus, and as many Daughters, Sophroſyne and Arete; the former of which he gave in Marriage to Dionyſius the Son, the ſame to whom he left his Kingdom; the other, Arete, to Dion: Dion, beſides his noble Alliance, and the generous Fame of his Anceſtors, had a great many other Advantages from Nature. Amongſt theſe, a docible Geny, courteous, fit for the beſt Arts, great Handſomeneſs of Perſon, which does not a little recommend* a Man, *beſides great Riches left* him *by his Father, which he had encreas'd by the*

[a] Either our Author has here expreſs'd himſelf a little careleſsly, or elſe the Reading, I think, muſt be faulty; for, to me, the Words do not ſeem to expreſs the Senſe which it's plain from the following Words he intended.

commendat: magnas præterea divitias a patre relictas, quas ipse tyranni muneribus auxerat. Erat intimus Dionysio priori, neque minus propter mores quam affinitatem. Namque etsi Dionysii crudelitas ipsi displicebat, tamen salvum illum propter necessitudinem, magis etiam suorum causa esse studebat. Aderat in magnis rebus; ejusque consilio multum movebatur tyrannus, nisi qua in re major ipsius cupiditas intercesserat. Legationes vero omnes, quæ essent illustriores, per Dionem administrabantur. Quas quidem ille diligenter obeundo, fideliter administrando, crudelissimum nomen tyranni sua humanitate tegebat. Hunc a Dionysio missum Carthaginenses suspexerunt, ut neminem unquam Græca lingua loquentem magis sint admirati.

*the Tyrant's Presents. He was intimate with the first Dionysius, no less for his good Behaviour, than his Relation* to him. *For altho' the Cruelty of Dionysius displeas'd him, yet he was desirous he should be secure, because of his Alliance* with him, *and more upon Account of his Relations. He was assisting to him in all his weighty Affairs, and the Tyrant was much sway'd by his Advice, unless, in any Case, some violent Humour of his own interposed. But all the Embassies that were extraordinary, were undertaken by Dion, by discharging which carefully,* and *managing faithfully, he covered the most cruel Name of the Tyrant under his own Humanity. The Carthaginians admired him* upon *his being sent* thither *by Dionysius, so as they never admired any body that spoke the Greek Tongue more.*

CAP. II. Neque vero hæc Dionysium fugiebant, nam quanto essent sibi ornamento, sentiebat. Quo fiebat, ut uni huic maxime indulgeret, neque eum secus diligeret ac filium. Qui quidem, quum Platonem Tarentum veniisse fama in Siciliam esset perlata, adolescenti negare non potuit, quin eum arcesseret, quum Dion ejus audiendi cupiditate flagraret. Dedit ergo huic

CHAP. II. *Nor indeed did these things escape* the Notice of *Dionysius; for he was sensible how great an Ornament he was to him; from whence it was, that he indulg'd him alone very much, nor did he love him any otherwise than* as *his own Son. Who too, when News was brought into Sicily, that Plato was come to Tarentum, could not deny the young Man, but sent for him, seeing Dion was inflam'd with a Desire of hearing him. Wherefore he granted*

huic veniam, magnaque eum ambitione Syracusas perduxit. Quem Dion adeo admiratus est atque adamavit, ut se totum ei traderet. Neque vero minus Platone delectatus est Dione. Itaque quum a Dionysio tyranno crudeliter violatus esset, (quippe quem venundari jussisset,) tamen eodem rediit, ejusdem Dionis precibus adductus. Interim in morbum incidit Dionysius: quo cum graviter conflictaretur, quæsivit a medicis Dion, quemadmodum se haberet: simulque ab his petiit, si forte majore esset periculo, ut sibi faterentur. Nam velle se cum eo colloqui de partiendo regno, quod sororis suæ filios ex illo natos, partem regni putabat debere habere. Id medici non tacuerunt, & ad Dionysium filium sermonem retulerunt. Quo ille commotus, ne agendi cum eo esset Dioni potestas, patri soporem medicos dare coegit. Hoc æger sumpto, somno sopitus, diem obiit supremum.

CAP. III. Tale initium fuit Dionis & Dionysii simultatis: eaque multis rebus aucta est. Sed tamen primis temporibus aliquandiu simulata inter eos amicitia mansit; quumque Dion non desisteret obsecrare Dionysium, ut Platonem Athenis

*granted him the Favour, and by great Importunity drew him to Syracuse. Whom Dion so much admired and lov'd, that he gave himself wholly up to him. Nor was Plato less pleas'd with Dion. Therefore tho' he was cruelly abus'd by Dionysius the Tyrant, (for he had ordered him to be sold) yet he return'd to the same Place, being prevail'd upon by the Entreaties of the same Dion. In the mean Time, Dionysius fell into a Distemper, with which when he was grievously handled, Dion enquired of the Physicians, how he was, and at the same Time desired of them, if perhaps he was in great Danger, that they would confess it to him, for he had a Mind to talk with him about dividing the Kingdom, because he thought his Sister's Sons by him ought to have a Share of the Kingdom. The Physicians did not conceal that, and carried these Words to Dionysius the Son. At which he being startled, that Dion might not have an Opportunity of talking with him, he forc'd the Physicians to give his Father a sleeping Doze. The sick* Prince *having taken this, being laid fast asleep* by it, *ended his last Day.*

*CHAP. III. Such was the Beginning of the Misunderstanding betwixt Dion and Dionysius, and that was encreased by many things; but yet at first, for some Time, a pretended Friendship continued betwixt them. And as Dion did not cease to beg of Dionysius, that he would send for*

nis arcesseret, & ejus consiliis uteretur; ille, qui in aliqua re vellet patrem imitari, morem ei gessit; eodemque tempore Philistum historicum Syracusas reduxit, hominem amicum non magis tyranno, quam tyrannidi. Sed de hoc in eo meo libro plura sunt exposita qui de historicis conscriptus est. Plato autem tantum apud Dionysium autoritate potuit, valuitque eloquentia, ut persuaserit tyrannidis facere finem, libertatemque reddere Syracusanis. A qua voluntate Philisti consilio deterritus, aliquanto crudelior esse cœpit.

*Plato from Athens, and make Use of his Advice; he, who had a Mind to imitate his Father in some thing, gave him his Humour, and at the same Time brought back Philistus the Historian to Syracuse, a Man not more a Friend to the Tyrant, than to Tyranny it self; but more has been said about him, in that Book of mine which was writ about the Historians. But Plato wrought so much upon Dionysius by his Authority, and prevail'd so by his Eloquence, that he perswaded him to make an End of his Tyranny, and to restore the Syracusans their Liberty; from which Intention being dissuaded by the Counsel of Philistus, he begun to be something more cruel.*

CAP. IV. Qui quidem, quum a Dione se superari videret ingenio, autoritate, amore populi; verens ne, si eum secum haberet, aliquam occasionem sui daret opprimendi, navem ei triremem dedit, qua Corinthum deveheretur; ostendens, se id utriusque facere causa, ne, quum inter se timerent, alteruter alterum præoccuparet. Id quum factum multi indignarentur, magnæque esset invidiæ tyranno; Dionysius omnia, quæ moveri pote-

*CHAP. IV. Who when he saw himself excell'd by Dion in Parts, Authority, and Love of the People, fearing lest if he kept him with him, he should give him some Opportunity of ruining him, he gave him a Ship with three Banks of Oars, wherein he might go to* [b] *Corinth, declaring he did it upon both their Accounts, lest, since they were jealous of one another, one of them should trepan the other. As many People were angry at the Fact, and it was to the Tyrant an Occasion of great* [c] *Hatred, Dionysius put on board some*

[b] Corinth was a famous City in the Entrance of Peloponnesus from Achaia.

[c] I have several Times above translated *invidia* by *Hatred*; for so indeed it commonly signifies a Popular Odium or Hatred, and that Sense

poterant Dionis, in naves impoſuit, ad eumque miſit. Sic enim exiſtimari volebat, id ſe non odio hominis, ſed ſuæ ſalutis feciſſe cauſa. Poſtea vero quam audivit eum in Peloponneſo manum comparare, ſibique bellum facere conari, Areten Dionis uxorem alii nuptum dedit, filiumque ejus ſic educari juſſit, ut indulgendo turpiſſimis imbueretur cupiditatibus. Nam puero, priuſquam pubes eſſet, ſcorta adducebantur, vino epuliſque obruebatur, neque ullum tempus ſobrio relinquebatur. Is uſque eo vitæ ſtatum commutatum ferre non potuit, poſtquam in patriam rediit pater, (namque appoſiti erant cuſtodes qui eum a priſtino victu deducerent) ut ſe e ſuperiore parte ædium dejecerit, atque ita interierit. Sed illuc revertor.

ſome *Ships all* the Subſtance *of Dion that could be removed, and ſent it to him. For he had a Mind it ſhould be thought, that he had done that, not out of a Hatred of the Man, but upon Account of his own Security. But after he heard that he was levying Troops in Peloponneſus, and endeavouring to make War upon him, he gave Arete the Wife of Dion in Marriage to another, and order'd his Son to be educated ſo, that he might, by indulging* him, *be tainted with the moſt filthy Luſts. For* [d] *Whores were brought him* when but *a Boy, before he was of Age: He was perfectly overwhelm'd with Wine and good Cheer, nor was any Time left him* to be *ſober. He could not bear his State of Life* when *chang'd to that Degree, that after his Father return'd into his Country (for Keepers were ſet over him, to reclaim him from his former Way of Life) he threw himſelf from the upper Part of a Houſe, and ſo died. But I return.*

CAP. V. Poſtquam Corinthum pervenit Dion, & eo-

*CHAP. V. After Dion came to Corinth, and Heraclides fled*



ſenſe it viſibly has here. This little Remark is deſign'd for the Benefit of ſuch Smatterers in the Latin Tongue, as may be more diſpos'd to cavil, than to learn. I warn them once for all, to have a Care of meddling, for fear of burning their Fingers.

[d] The Tyrant ſeems to have been of Opinion, that to debauch him, was the greateſt Miſchief he could do him, and ſo far he was undoubtedly right; becauſe it is better to be ſure to be hang'd, or to be diſpatch'd any way at once, than to lead a Life of Lewdneſs and Debauchery. But what a comfortable Opinion muſt the Brute have had of himſelf in the mean time, who was as lewd as any body?

eodem perfugit Heraclides, ab eodem expulſus Dionyſio, qui præfectus fuerat equitum; omni ratione bellum comparare cœperunt: ſed non multum proficiebant, quod multorum annorum tyrannis, magnarum opum putabatur. Quam ob cauſam pauci ad ſocietatem periculi perducebantur. Sed Dion fretus non tam ſuis copiis, quam odio tyranni, maximo animo duabus onerariis navibus, quinquaginta annorum imperium, munitum quingentis longis navibus, decem equitum, centum peditum millibus, profectus oppugnatum, quod omnibus gentibus admirabile eſt viſum, adeo facile perculit, ut poſt diem tertium quam Siciliam attigerat, Syracuſas introierit. Ex quo intelligi poteſt, nullum eſſe imperium tutum niſi benevolentia munitum. Eo tempore aberat Dionyſius, & in Italia claſſem operiebatur, adverſariorum ratus neminem ſine magnis copiis ad ſe venturum: quæ res eum fefellit. Nam Dion iis ipſis qui ſub adverſarii fuerant poteſtate, regios ſpiritus repreſſit, totiuſque ejus partis Siciliæ potitus eſt, quæ ſub Dionyſii poteſtate fuerat: parique modo urbis Syracuſarum, præter arcem & inſulam adjunctam oppido: eoque rem perduxit, ut talibus pactionibus pacem tyrannus

*to the ſame Place, being baniſh'd by the ſame Dionyſius, who had been Commander of the Horſe, they begun to levy War by all Manner of Means: But they advanc'd but little, becauſe an Uſurpation of many Years* Continuance *was thought* to be *of great Strength, for which Reaſon few were brought to a Share of the Danger. But Dion truſting not ſo much to his Troops, as the Hatred of the Tyrant, going to attack a Government of Fifty Years* Duration, *defended by Five Hundred Men of War, Ten Thouſand Horſe, and a Hundred Thouſand Foot, with the greateſt Courage, in two Ships of Burthen* only, *what appeared wonderful to all Nations, he ſo eaſily overthrew it, that he enter'd Syracuſe the third Day after he had reach'd Sicily. From which it may be underſtood, that no Government is ſafe, unleſs ſecured by the Affection* of the Subjects. *At that Time Dionyſius was abſent, and waiting for his Fleet in Italy, ſuppoſing that none of his Enemies would come againſt him, without a great Force. Which thing deceiv'd him; for Dion curb'd the Tyrant's Pride with thoſe very Men that had been under the Dominion of his Adverſary, and carried all that Part of Sicily, which had been under the Government of Dionyſius, and in like Manner the City of Syracuſe, except the Citadel, and the Iſland joining upon the Town; and brought the Matter to that, that the Tyrant was willing*

rannus facere vellet: Siciliam Dion obtineret, Italiam Dionyſius, Syracuſas Apollocrates, cui maximam fidem uni habebat Dion.

CAP. VI. Has tam proſperas, tamque inopinatas res conſequuta eſt ſubita commutatio; quod fortuna ſua mobilitate, quem paulo ante extulerat, demergere eſt adorta. Primum in filio, de quo commemoravi ſupra, ſuam vim exercuit. Nam quum uxorem reduxiſſet, quæ alii fuerat tradita, filiumque vellet revocare ad virtutem a perdita luxuria; accepit graviſſimum parens vulnus morte filii: deinde orta diſſenſio eſt inter eum & Heraclidem; qui Dioni principatum non concedens, factionem comparavit. Neque enim minus valebat apud optimates, quorum conſenſu præerat claſſi, quum Dion exercitum pedeſtrem teneret. Non tulit hoc animo æquo Dion, & verſum illum Homeri retulit ex ſecunda

*ling to make Peace upon theſe Terms, that Dion ſhould have Sicily, Dionyſius Italy, and Apollocrates Syracuſe, in whom alone Dion had the greateſt Confidence.*

*CHAP. VI. A ſudden Change follow'd this mighty and unexpected Succeſs, becauſe Fortune attempted by her Fickleneſs to ſink him whom ſhe had raiſed before. She firſt of all exerted her Violence upon his Son, of whom I have made Mention above; for after he had taken his Wife again, which had been given to another, and was deſirous to recover his Son to Virtue from* a State of *deſperate Luxury, he receiv'd as a Father a grievous Affliction in the Death of his Son. After that, a Difference aroſe betwixt him and Heraclides; who not yielding the Superiority to Dion, form'd a Party: For he was not leſs powerful amongſt the* [e] *Quality, by whoſe Conſent he commanded the Fleet, whilſt Dion had the Land Army. Dion could not bear this with a patient Mind, and repeated that* [f] *Verſe of Homer out of the ſecond Rhapſody, in which*

[e] In the Commonwealths of Greece, and ſo of Sicily, which was peopled from Greece, there were commonly two Factions; one, of thoſe that were for an abſolute Democracy, and the other, of ſuch as were for a Sort of an Ariſtocracy, or for taking the Power out of the Hands of the Vulgar. Of the former Party were the common People, the Peaſants, Artiſans, and Tradeſmen chiefly: In the latter were generally the Gentry, and People of better Faſhion, which were therefore call'd *Optimates*.

[f] It is plain by this, and what follows, that Dion had no Intention of reſtoring the Syracuſans to their Liberty, but only that they ſhould change their Maſter.

cunda rhapſodia, in quo hæc ſententia eſt: *Non poſſe bene geri rempublicam multorum imperiis.* Quod dictum magna invidia conſequuta eſt. Namque aperuiſſe videbatur, ſe omnia in ſua poteſtate eſſe velle. Hanc ille non lenire obſequio, ſed acerbitate opprimere ſtuduit; Heraclidemque, quum Syracuſas veniſſet, interficiendum curavit.

CAP. VII. Quod factum omnibus maximum timorem injecit; nemo enim illo interfecto ſe tutum putabat. Ille autem, adverſario remoto, licentius eorum bona, quos ſciebat adverſus ſe ſenſiſſe, militibus diſpertivit; quibus diviſis, quum quotidiani maximi fierent ſumptus, celeriter pecunia deeſſe cœpit, neque quo manus porrigeret, ſuppetebat, niſi in amicorum poſſeſſiones. Id ejuſmodi erat, ut quum milites reconciliaſſet, amitteret optimates. Quarum rerum cura frangebatur: & inſuetus male audiendi, non æquo animo ferebat, de ſe ab iis male exiſtimari, quorum paulo ante in cœlum fuerat elatus laudibus. Vulgus autem, offenſa in eum militum voluntate, liberius loquebatur, & tyrannum non ferendum dictitabat.

CAP.

*which is this Senſe,* That a Commonwealth could not be well managed by the Government of many; *which Saying a mighty Odium followed: For he ſeem'd to have diſcovered, that he intended, that all things ſhould be under his Authority. This he did not endeavour to allay by Compliance, but to ſuppreſs by Severity, and took Care to have Heraclides ſlain, when he came to Syracuſe.*

CHAP. *VII. Which Action ſtruck a mighty Terror into every body; for no body thought himſelf ſafe, after he was ſlain. But he, his Enemy being taken off, divided their Eſtates whom he knew to have been in their Sentiments againſt him, to his Soldiers very licentiouſly. Which being diſtributed, as his daily Expences were very great, Money quickly begun to fail him: Nor was there any thing to which he could reach his Hand, but the Poſſeſſions of his Friends. That was ſuch, that whilſt he gain'd the Soldiery, he loſt the better Party. With the Care of which thing he was diſpirited, and being unaccuſtom'd to hear himſelf ill ſpoke of, he bore it not with an eaſy Mind, that he ſhould be ill thought of by thoſe, by whoſe Praiſes he had been exalted to Heaven a little before. But the common People, the Minds of the Soldiers being offended at him, ſpoke more freely, and frequently ſaid, that the Tyrant was not to be endured.*

CHAP.

CAP. VIII. Hæc ille intuens, quum quemadmodum ſedaret, neſciret, & quorſum evaderet, timeret: Callicrates quidam civis Athenienſis, qui ſimul cum eo ex Peloponneſo in Siciliam venerat, homo & callidus, & ad fraudem acutus, ſine ulla religione ac fide, adit ad Dionem, & ait eum in magno periculo eſſe propter offenſionem populi, & odium militum, quod nullo modo evitare poſſet, niſi alicui ſuorum negotium daret, qui ſe ſimularet illi inimicum: quem ſi inveniſſet idoneum, facile omnium animos cogniturum, adverſarioſque ſublaturum, quod inimici ejus diſſidenti ſuos ſenſus aperturi forent. Tali conſilio probato, excipit has partes ipſe Callicrates, & ſe armat imprudentia Dionis. Ad eum interficiendum ſocios conquirit: adverſarios ejus convenit, conjurationem confirmat. Res, multis conſciis quæ gereretur, elata, refertur ad Ariſtomachen ſororem Dionis, uxoremque Areten. Illæ timore perterritæ conveniunt, cujus de periculo timebant. At ille negat, a Callicrate fieri ſibi inſidias: ſed illa quæ agerentur, fieri præcepto ſuo. Mulieres nihilo ſecius Callicratem in ædem Proſerpinæ deducunt, ac jurare cogunt, nihil ab illo periculi

*CHAP. VIII. He ſeeing theſe things, as he knew not how to put a Stop to them, and was afraid what* the Matter *would come to; one Callicrates, a Citizen of Athens, who had come together with him from Peloponneſus into Sicily, a ſubtle Fellow, and acute* enough for the Management of any *fraudulent Deſign, without any Religion and Honour, goes to Dion, and tells him, that he was in great Danger, becauſe of the Diſaffection of the People, and the Hatred of the Soldiers, which he could no way avoid, unleſs he gave a Commiſſion to ſome of his Friends, to pretend himſelf an Enemy to him; if he could but find one proper* to his Purpoſe, *he might eaſily know the Minds of them all, and take off his Adverſaries, becauſe his Enemies would diſcover their Sentiments to one diſaffected to him. This Counſel being approv'd of, Callicrates himſelf undertakes this Buſineſs, and arms himſelf by the Imprudence of Dion: He ſeeks up Accomplices to kill him, he gives a Meeting to his Enemies, and completely forms the Conſpiracy againſt him. The Matter which was carrying on, many being privy to it, being blabb'd, is carried to Ariſtomache the Siſter of Dion, and his Wife Arete. They being alarm'd with Fear, go to him, for whoſe Danger they were concern'd. But he denies that any Plot was form'd againſt him by Callicrates, but that thoſe things which were a doing, were done*

li fore Dioni. Ille hac religione non modo ab incepto non deterritus, ſed ad maturandum concitatus eſt, verens ne prius conſilium aperiretur ſuum, quam conata perfeciſſet.

CAP. IX. Hac mente, proximo die feſto, quum a conventu ſe remotum Dion domi teneret, atque in conclavi edito recubuiſſet; conſciis loca munitiora oppidi tradidit, domum cuſtodibus ſepſit, a foribus qui non diſcederent, certos præfecit. Navem triremem armatis ornat, Philocratique fratri ſuo tradit, eamque in portu agitari jubet, ut ſi exercere remiges vellet: cogitans, ſi forte conſiliis obſtitiſſet fortuna, ut haberet, quo fugeret ad ſalutem. Suorum autem e numero Zacynthios adoleſcentes quoſdam elegit, cum audaciſſimos, tum viribus maximis; hiſque dat negotium, ut ad Dionem eant inermes, ſic ut conveniendi ejus gratia viderentur venire. Hi propter notitiam ſunt intromiſſi. At illi ut limen ejus intrarunt, foribus obſeratis, in lecto cuban-

*done by his Order. The Women notwithſtanding bring Callicrates into the Temple of Proſerpine, and oblige him to ſwear, that there ſhould be no Danger to Dion from him. He not only was not deterr'd from his Undertaking by this ſacred Obligation, but was puſh'd on to haſten* the Execution, *fearing leſt his Deſign ſhould be diſcover'd, before he could accompliſh what he attempted.*

*CHAP. IX. With this Deſign, the next Holy-day, whilſt Dion kept himſelf retir'd,* far *from the Aſſembly of the People, and was laid down in an upper Room, he deliver'd to* ſome of *his Accomplices* all *the ſtrong Parts of the Town, he ſurrounded the Houſe with Guards, he places truſty Men that ſhould not depart from the Door, he mans a Ship with three Banks of Oars, and delivers it to his Brother Philocrates, and orders it to be row'd about in the Harbour, as if he had a Mind to exerciſe the Rowers, intending, if Fortune obſtructed his Deſigns, to have this to fly to for Security. He likewiſe choſe out of the Number of his Men ſome [g] Zacinthian Youths, both very bold, and of very great Strength. And to theſe he gives Order to go to Dion unarm'd, as if they ſeem'd to come upon the Account of ſpeaking with him. Theſe, by reaſon of their Acquaintance* with

[g] Zacynthus is an Iſland on the Weſtern Coaſt of Peloponneſus.

cubantem invadunt, colligant: fit ſtrepitus, adeo ut exaudiri poſſit foris. Hic, ſicut ante ſæpe dictum eſt, quam inviſa ſit ſingularis potentia, & miſeranda vita, qui ſe metui quam amari malunt, cuivis facile intellectu fuit. Namque illi ipſi cuſtodes, ſi propitia fuiſſent voluntate, foribus effractis ſervare eum potuiſſent, quod illi inermes, telum foris flagitantes, vivum tenebant. Cui quum ſuccurreret nemo, Lyco quidam Syracuſanus per feneſtras gladium dedit, quo Dion interfectus eſt.

CAP. X. Confecta cæde, quum multitudo viſendi gratia introiiſſet, nonnulli ab inſciis pro noxiis conciduntur; nam celeri rumore dilato, Dioni vim allatam, multi concurrerant quibus tale facinus diſplicebat. Hi falſa ſuſpicione ducti, immerentes ut ſceleratos occidunt. Hujus de morte ut palam factum eſt, mirabiliter vulgi immutata eſt voluntas. Nam qui vivum eum tyrannum vocitarant, eundem liberatorem patriæ, tyrannique expulſorem prædicabant. Sic ſubito miſericordia odio ſucceſſerat, ut eum ſuo ſanguine, ſi poſſent, ab

*with him were let in, but they, as ſoon as they had entered his Door, bolting it, ſeize him lying on his Bed,* and *bind him. A Noiſe is made, ſo that it might be heard without Doors. Here, as has been often ſaid before, it was eaſy to be underſtood by any body, how odious arbitrary Power is, and how miſerable the Life of thoſe, who chuſe rather to be feared than loved. For thoſe very Guards, if they had been* Men *of a favourable Diſpoſition towards him, by breaking the Door, might have ſaved him, becauſe they being unarm'd, held him alive, calling to thoſe without for a Weapon; whom whilſt no body reliev'd, one Lyco, a Syracuſan, gave them a Sword thro' the Window, with which Dion was ſlain.*

*CHAP. X. After the Murder was committed, when the People came in to ſee him, ſome are ſlain by thoſe that were ignorant of the* Matter, *for the Guilty. For a ſpeedy Report being ſpread, that Violence had been offer'd to Dion, many had run together, whom this Fact diſpleaſed. Theſe mov'd by a falſe Suſpicion, kill the innocent and unarm'd, as* if they had been *guilty. As ſoon as publick* Notice *had been given of his Death, the Mind of the common People was wonderfully chang'd. For they who had call'd him* when *alive, a Tyrant, call'd the ſame Man the Deliverer of his Country, and the Baniſher of a Tyrant. Thus ſuddenly had*

ab Acheronte cuperent redimere. Itaque in urbe, celeberrimo loco, elatus publice ſepulcri monumento donatus eſt. Diem obiit circiter annos quinquaginta quinque natus, quartum poſt annum, quam ex Peloponneſo in Siciliam redierat.

*Pity ſucceeded their Hatred, that they deſired to redeem him with their own Blood from Hell, if they could. Wherefore being buried at the publick Expence in the moſt frequented Part of the City, he was honoured with a Monument of a Sepulchre. He died about Fifty Five Years old, the fourth Year after he had return'd out of Peloponneſus into Sicily.*



XI. IPHI-

## XI.

## IPHICRATES, Athenienſis.

### CAP. I.

IPhicrates Athenienſis, non tam genere aut magnitudine rerum geſtarum, quam diſciplina militari nobilitatus eſt. Fuit enim talis dux, ut non ſolum ætatis ſuæ cum primis compararetur, ſed ne de majoribus natu quidem quiſquam anteponeretur. Multum vero in bello verſatus; ſæpe exercitibus præfuit; nuſquam culpa male rem geſſit; ſemper conſilio vicit, tantumque eo valuit, ut multa in re militari partim nova attulerit, partim meliora fecerit. Namque ille pedeſtria arma mutavit. Quum ante illum imperatorem maximis clypeis, brevibuſque haſtis, minutis gladiis uterentur; ille e contrario peltam pro parma fecit, a quo poſtea peltaſtæ pedites appellabantur, ut ad motus concurſuſque eſſent leviores, haſtæ modum duplicavit, gladios longiores fecit. Idem genus loricarum mutavit, & pro ferreis atque æneis lineas dedit. Quo facto expeditio-

res

## XI.

## IPHICRATES, the Athenian.

### CHAP. I.

*IPhicrates, the Athenian, was not ſo famous for his Family, or the Greatneſs of the things perform'd* by him, *as his military Diſcipline. For he was ſuch a General, that he might not only be compared with the greateſt of his Age, but none of the old Generals could indeed be preferred before him. But having been much in War, he oftentimes commanded Armies. He never managed his Buſineſs ill by his own Fault; he always excell'd in Contrivance, and was ſo able that Way, that he partly invented many new things in the military Art, partly made things better. For he changed the Foot Arms, when before he* was *General, they made uſe of very great Shields, ſhort Spears, and little Swords. He, on the contrary, made the Pelta inſtead of the Parma, from which the Foot were afterwards call'd Peltaſtæ, that they might be nimbler for Motion and Engaging. He doubled the Length of the Spear, and made the Swords longer. The ſame Man chang'd the Kind of their Coats of Mail, and gave them Linnen ones inſtead of Iron*

res milites reddidit; nam pondere detracto, quod æque corpus tegeret, & leve esset, curavit.

CAP. II. Bellum cum Thracibus gessit; Seuthen socium Athenienſium in regnum restituit. Apud Corinthum tanta severitate exercitui præfuit, ut nullæ unquam in Græcia neque exercitatiores copiæ, neque magis dicto audientes fuerint duci, in eamque consuetudinem adduxit, ut quum prælii signum ab imperatore esset datum, sine ducis opera sic ordinatæ consisterent, ut singuli a peritissimo Imperatore dispositi viderentur. Hoc exercitu moram Lacedæmoniorum intercepit, quod maxime tota celebratum est Græcia. Iterum eodem bello omnes copias eorum fugavit, quo facto magnam adeptus est gloriam. Quum Artaxerxes Ægyptio regi bellum inferre voluisset, Iphicratem ab Athenienſibus petivit ducem, quem præficeret exercitui conductitio, cujus numerus duodecim millium fuit. Quem quidem

*and Brazen ones; by which Act, he rendered the Soldiers more light, and the Weight* of their Coats *being leſſen'd, provided what would equally ſecure the Body, and was light.*

*CHAP. II. He carried on a War with the Thracians, reſtored Seuthes, the Ally of the Athenians, to his Kingdom. He commanded the Army at Corinth with ſo much Strictneſs, that no Troops were ever better exerciſed in Greece, nor more obedient to their General; and he brought them to that Cuſtom, that when the Signal of Battle was given by the General, they would ſtand ſo regularly drawn up, that they might each of them ſeem* to have been *poſted by the moſt skilful Commander. With this Army he cut off the* [a] *Mora of the Lacedemonians, which was mightily celebrated throughout all Greece. He routed all their Forces again in the ſame War; by which Action he acquired great Glory. When Artaxerxes was reſolved to make War upon the King of Ægypt, he deſired Iphicrates for his General, of the Athenians, that he might place him at the Head of his Army of Mercenaries, the Number of which was Twelve Thouſand, which indeed he ſo inſtructed in all military Diſcipline, that as for-*

[a] A choice Body of Men amongſt the Lacedæmonians, concerning the Number of which Authors are not agreed, ſome making them to be Five Hundred, ſome Six, and ſome Eight.

dem ſic omni diſciplina militari erudivit, ut quemadmodum quondam Fabiani milites Romani appellati ſunt, ſic Iphicratenſes apud Græcos in ſumma laude fuerint. Idem ſubſidio Lacedæmoniis profectus, Epaminondæ retardavit impetus. Nam niſi ejus adventus appropinquaſſet, non prius Thebani Sparta abſceſſiſſent, quam captam incendio deleſſent.

*formerly the Roman Soldiers were called* [b] *Fabians, ſo the Iphicratenſian amongſt the Greeks were in the higheſt Reputation. The ſame Man going to the Relief of the Lacedæmonians, ſtopp'd the Progreſs of Epaminondas; for unleſs his Coming had been near at Hand, the Thebans would not have departed from Sparta, before they had taken and deſtroy'd it by Fire.*

Cap. III. Fuit autem & animo magno & corpore, imperitoriaque forma, ut ipſo aſpectu cuivis injiceret admirationem ſui: ſed in labore remiſſus nimis, parumque patiens, ut Theopompus memoriæ prodidit. Bonus vero civis, fideque magna: quod cum in aliis rebus declaraverit, tum maxime in Amyntæ Macedonis liberis tuendis. Namque Eurydice mater Perdiccæ & Philippi, cum his duobus liberis, Amynta mortuo, ad Iphicratem confugit, ejuſque opibus defenſa eſt. Vixit ad ſenectutem placatis in ſe ſuorum civium animis. Cauſam capitis ſemel dixit bello ſociali ſimul cum Timo-

*Chap. III. He was too a Man of a great Mind and Body, and the Appearance of a General, that by his very Aſpect he would have ſtruck any one with Admiration, but in Application to Buſineſs too remiſs, and little able to endure Hardſhip, as Theopompus has left upon Record; but a good Citizen, and of great Honour, which he ſhew'd both in other things, and eſpecially in protecting the Children of Amyntas the Macedonian: For Eurydice the Mother of Perdiccas and Philip, with thoſe two Boys, after Amyntas was dead, fled to Iphicrates, and was ſecured by his Power. He liv'd to a good old Age, with the Minds of his Countrymen well affected towards him. Once he was try'd for his Life, in the* [c] *ſocial*

[b] If the Roman Soldiers were us'd to be call'd Fabians, which is an Account given by none but our Author, that I know of, it was occaſion'd by the Gallantry of the Fabian Family, that undertook to manage the War againſt the Vejentes by themſelves, and were cut off 300 of them in one Battle, about 475 Years before Chriſt.

Timotheo, eoque judicio eſt abſolutus. Mneſthea filium reliquit ex Threſſa natum Coti regis filia. Is quum interrogaretur, Utrum pluris patrem matremne faceret: Matrem, inquit. Id quum omnibus mirum videretur; at ille, merito, inquit, facio; nam pater, quantum in ſe fuit, Thracem me genuit: contra mater Athenienſem.

[c] *Social War, together with Timothy, and was acquitted in that Tryal. He left a Son* by Name *Mneſtheus, born of a Thracian Lady, the Daughter of King Cotus. He being ask'd, whether he valued his Father or his Mother more, ſaid, his Mother: As that appeared ſtrange to every body; but, ſays he, I do it for good Reaſon; for my Father, as much as lay in him, begot me a Thracian; on the other Hand, my Mother* made *me an Athenian,* as much as lay in her.

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[c] This was carried on by the Byzantians, Coans, Chians, Rhodians, and Mauſolus Prince of Caria, againſt the Athenians, about 360 Years before Chriſt.

## XII.

## CHABRIAS, Athenienſis.

### CAP. I.

CHabrias Athenienſis. Hic quoque in ſummis habitus eſt ducibus, reſque multas memoria dignas geſſit. Sed ex his elucet maxime inventum ejus in prælio quod apud Thebas fecit, quum Bœotiis ſubſidio veniſſet. Namque in eo victoria fidente ſummo duce Ageſilao, fugatis jam ab eo conductitiis catervis, reliquam phalangem loco vetuit cedere, obnoxioque genu ſcuto, projectaque haſta, impetum excipere hoſtium docuit. Id novum Ageſilaus intuens, progredi non eſt auſus, ſuoſque jam incurrentes tuba revocavit. Hoc uſque eo in Græcia fama celebratum eſt, ut illo ſtatu Chabrias ſibi ſtatuam fieri voluerit, quæ publice ei ab Athenienſibus in

## XII.

## CHABRIAS, the Athenian.

### CHAP. I.

*CHabrias, the Athenian. He too was reckon'd amongſt the greateſt Generals, and performed many things worthy of Memory. But of theſe, his Invention in the Battle which he fought at Thebes, when he went to the Relief of the Bœotians, is the moſt famous. For, in that* Battle, *that great Commander Ageſilaus, making himſelf ſure of the Victory, the hired Troops being now routed by him, he forbad the reſt of the* [a] *Phalanx to quit their Ground, and taught them to receive the Enemy's Attack, with their Knee reſting againſt their Shield, and their Spear held out. Ageſilaus obſerving that new* Contrivance, *durſt not advance, and call'd off his Men now ruſhing forward by* Sound of *Trumpet. This was ſo much celebrated by Fame in Greece, that Chabrias had a Fancy* to have *the Statue, made for him*

[a] Phalanx properly ſignifies a Body of Macedonian Foot, Eight Thouſand in Number, drawn up in very cloſe Order, arm'd with Shield and Spear. But the Word at laſt was us'd to ſignify any Body of Foot in cloſe Array, as it is here.

in foro conſtituta eſt. Ex quo factum eſt, ut poſtea athletæ cæterique artifices, his ſtatibus in ſtatuis ponendis uterentur, in quibus victoriam eſſent adepti.

CAP. II. Chabrias autem multa in Europa bella adminiſtravit, quum dux Athenienſium eſſet: multa in Egypto ſua ſponte geſſit. Nam Nectanebum adjutum profectus, regnum ei conſtituit. Fecit idem Cypri, ſed publice ab Athenienſibus Evagoræ adjutor datus: neque prius inde deceſſit quam totam inſulam bello devinceret, qua ex re Athenienſes magnam gloriam ſunt adepti. Interim bellum inter Ægyptios & Perſas conflatum eſt, & Athenienſes cum Artaxerxe ſocietatem habebant: Lacedæmonii cum Ægyptiis; a quibus magnas prædas Ageſilaus rex eorum faciebat. Id intuens Chabrias, quum in re nulla Ageſilao cederet, ſua ſponte eos adjutum profectus, Ægyptiæ claſſi præfuit, pedeſtribus copiis Ageſilaus.

CAP. III. Tum præfecti regis Perſiæ legatos miſerunt Athenas queſtum, quod Chabrias adverſum regem bellum gereret cum Ægyptiis. Athenienſes diem certam Chabriæ præſtituerunt, quam ante, domum niſi rediſſet, capitis ſe illum damnaturos

*him in that Poſture, which was erected for him at the publick Charge by the Athenians in the Forum. From whence it was, that afterwards Wreſtlers, and other Artiſts, in the erecting of their Statues, made uſe of thoſe Poſtures in which they had got a Victory.*

*CHAP. II. Chabrias likewiſe carried on many Wars in Europe, when he was General of the Athenians. He carried on many in Egypt of his own Accord; for going to aſſiſt Nectanebus, he ſecured his Kingdom to him. He did the ſame at Cyprus; but being given by the Government of the Athenians as an Aſſiſtant to Evagoras, nor did he depart from thence, before he had conquered the whole Iſland in the War: From which thing the Athenians reaped a great deal of Glory. In the mean time a War was commenc'd betwixt the Egyptians and the Perſians, and the Athenians had an Alliance with Artaxerxes, the Lacedæmonians with the Egyptians, from whom Ageſilaus their King got Abundance of Plunder. Chabrias ſeeing that, as he yielded in nothing to Ageſilaus, going of his own Accord to aſſiſt them, he commanded the Egyptian Fleet, Ageſilaus the Land-Forces.*

*CHAP. III. Upon that, the King of Perſia's Commanders ſent Meſſengers to Athens, to complain, that Chabrias made War with*

ros denunciarunt. Hoc ille nuncio Athenas rediit, neque ibi diutius eſt moratus, quam fuit neceſſe. Non enim libenter erat ante oculos civium ſuorum, quod & vivebat laute, & indulgebat ſibi liberalius, quam ut invidiam vulgi poſſet effugere. Eſt enim hoc commune vitium in magnis liberiſque civitatibus, ut invidia gloriæ comes ſit, & libenter de iis detrahant, quos eminere videant altius: neque animo æquo pauperes alienam opulentium intuuntur fortunam. Itaque Chabrias, quoad ei licebat, plurimum aberat. Neque vero ſolus ille aberat Athenis libenter, ſed omnes fere principes fecerunt idem, quod tantum ſe ab invidia putabant futuros, quantum a conſpectu ſuorum receſſiſſent. Itaque Conon plurimum Cypri vixit, Iphicrates in Thracia, Timotheus Leſbi, Chares in Sigæo. Diſſimilis quidem Chares horum & factis & moribus: ſed tamen Athenis & honoratus & potens.

*with the Egyptians againſt the King. The Athenians fix'd Chabrias a certain Day, before which if he did not return Home, they declared they would condemn him to die. Upon this Meſſage, he return'd to Athens, nor did he ſtay there longer than was neceſſary. For he was not very willingly under the Eyes of his Countrymen, becauſe he both lived handſomely, and indulg'd himſelf more freely, than that he could poſſibly eſcape the Odium of the Vulgar: For this is a common Fault in great and free States, that popular Hatred is the Attendant of Glory; and they willingly take from thoſe whom they ſee tower above* other People; *nor do the Poor look upon the Fortune of the Wealthy with an eaſy Mind: Wherefore Chabrias, as far as was poſſible for him, was very much away. Nor was he alone gladly abſent from Athens, but almoſt all the great Men did the ſame; becauſe they thought they ſhould be juſt ſo far removed from popular Hatred, as they retir'd from the Sight of their Countrymen. Wherefore Conon liv'd very much at Cyprus, Iphicrates in Thrace, Timotheus at Lesbus, Chares in* [b] *Sigæum. Chares was unlike them indeed, both in his Actions and Manners, but yet he was both honour'd and powerful at Athens.*



[b] A Town of Troas nigh the Helleſpont.

CAP. IV. Chabrias autem periit bello ſociali, tali modo. Oppugnabant Athenienſes Chium: erat in claſſe Chabrias privatus, ſed omnes, qui in magiſtratu erant, authoritate anteibat, eumque magis milites quam qui præerant, aſpiciebant. Quæ res ei maturavit mortem. Nam dum primus ſtudet portum intrare, & gubernatorem jubet eo dirigere navem, ipſe ſibi perniciei fuit. Quum enim eo penetraſſet, cæteræ non ſunt ſequutæ. Quo facto circumfuſus hoſtium concurſu, quum fortiſſime pugnaret, navis roſtro percuſſa cœpit ſidere. Hinc quum refugere poſſet, ſi ſe in mare dejeciſſet; quod ſuberat claſſis Athenienſium, quæ exciperet natantem: perire maluit, quam armis abjectis navem relinquere, in qua fuerat vectus. Id cæteri facere noluerunt, qui nando in tutum pervenerunt. At ille, præſtare honeſtam mortem exiſtimans turpi vitæ, comminus pugnans telis hoſtium interfectus eſt.

*CHAP. IV. Chabrias loſt his Life in the Social War, in this Manner. The Athenians were aſſaulting* [c] *Chius, Chabrias was on board the Fleet without any Command, but he exceeded all thoſe that were in Commiſſion, in Authority, and the Soldiers more regarded him, than thoſe that commanded them; which thing haſtened his Death for him: For whilſt he endeavours to enter the Harbour firſt, and orders the Maſter to ſteer the Ship thither, he was his own Ruine; for after he had made his Way into it, the reſt did not follow. Upon which, being ſurrounded by a Concourſe of the Enemy, whilſt he fought very bravely, his Ship being ſtruck with a* [d] *Roſtrum, begun to ſink. Tho' he might have eſcap'd from thence, if he would have thrown himſelf into the Sea, becauſe the Fleet of the Athenians was at Hand, to have taken him up as he ſwum, he choſe rather to periſh, than throwing away his Arms, to quit the Ship in which he had ſail'd. The reſt would not do that, who came off ſafe by ſwimming. But he thinking an honourable Death better than a ſcandalous Life, was ſlain with the Enemy's Weapons, fighting Hand to Hand with them.*

[c] An Iſland of the Ægean Sea, on the Coaſt of Ionia.

[d] I have uſed the Latin Word, becauſe we have none in our Language proper for the Purpoſe. It's here uſed for a ſtrong, ſharp Iron Spike, with which the Prows of their *Longæ Naves*, or Men of War were arm'd, in order to ſink one another in Sea-Fights.

XIII.

# TIMOTHEUS, Cononis *filius, Athenienſis.*

CAP. I.

TImotheus, Cononis filius, Athenienſis. Hic a patre acceptam gloriam multis auxit virtutibus. Fuit enim diſertus, impiger, laborioſus, rei militaris peritus, neque minus civitatis regendæ. Multa hujus ſunt preclare facta, ſed hæc maxime illuſtria. Olynthios & Byzantios bello ſubegit: Samum cepit, in qua oppugnanda, ſuperiori bello Athenienſes mille & ducenta talenta conſumpſerant. Hanc ille ſine ulla publica impenſa populo reſtituit. Adverſus Cotyn bella geſſit, ab eoque mille & ducenta talenta prædæ in publicum detulit. Cyzicum obſidione liberavit. Ariobarzani ſimul cum Ageſilao auxilio profectus eſt:

XIII.

# TIMOTHEUS, *the Son of* Conon *the Athenian.*

CHAP. I.

*TImotheus* was *the Son of Conon the Athenian. He encreaſed the Glory receiv'd from his Father, by his many excellent Qualities; for he was eloquent, active, laborious, skill'd in military Affairs, and no leſs in the Government of the State. There are a great many famous Actions of his* upon Record, *but theſe the moſt illuſtrious. He ſubdued the* [a] *Olynthians and Byzantians in War, and took Samus, in the aſſaulting of which, the Athenians, in the former War, had ſpent a Thouſand and Two Hundred Talents. This he reſtor'd to the People, without any publick Charge. He carry'd on a War againſt* [b] *Cotys, and brought from him a Thouſand Two Hundred Talents of Plunder into the publick* Treaſury. *He deliver'd* Cyzi-

[a] Olynthus was a City of Macedonia, not far from the Toronæan Bay.

[b] Cotys was a King of Thrace.

est: a quo quum Laco pecuniam numeratam accepisset, ille cives suos agro atque urbibus augeri maluit quam id sumere, cujus partem domum suam ferre posset. Itaque accepit Erichthonem & Sestum.

CAP. II. Idem classi præfectus circumvehens Peloponnesum, Laconicam populatus, classem eorum fugavit. Corcyram sub imperium Athenienſium redegit, sociosque idem adjunxit Epirotas, Acharnanas, Chaonas, omnesque eas gentes quæ mare illud adjacent. Quo facto Lacedæmonii de diutina contentione destiterunt, & sua sponte Atheniensibus imperii maritimi principatum concesserunt, pacemque his legibus constituerunt; ut Athenienses mari duces essent. Quæ victoria tantæ fuit Atticis lætitiæ, ut tum primum aræ paci publicæ sint factæ, eique deæ pulvinar sit institutum.

Cujus

[c] *Cyzicus from a Siege. He went along with Ageſilaus, to the Aſſiſtance of* [d] *Ariobarzanes, from whom, whilſt the Lacedæmonian receiv'd ready Coſh, he choſe rather* to have *his Countrymen enrich'd with Lands and Cities, than take that, Part of which he might carry to his own Home; and accordingly he receiv'd Erichthon and* [e] *Seſtus.*

*CHAP. II. The ſame Man being Admiral of the Fleet,* and *ſailing round Peloponneſus, having laid waſte* [f] *Laconica, defeated their Fleet. He reduc'd Corcyra under the Dominion of the Athenians, and join'd with them* as *Allies, the Epirotians, the* [g] *Acharnanians, the* [h] *Chaonians, and all thoſe Nations which lye upon that Sea. After which, the Lacedæmonians deſiſted from their long Diſpute, and of their own accord yielded up the Command at Sea to the Athenians, and made a Peace upon theſe Terms, that the Athenians ſhould be Commanders at Sea; which Victory was the Cauſe of ſo much Joy to the Athenians, that then firſt of all Altars were erected to Peace by the Government, and a* [i] *Bed ordered*

[c] Cizycus was a Town of Aſia Minor upon the Propontis.
[d] One of the King of Perſia's Viceroys in Aſia Minor.
[e] A Town of the Thracian Cherſoneſe upon the Helleſpont.
[f] The Territory of Sparta in the South Parts of Peloponneſus.
[g] Acarnania was in the Weſt of Achaia, joining upon Epire.
[h] The Chaonians were a People of Epire.
[i] It was uſual with the Greeks and Romans, to have rich Beds ſet up in the Temples of their Gods, upon which their Images were placed in their Feſtivals.

Cujus laudis ut memoria maneret, Timotheo publice ſtatuam in foro poſuerunt: qui honos huic uni ante hoc tempus contigit: ut quum patri populus ſtatuam poſuiſſet, filio quoque daret. Sic juxta poſita recens filii, veterem patris renovavit memoriam.

*ordered for that Goddeſs. And that the Memory of this glorious Action might remain, they erected a Statue to Timothy in the Forum at the publick Charge. Which Honour happened to him alone till that Time, that after the People had erected a Statue to the Father, they ſhould give one to the Son too. Thus the freſh Statue of the Son plac'd nigh the other's, reviv'd the old Memory of the Father's.*

Cap. III. Hic quum eſſet magno natu, & magiſtratus gerere deſiiſſet, bello Athethenienſes undique premi ſunt cœpti. Defecerat Samus, deſcierat Helleſpontus, Philippus jam tunc valens Macedo multa moliebatur: cui oppoſitus Chares quum eſſet, non ſatis in eo præſidii putabatur; fit Mneſtheus prætor, filius Iphicratis, gener Timothei, & ut ad bellum proficiſcatur, decernitur. Huic in conſilium dantur duo, uſu & ſapientia præſtantes, quorum conſilio uteretur, pater & ſocer: quod in his tanta erat auctoritas, ut magna ſpes eſſet, per eos amiſſa poſſe recuperari. Hi quum Samum profecti eſſent, & eodem Chares, eorum adventu cognito, ſuis

*Chap. III. When he was now old, and had given over bearing Offices, the Athenians begun to be diſtreſs'd in War on all Hands; Samus had revolted; the Helleſpont had left them; Philip the Macedonian, being then ſtrong, attempted many things, againſt whom, as Chares was imploy'd, and it was thought there was not Security enough in him, Mneſtheus is made Commander, the Son of Iphicrates, Son in Law of Timothy, and a Decree is paſt, that he ſhould go to the War. Two excelling in Experience and Wiſdom are given him to [k] adviſe with, his Father and his Father in Law; becauſe there was ſo great Authority in them, that there was great Hopes, that what had been loſt might be recover'd by them. After theſe were come to Samus, and Chares having known of their coming, was going*

[k] The Words *quorum conſilio uterentur*, ſeem to have been put in the Margin by ſome body, as a Gloſs upon the Words *in conſilium*, and at laſt, by ſome careleſs Tranſcriber of Books, taken into the Text; for they are wholly needleſs.

suis copiis proficiscereturne quid absente se gestum videretur: accidit quum ad insulam appropinquarent, ut magna tempestas oriretur: quam evitare duo veteres imperatores utile arbitrati, suam classem supprefserunt. At ille temeraria usus ratione, non cessit majorum natu auctoritati, &, ut in sua manu esset fortuna, quo contenderat, pervenit, eodemque ut sequerentur, ad Timotheum & Iphicratem nuncium misit. Hinc male re gesta, compluribus amissis navibus, eodem, unde erat profectus, se recepit, literasque Athenas publice misit, sibi proclive fuisse Samum capere, nisi a Timotheo & Iphicrate desertus esset. Ob eam rem in crimen vocabantur. Populus acer, suspicax, mobilis, adversarius, invidus etiam potentiæ domum revocat: accusantur proditionis. Hoc judicio damnatur Timotheus, lisque ejus æstimatur centum talentis. Ille odio ingratæ civitatis coactus, Chalcidem se contulit.

*ing to the same Place with his Forces, lest any thing should seem to be done in his Absence, it happened, as they were approaching the Island, that a great Storm arose, which the two old Commanders thinking it convenient to avoid, stopp'd their Fleet; but he taking a rash Course, did not yield to the Authority of his Elders, and as if Fortune had been in his Power, he came to the Place he had steer'd for, and sent a Messenger to Timothy and Iphicrates to follow him to the same Place. Upon this, his Business being ill managed, and several Ships being lost, he betook himself to the same Place from whence he had come, and sent Letters to Athens to the Government, that it had been an easy Matter for him to take Samus, if he had not been deserted by Timothy and Iphicrates. They were call'd to an Account for that Matter. The People being violent, suspicious, fickle, all against them, envious also of their Power, send for them Home; they are impeach'd of Treason; Timothy is condemn'd in this Tryal, and his Fine set at an Hundred Talents. He, forc'd by the Hatred of the ungrateful City, betook himself to Chalcis.*

CAP. IV. Hujus post mortem, quum populum judicii sui pœniteret, multæ novem partes detraxit, & decem talenta Cononem filium ejus ad muri quandam partem reficiendam jussit dare.

CHAP. IV. *After his Death, the People being sorry for their Sentence on him, took off nine Parts of the Fine, and order'd his Son Conon, to give Ten Talents, to repair a certain Part of the Wall, in which a Variety*

of

re. In quo fortunæ varietas eſt animadverſa. Nam quos avus Conon muros ex hoſtium præda patriæ reſtituerat, eoſdem nepos cum ſumma ignominia familiæ, ex ſua re familiari reficere coactus eſt. Timothei autem moderatæ, ſapientiſque vitæ, quum pleraque poſſimus proferre teſtimonia, uno erimus contenti, quod ex eo facile conjici poterit quam charus ſuis fuerit. Quum Athenis adoleſcentulus cauſam diceret, non ſolum amici privatique hoſpites ad eum defendendum convenerunt, ſed etiam in eis Jaſon tyrannus, qui illo tempore fuit omnium potentiſſimus. Hic, quum in patria ſine ſatellitibus ſe tutum non arbitraretur, Athenas ſine ullo præſidio venit, tantique hoſpitem fecit, ut mallet ſe capitis periculum adire, quam Timotheo de fama dimicanti deeſſe. Hunc adverſus tamen, Timotheus poſtea populi juſſu bellum geſſit. Patriæ enim ſanctiora jura, quam hoſpitii eſſe duxit. Hæc extrema fuit ætas imperatorum Athenienſium, Iphicratis, Chabriæ, Timothei, neque poſt illorum obitum quiſquam dux in illa urbe fuit dignus memoria.

*of Fortune was obſerv'd: For the Grandſon was obliged, with great Diſgrace to his Family, out of his own Eſtate to repair the ſame Walls, which his Grandfather Conon had rebuilt for his Country out of the Plunder of its Enemies. But tho' we could produce a great many Proofs of the wiſe and moderate Life of Timothy, we will be content with one, becauſe it may be eaſily conjectured from thence, how dear he was to his Countrymen. When in his Youth he was* upon a certain Occaſion *brought upon his Tryal at Athens, not only his Friends and private Hoſts, met to defend him, but likewiſe amongſt them, Jaſon a Prince of* Theſſaly, *who at that Time was the moſt powerful of all* others. *He, tho' he thought himſelf not ſafe in his own Country without Guards, came to Athens without any Guard, and valued his Friend ſo much, that he choſe rather to run the Hazard of his Life, than be wanting to Timothy now ſtruggling for his Honour. Yet Timothy carried on a War againſt him afterwards, by the Order of the People, for he reckon'd the Rights of his Country more ſacred than thoſe of Friendſhip. This was the laſt Age of the Athenian Generals,* i. e. the Age *of Iphicrates, Chabrias, and Timothy, neither was there any General in that City worth mentioning, after their Death.*

XIV. DATA-

## XIV.

## DATAMES.

### CAP. I.

VEnio nunc ad fortissimum Virum, maximique consilii omnium barbarorum, exceptis duobus Carthaginiensibus, Hamilcare & Hannibale. De quo hoc plura referemus, quod & obscuriora sunt ejus gesta pleraque, & ea, quæ prospere ei cesserunt, non magnitudine copiarum, sed consilii, quo tum omnes superabat, acciderunt. Quorum nisi ratio explicata fuerit, res apparere non poterunt. Datames patre Camissare, natione Care, matre Scythissa natus: primum militum numero fuit apud Artaxerxem eorum qui regiam tuebantur. Pater ejus Camissares, quod & manu fortis, & bello strenuus, & regi multis locis fidelis erat repertus, habuit provinciam Ciliciæ juxta Cappadociam, quam incolunt Leucosyri. Datames militare munus fungens primum, qualis esset, aperuit bello, quod rex adver-



## XIV.

## DATAMES.

### CHAP. I.

*I Come now to the bravest Man, and a Man of the greatest Conduct of all the Barbarians, except the two Carthaginians, Hamilcar and Annibal: Concerning whom I shall say the more, because most of his Actions are somewhat obscure, and the things that succeeded well with him, were brought about, not by the Greatness of Force, but Conduct, in which he exceeded all Men at that Time; the Manner of which, unless it be declared, the Things themselves cannot appear. Datames was come of a Father by Name Camissares, and by Nation a Carian, of a Mother that was a Scythian. He was first of all one of those Soldiers under Artaxerxes, who defended the Palace. His Father Camissares, because he had been found brave and active in War, and faithful to the King upon many Occasions, had the Province of Cilicia, near Cappadocia, which the Leucosyrians inhabit. Datames following the Business of a Soldier, first discovered what he was, in the War*

adverſus Caduſios geſſit. Namque hic, multis millibus hoſtium & regiorum interfectis, magni fuit ejus opera. Quo factum eſt, ut, quum in eo bello cecidiſſet Camiſſares, paterna ei traderetur provincia.

CAP. II. Pari ſe virtute poſtea præbuit, quum Autophradates juſſu regis bello perſequeretur eos qui defecerant. Namque ejus opera hoſtes, quum caſtra jam intraſſent, profligati ſunt, exercituſque reliquus conſervatus regis eſt. Qua ex re majoribus rebus præeſſe cœpit. Erat eo tempore Thyus, Dynaſtes Paphlagoniæ, antiquo genere natus, a Pylæmene illo, quem Homerus Troico bello a Patroclo interfectum ait. Is regi dicto audiens non erat: quam ob cauſam bello eum perſequi conſtituit, eique rei præfecit Datamen, propinquum Paphlagonis, namque ex fratre & ſorore erant nati. Quam ob cauſam Datames omnia primum experiri voluit, ut ſine armis propinquum ad officium reduceret. Ad quem quum veniſſet ſine præſidio, quod ab amico nullas vereretur inſidias, pene interiit. Nam Thyus eum clam interficere

*War which the King carried on againſt the Caduſians; for here, after a great many Thouſands of the Enemies, and the King's Men were ſlain, his Service was of great Account. For which Reaſon it was, that Camiſſares having fallen in that War, his Father's Province was given him.*

*CHAP. II. He afterwards behav'd himſelf with the like Gallantry, when Autophradates, by the King's Order, fell upon thoſe by War, who had revolted: For by his Means, the Enemies, after they had now entered the Camp, were routed, and the reſt of the King's Army was ſaved. After which thing, he begun to command in greater Affairs. Thyus at that Time was Prince of* [a] *Paphlagonia, of an ancient Family, deſcended from that Pylæmenes, who, Homer ſays, was ſlain by Patroclus in the Trojan War. He was not obedient to the King, for which Reaſon he reſolv'd to fall upon him in War, and placed Datames over that Affair, a Relation of the Paphlagonian, for they were Brother and Siſters Children. For which Reaſon, Datames had a Mind to try all things firſt, to bring back his Relation to his Duty, without Arms. To whom when he was come without any Guard, becauſe he feared no Treachery from a Friend, he had like to have loſt his Life; for Thyus*



[a] Paphlagonia was a Country in Aſia Minor, bordering upon the Euxine Sea.

terficere voluit. Erat mater cum Datame, amita Paphlagonis; ea quid ageretur reſciit, filiumque monuit; ille fuga periculum evitavit, bellumque indixit Thyo. In quo quum ab Ariobarzane, præfecto Lydiæ & Ioniæ, totiuſque Phrygiæ, deſertus eſſet, nihilo ſegnius perſeveravit, vivumque Thyum cepit cum uxore & liberis.

*Thyus deſign'd to have kill'd him privately. His Mother was with Datames, the Aunt of the Paphlagonian; ſhe underſtood what was a-doing, and warn'd her Son of it. He avoided the Danger by Flight, and proclaim'd War againſt Thyus; in which, tho' he was deſerted by Ariobarzanes, the Governour of Lydia, and Ionia, and all Phrygia, he perſiſted nevertheleſs vigorouſly, and took Thyus alive, with his Wife and Children.*

CAP. III. Cujus facti ne prius fama ad regem, quam ipſe perveniret, dedit operam. Itaque omnibus inſciis, eo ubi erat rex, venit, poſteroque die Thyum, hominem maximi corporis terribilique facie, quod & niger, & capillo longo, barbaque erat prolixa, optima veſte contexit, quam ſatrapæ regii gerere conſueverant. Ornavit etiam torque, atque armillis aureis, cæteroque regio cultu. Ipſe agreſti, duplicique amiculo circundatus, hirtaque tunica, gerens in capite galeam venatoriam, dextra manu clavam, ſiniſtra copulam, victum ante ſe Thyum agebat, ut ſi feram beſtiam captam duceret. Quem quum omnes proſpicerent, propter novitatem ornatus, ignotamque formam, ob eamque rem magnus eſſet concurſus, fuit nonnemo qui agnoſceret Thyum, regique nunciaret.

*CHAP. III. The Fame of which Fact, he did his Endeavour, ſhould not come to the King, before himſelf. Wherefore he came to the Place where the King was, whilſt all People were ignorant of it; and the Day after cloathed Thyus of a huge Body, and a terrible Countenance, becauſe he was both black, and had long Hair, and a long Beard, in a fine Robe, which the King's Viceroys uſed to wear. He dreſſed him up likewiſe in a Chain and Bracelets of Gold, and other royal Apparel. He being clad in a ruſtick Coat double, with a coarſe Tunick, wearing a Hunter's Cap upon his Head, and having in his right Hand a Club, in his left a Chain, in which he drove Thyus bound before him, as if he was carrying a wild Beaſt which he had taken. Whom whilſt all People gazed at, becauſe of the Oddneſs of the Dreſs, and for that Reaſon a great Crowd was gathered about him, there was ſomebody who knew Thyus,*



and

Primo non accredit. Itaque Pharnabazum miſit exploratum: a quo ut rem geſtam comperit, ſtatim admitti juſſit, magnopere delectatus cum facto, tum ornatu: in primis, quod nobilis rex in poteſtatem inopinanti venerat. Itaque magnifice Datamen donatum ad exercitum miſit, qui tum contrahebatur, duce Pharnabazo & Tithrauſte ad bellum Ægyptium, parique eum atque illos imperio eſſe juſſit. Poſtea vero quam Pharnabazum rex revocavit, illi ſumma imperii tradita eſt.

CAP. IV. Hic quum maximo ſtudio compararet exercitum, Ægyptumque proficiſci pararet, ſubito a rege literæ ſunt ei miſſæ, ut Aſpim aggrederetur, qui Cataoniam tenebat, quæ gens jacet ſupra Ciliciam, confinis Cappadociæ. Namque Aſpis ſaltuoſam regionem caſtelliſque munitam incolens, non ſolum imperio regis non parebat, ſed etiam finitimas regiones vexabat, & quæ regi portarentur abripiebat. Datames, etſi longe aberat ab his regionibus, & a majore re abſtrahebatur, tamen

*and told the King. At firſt he did not believe it; wherefore he ſent Pharnabazus to enquire; from whom, as ſoon as he underſtood the thing done, he ordered him immediately to be admitted, and was mightily pleaſed both with the Fact, and the Dreſs; eſpecially, that a noble King was come into his Poſſeſſion,* whilſt he was *unaware of it. Wherefore he ſent Datames nobly preſented to the Army, which was then a raiſing under the Generals Pharnabazus and Tithrauſtes, for the Egyptian War, and ordered him to be in the ſame Command as they; but after the King recall'd Pharnabazus, the chief Direction of the War was delivered to him.*

*CHAP. IV. Whilſt he was raiſing an Army with the utmoſt Application, and was preparing to march for Egypt, a Letter was ſuddenly ſent him by the King to attack Aſpis, who held* [b] *Cataonia, which Nation lies above Cilicia bordering upon Cappadocia. For Aſpis inhabiting a woody Country, and fortify'd with Caſtles, did not only diſobey the King's Authority, but likewiſe haraſs'd the neighbouring Countries, and intercepted what was carried* that Way *for the King. Datames, tho' he was a great Way from thoſe Parts, and was taken from a greater Matter,* yet

[b] Cataonia, Cilicia, Cappadocia, are all Provinces in the Eaſt Parts of Aſia Minor.

tamen regis voluntati morem gerendum putavit: Itaque cum paucis, ſed viris fortibus, navem conſcendit; exiſtimans, id quod accidit, facilius ſe imprudentem & imparatum parva manu oppreſſurum, quam paratum, quamvis magno exercitu. Hac delatus, in Ciliciam egreſſus, inde dies noctesque iter faciens, Taurum tranſit, eoque, quo ſtuduerat, venit. Quærit quibus locis ſit Aſpis, cognoſcit haud longe abeſſe; profectumque eum venatum. Quem dum ſpeculatur, adventus ejus cauſa cognoſcitur. Piſidas cum iis quos ſecum habebat, ad reſiſtendum Aſpis comparat. Id Datames ubi audivit, arma capit, ſuos ſequi jubet: ipſe equo concitato ad hoſtem vehitur; quem procul Aſpis conſpiciens ad ſe ferentem, pertimeſcit, atque a conatu reſiſtendi deterritus, ſeſe dedit. Hunc Datames vinctum ad regem ducendum tradit Mithridati.

*yet thought it neceſſary to pay Obedience to the King's Pleaſure. Wherefore he goes aboard a Ship with a few, but ſtout Men, thinking, that which fell out, that he might more eaſily maſter him, unaware of him, and unprepared, with a ſmall Force, than prepar'd* for him, *with any Army how great ſoever. Arriving in this* Ship *in Cilicia, and landing, making his March Night and Day, he paſs'd Taurus, and came to the Place which he had intended for. He enquires in what Parts Aſpis was: He underſtands he was not far off, and was gone a Hunting; whom whilſt he lyes in Wait for, the Reaſon of his Coming is known. Aſpis prepares the* [c] *Piſidians and thoſe he had with him for a Reſiſtance. When Datames hears that, he takes Arms, and orders his Men to follow him. He putting on his Horſe, rides towards the Enemy; whom Aſpis ſeeing at a Diſtance coming towards him, and deterr'd from his Attempt of reſiſting, ſurrendered himſelf. Datames delivered him bound to Mithridates, to be led to the King.*

CAP. V. Hæc dum geruntur, Artaxerxes reminiſcens a quanto bello ad quam parvam rem principem ducum miſiſſet, ſeipſe reprehendit, & nuncium ad exercitum Acen miſit, quod nondum

CHAP. *V. Whilſt theſe things are a-doing, Artaxerxes conſidering from how great a War, to what an inconſiderable Buſineſs he had ſent the greateſt of his Generals, blamed himſelf* for it, *and diſpatches away a Meſſenger*

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[c] Piſidia is a Country of Aſia Minor beyond Caria, bordering upon Lycia and Pamphylia.

dum Datamen profectum putabat, qui ei diceret, ne ab exercitu discederet. Hic priusquam perveniret, quo erat profectus, in itinere convenit qui Aspim ducebant. Qua celeritate quum magnam benevolentiam regis Datames consequutus esset, non minorem invidiam aulicorum excepit, quod illum unum pluris, quam se omnes fieri videbant. Quo facto, cuncti ad eum opprimendum consenserunt. Hæc Pandates, gazæ custos regiæ, amicus Datami, perscripta ei mittit, in quibus docet, Eum magno fore periculo, si quid illo imperante in Ægypto adversi accidisset. Namque eam esse consuetudinem regum, ut casus adversos hominibus tribuant, secundos fortunæ suæ. Quo facile fieri, ut impellantur ad eorum perniciem, quorum ductu res male gestæ nuncientur. Illum hoc majore fore discrimine, quod quibus rex maxime obediat, eos habeat inimicissimos. Talibus ille literis cognitis, quum jam ad exercitum Acen venisset, quod non ignorabat ea vere scripta, desciscere a rege constituit. Neque tamen quicquam fecit, quod fide sua esset indignum. Nam Androclem Magnetem exercitui præfecit:

*to the Army to* [d] *Ace, because he thought Datames was not yet gone, to tell him, that he should not depart from the Army. He, before he came whither he was going, met those on the Road that were carrying Aspis. With which Expedition whilst he gain'd the great Good-will of the King, he met with no less Envy from the Courtiers, because they saw, that he alone was more valued than them all. Upon which they are agreed together to ruine him. Pandates, the Keeper of the King's Treasure, a Friend to Datames, sends him these things in Writing, in which he informs him, that he would be ingreat Danger, if any ill Success happened whilst he commanded in Egypt; for that was the Custom of Kings, to impute all unfortunate Events to Men, but lucky ones to their own Fortune. From whence it easily came about, that they were* soon *perswaded to the Ruine of those, under whose Conduct Matters were said to be ill managed. He would be in so much the greater Danger, because he had those his bitter Enemies, whom the King chiefly hearkned to. He having read this Letter, after he was come to the Army to Ace, because he was not ignorant, that those things were truly writ, he resolves to revolt from the King; neither yet did he do any thing that was unworthy of his Honour: For he placed Androcles the Magne-*

*sian*

[d] Ace, a City of Phœnicia.

cit: ipſe cum ſuis in Cappadociam diſcedit, conjunctamque huic Paphlagoniam occupat, celans qua voluntate eſſet in regem, clam cum Ariobarzane facit amicitiam, manum comparat, urbes munitas ſuis tuendas tradit.

CAP. VI. Sed hæc propter hyemale tempus minus proſpere ſuccedebant. Audit Piſidas quaſdam copias adverſus ſe parare: filium eo Aridæum cum exercitu mittit. Cadit in prælio adoleſcens: proficiſcitur eo pater non ita cum magna manu, celans quantum vulnus accepiſſet, quod prius ad hoſtem pervenire cupiebat, quam de male re geſta fama ad ſuos perveniret, ne cognita filii morte, animi debilitarentur militum. Quo contenderat, pervenit, iiſque locis caſtra ponit, ut neque circumveniri multitudine adverſariorum poſſet, neque impediri quo minus ipſe ad dimicandum manum haberet expeditam. Erat cum eo Mithrobarzanes, ſocer ejus, præfectus equitum. Is deſperatis generi rebus ad hoſtes transfugit. Id Datames ut audivit, ſenſit, ſi in turbam exiſſet, ab homine tam neceſſario ſe relictum; futurum ut cæteri conſilium ſequerentur: in vulgus edit, ſuo juſſu Mithrobarzanem pro-

*ſian over the Army, he departs with his Men into Cappadocia, and ſeizes upon Paphlagonia, joining upon it, concealing how he was affected towards the King, he privately makes an Alliance with Ariobarzanes, raiſes an Army, and delivers the fortify'd Towns to his Friends to maintain* for him.

*CHAP. VI. But theſe things, by Reaſon of the Winter-Seaſon, went on leſs ſucceſsfully. He hears the Piſidians were raiſing ſome Troops againſt him; he ſends his Son Aridæus thither with an Army; the young Man falls in Battle; the Father marches thither with no great Force, concealing how great a Loſs he had received, becauſe he was deſirous to come up to the Enemy, before the News of this ill-managed Affair ſhould reach his Men, leſt upon knowing the Death of his Son, the Minds of his Soldiers ſhould be diſcouraged. He came whither he intended, and pitches his Camp in thoſe Places, that he could neither be ſurrounded by the Number of his Enemies, nor hindered from having his Army always at Liberty to fight. Mithrobarzanes was with him, his Father-in-law, Commander of the Horſe: He deſpairing of the Condition of his Son-in-law, deſerts to the Enemy. When Datames heard that, he was ſenſible, if it ſhould get abroad in the Army, that he was forſaken by a Man ſo near to him, it would come to paſs, that the reſt would follow*

his

profectum pro perfuga, quo facilius receptus, interficeret hoſtes. Quare relinqui eum non par eſſe, ſed omnes confeſtim ſequi: quod ſi animo ſtrenuo feciſſent, futurum ut adverſarii non poſſent reſiſtere, quum & intra vallum & foris cæderentur. Hac re probata, exercitum educit, Mithrobarzanem perſequitur, qui nondum ad hoſtes pervenerat, Datames ſigna inferri jubet. Piſidæ, nova re commoti, in opinionem adducuntur, perfugas mala fide, compoſitoque feciſſe, ut recepti eſſent majori calamitati: primum eos adoriuntur. Illi, quum quid ageretur, aut quare fieret, ignorarent; coacti ſunt cum eis pugnare ad quos tranſierant, ab hiſque ſtare quos reliquerant. Quibus cum neutri parcerent, celeriter ſunt conciſi. Reliquos Piſidas reſiſtentes Datames invadit, primo impetu pellit, fugientes perſequitur, multos interficit, caſtra hoſtium capit. Tali conſilio uno tempore & proditores perculit, & hoſtes profligavit, & quod ad ſuam perniciem fuerat cogitatum, id ad ſalutem convertit. Quo neque acutius ullius imperatoris cogitatum, neque celerius factum uſquam legimus.

CAP.

*his Courſe. He ſpreads a Report amongſt the common Soldiers, that Mithrobarzanes was gone over a Deſerter by his Order, that he might the more eaſily,* by being *receiv'd* as ſuch, *kill their Enemies. Wherefore, it was not fit that he ſhould be left, but that they all ought immediately to follow; which if they did with a reſolute Mind,* the Conſequence *would be, that their Enemies would not be able to reſiſt, ſince they would be cut off within their Ramparts and without. This thing being approv'd of, he draws out his Army, purſues Mithrobarzanes, who had not yet got up to the Enemy. Datames orders the Standards to advance. The Piſidians ſurprized at this odd thing, are brought to a Perſwaſion, that the Deſerters acted with an ill Intention, and by Compact* with their other Friends, *that being received* into the Camp, *they might* do them *the more Miſchief. They fall upon them in the firſt Place. They, as they knew not what was a-doing, nor why it was done, were forc'd to fight with thoſe to whom they were going over, and to ſtand by them whom they had deſerted; which whilſt neither Side ſpar'd, they were quickly cut to Pieces. Datames invades the reſt of the Piſidians reſiſting, he repells them at the firſt Attack, purſues them flying, kills many, and takes the Enemy's Camp. By this Management he at once both ruin'd the Traytors, and defeated his Enemies, and turn'd what had*

*been*

CAP. VII. Ab hoc tamen viro Syſinas maximus natu filius deſciit, adque regem tranſiit, & de defectione patris detulit. Quo nuncio Artaxerxes commotus, quod intelligebat ſibi cum viro forti ac ſtrenuo negotium eſſe, qui quum cogitaſſet, facere auderet, & prius cogitare quam conari conſueſſet: Autophradatem in Cappadociam mittit. Hic ne intrare poſſet ſaltum, in quo Ciliciæ portæ ſunt ſitæ, Datames præoccupare ſtuduit: ſed tam ſubito copias contrahere non potuit. A qua re depulſus, cum ea manu quam contraxerat, locum delegit talem, ut neque circumiretur ab hoſtibus, neque præteriret adverſarius, quin ancipitibus locis premeretur: & ſi dimicare eo vellet, non multum obeſſe multitudo hoſtium ſuæ paucitati poſſet.

CAP. VIII. Hæc etſi Autophradates videbat, ſatius tamen ſtatuit congredi, quam cum tantis copiis refugere, aut

*been contriv'd for his Deſtruction, to his Preſervation; than which we do not read of any Invention of a General, more acute, nor any Action more expeditious.*

*CHAP. VII. Yet his eldeſt Son, Syſinas, revolted from this Man, and went over to the King, and inform'd him of his Father's Revolt. At which News Artaxerxes being ſhock'd, becauſe he underſtood he had to do with a brave active Man, who when he had conſider'd of a thing, durſt execute it, and was uſed to conſider, before he attempted any thing: He ſends Autophradates into Cappadocia: That he might not enter the Wood in which the [c] Cilician Gates are ſituated, Datames endeavoured to ſeize it before him. But he could not ſo ſuddenly draw his Forces together; from which thing being obliged to recede, with that Army which he had got together, he choſe ſuch a Place, that he could neither be ſurrounded by the Enemy, nor his Adverſary paſs, but he would be diſtreſſed in difficult Places; and if he had a Mind to fight in it, the Number of the Enemy could not much hurt his Handful of Men.*

*CHAP. VIII. Altho' Autophradates was ſenſible of theſe things, yet he thought it better to fight, than to fly with ſo great an*

[c] A narrow Paſs in Mount Taurus.

aut tam diu uno loco ſedere. Habebat barbarorum equitum viginti, peditum centum millia, quos illi Cardaces appellant, ejuſdemque generis tria funditorum. Præterea Cappadocum octo, Armeniorum decem, Paphlagonum quinque, Phrygum decem, Lydorum quinque. Aſpendiorum & Piſidarum circiter tria, Cilicum duo, Captianorum totidem, ex Græcia conductorum tria millia: levis armaturæ maximum numerum. Has adverſus copias, ſpes omnis conſiſtebat Datami in ſe, locique natura; namque hujus partem non habebat vigeſimam militum: Quibus fretus conflixit, adverſariorumque multa millia concidit, quum de ipſius exercitu non amplius hominum mille cecidiſſent. Quam ob cauſam poſtero die trophæum poſuit, quo loco pridie pugnatum. Hinc quum caſtra moviſſet, inferior copiis, ſuperior omnibus præliis diſcedebat, quod nunquam manum conſereret, niſi adverſarios locorum anguſtiis

*an Army, or to continue ſo long in one Place. He had of Barbarian Horſe Twenty Thouſand, of Foot an Hundred Thouſand, which they call Cardaces, and Three* Thouſand *Slingers of the ſame Kind, beſides Eight* Thouſand *Cappadocians, Ten* Thouſand [f] *Armenians, Five* Thouſand *Paphlagonians, Ten* Thouſand *Phrygians, Five* Thouſand *Lydians, about Three* Thouſand [g] *Aſpendians and Piſidians, Two* Thouſand *Cilicians, as many Captians, Three Thouſand Men hired out of Greece, a vaſt Number of* [h] *light-arm'd Men. All Datames's Hopes againſt theſe Troops conſiſted in himſelf, and the Nature of the Place. For he had not the twentieth Part of his Soldiers, depending upon which he engaged, and cut off many Thouſands of his Enemies, whereas not above a Thouſand Men of his Army fell. For which Reaſon, the Day after he erected a* [i] *Trophy in the Place where they had fought the Day before. After he removed his Camp from thence, as he was inferior in Forces, ſo did he come off ſuperior in all his Battles, becauſe he never engaged, but when he had encloſed*



[f] Armenia is a Country beyond Aſia Minor.

[g] The Aſpendians were a People in that Part of Aſia Minor call'd Pamphylia.

[h] Men arm'd with Bows or Slings only, were called *leviter armati*, or *levis armatura*.

[i] A Trophy was the Trunk of a Tree, or a Poſt hung about with Arms. Theſe were common with the Greeks; they ſcarce ever got a Victory, but they erected a Trophy.

guſtiis clauſiſſet: quod perito regionum, callideque cogitanti, ſæpe accidebat. Autophradates quum bellum duci majore regis calamitate, quam adverſariorum videret, ad pacem atque amicitiam hortatus eſt, ut cum rege in gratiam rediret. Quam ille etſi non fidam fore putabat, tamen conditionem accepit, ſeque ad Artaxerxem legatos miſſurum dixit. Sic bellum quod rex adverſus Datamen ſuſceperat, ſedatum: Autophradates in Phrygiam ſe recepit.

his Enemies within ſome narrow Place, which often happen'd to the Man, being very well acquainted with the Country, and contriving ſubtilly. When Autophradates found that the War was continued with greater Loſs to the King, than his Enemies, he adviſed him to Peace and Friendſhip, and that he would return to a good Underſtanding with the King. Which tho' he perceiv'd it would not be faithfully kept, yet he accepted the Offer, and ſaid that he would ſend Embaſſadors to Artaxerxes. Thus the War which the King had undertaken againſt Datames, was ended; Autophradates withdrew himſelf into Phrygia.

CAP. IX. At rex, quod implacabile odium in Datamen ſuſceperat, poſtquam bello eum opprimi non poſſe animadvertit, inſidiis interficere ſtuduit, quas ille pleraſque vitavit: ſicut quum nunciatum eſſet, quoſdam ſibi inſidiari, qui in amicorum erant numero; de quibus quod inimici detulerant, neque credendum, neque negligendum putavit; experiri voluit verum falſumne ſibi eſſet relatum. Itaque eo profectus eſt, in quo itinere futuras inſidias illi dixerant. Sed elegit corpore & ſtatura ſimillimum ſui, eique veſtitum ſuum dedit, atque eo loci ire, quo ipſe conſueverat, juſſit; ipſe autem ornatus veſtitu militari,

CHAP. IX. But the King, becauſe he had taken up an implacable Hatred againſt Datames, after he found that he could not be maſter'd in War, endeavour'd to take him off by underhand Contrivances, moſt of which he avoided. As when it was told him, that ſome were plotting againſt him, who were in the Number of his Friends, of whom, becauſe their Enemies had given the Information, he thought the thing was neither entirely to be believ'd, nor ſlighted, he had a Mind to try whether it was true or falſe, that had been told him. Wherefore he went that Way in which they told him the Ambuſh was to be laid for him; but he choſe out one that was very like himſelf in Perſon and Stature, and gave him his own Attire, and order'd

tari, inter corporis cuſtodes iter facere cœpit. At inſidiatores, poſtquam in eum locum agmen pervenit, decepti ordine atque veſtitu, in eum faciunt impetum, qui ſuppoſitus erat. Prædixerat autem his Datames, cum quibus iter faciebat, ut parati eſſent facere quod ipſum vidiſſent. Ipſe ut concurrentes inſidiatores animadvertit, tela in eos conjecit. Hoc idem quum univerſi feciſſent, priuſquam pervenirent ad eum quem aggredi volebant, confixi ceciderunt.

CAP. X. Hic tamen tam callidus vir extremo tempore captus eſt, Mithridatis Ariobarzanis filii dolo. Namque is pollicitus eſt regi, ſe eum interfecturum, ſi rex promitteret, ut quodcunque vellet, liceret impune facere, fidemque de ea re dextra dediſſet. Hanc ut accepit, ſimulat ſe ſuſcepiſſe cum rege inimicitias, copias parat, & abſens amicitiam cum Datame facit: regis provinciam vexat, caſtella expugnat, magnas prædas capit: quarum partem ſuis diſpertit, partem ad Datamen mittit. Pari modo complura caſtella ei tradit. Hæc diu faciendo, perſuaſit homini ſe infinitum adver-

*order'd him to go in that Part of the Company, in which he us'd to do. But he himſelf being dreſs'd up in a military Habit, begun to march amongſt the Guards of his Perſon. But the Plotters, after the Company were got into that Place, being deceived by the Order and the Dreſs, make an Attack upon him who had been put in* Datames's *Place. But Datames had before-hand order'd them with whom he march'd, to be ready to do what they ſhould ſee him do. He, as ſoon as he ſaw the Plotters coming on in a Body, diſcharg'd his Weapons at them; and as all the reſt did the ſame, they fell down ſlain, before they could come up with him whom they intended to aſſault.*

CHAP. X. *Yet this Man, as cunning* as he was, *at laſt was trepann'd by the Contrivance of Mithridates, the Son of Ariobarzanes; for he promiſed the King, that he would kill him, if the King would promiſe him, that he might do with Impunity whatſoever he would, by giving him his right Hand. As ſoon as he had receiv'd this, he pretends, that he had engaged in a Quarrel with the King. He raiſes Troops, and* tho' *abſent makes an Alliance with Datames, haraſſes the King's Province, takes his Caſtles, gets Abundance of Plunder, Part of which he divided amongſt his Men, Part he ſends to Datames. In like manner, he delivers him many Caſtles. By doing this a long time, he perſwaded the Man*

adverſus regem ſuſcepiſſe bellum, quum nihilo magis, ne quam ſuſpicionem ille præberet inſidiarum, neque colloquium ejus petivit, neque in conſpectum venire ſtuduit. Sic abſens amicitiam gerebat, ut non beneficiis mutuis, ſed odio communi, quod erga regem ſuſceperant, contineri viderentur.

CAP. XI. Id quum ſatis ſe confirmaſſe arbitratus eſt, certiorem facit Datamen, tempus eſſe majores exercitus parari, & bellum cum rege ſuſcipi: de qua re, ſi ei videretur, quo vellet in colloquium veniret. Probata re, colloquendi tempus ſumitur, locuſque quo conveniretur. Huc Mithridates cum uno cui maximam habebat fidem, ante aliquot dies venit, compluribuſque locis ſeparatim gladios obruit, eaque loca diligenter notat. Ipſo autem colloquendi die utrique locum, qui explorarent, atque ipſos ſcrutarentur, mittunt: deinde ipſi ſunt congreſſi. Hic quum aliquandiu in colloquio fuiſſent, & diverſi diſceſſiſſent, jamque procul Datames abeſſet, Mithridates, priuſquam ad ſuos perveniret, ne quam ſuſpicionem pareret, in eundem locum revertitur, atque ibi, ubi telum

*that he had undertaken an endleſs War againſt the King, whilſt notwithſtanding, that he might not give him any Suſpicion of Treachery* in the Caſe, *he neither deſired a Conference with him, nor endeavoured to come in his Sight. Thus* tho' *abſent, he maintain'd a Friendſhip* with him, *that they ſeem'd not to be engaged to one another by mutual Kindneſſes, but by the common Hatred, which they had both conceived againſt the King.*

CHAP. XI. *After he thought he had ſufficiently confirm'd that, he makes Datames acquainted, that it was Time that greater Armies ſhould be raiſed, and the War undertaken with the King* himſelf, *concerning which Matter, if it ſeem'd to him* proper, *he might come to a Conference with him where he pleaſed. The thing being approved of, a Time for conferring together is pitch'd upon, and a Place* too, *where they ſhould meet. Hither Mithridates came with one, in whom he had the greateſt Confidence, ſome Days before, and buries Swords apart in ſeveral Places, and marks thoſe Places carefully. Upon the Day of the Conference, each of them ſend* Men *to examine the Place, and ſearch themſelves, and then they met. After they had been here ſome time in Conference, and had parted different Ways, and now Datames was a great Way off, Mithridates, before he came to his* Men, *that he might not create any Suſpicion*

telum erat impoſitum, reſedit, ut ſi a laſſitudine cuperet acquieſcere, Datamenque revocavit, ſimulans ſe quiddam in colloquio eſſe oblitum: interim telum, quod latebat, protulit, nudatumque vagina, veſte texit, ac Datami venienti ait, digredientem ſe animadvertiſſe locum quendam, qui erat in conſpectu, ad caſtra ponenda eſſe idoneum. Quem quum digito monſtraret, & ille conſpiceret, adverſum ferro transfixit: & priuſquam quiſquam poſſet ſuccurrere, interfecit. Ita ille vir, qui multos conſilio, neminem perfidia ceperat, ſimulata captus eſt amicitia.

*cion* in him, *returns into the ſame Place, and ſat down there where a Sword had been laid, as if he had a Mind to reſt himſelf after his Wearineſs, and recall'd Datames, pretending that he had forgot ſomething in the Conference. In the mean Time he took out the Sword that lay hid, and being drawn out of the Sheath, covered it under his Coat, and ſays to Datames, as he was coming, that he had, at Parting, obſerv'd a certain Place, which was in View, to be proper for the pitching of a Camp; which whilſt he was pointing to with his Finger, and the other was looking at, he run him through, having his Back turn'd towards him, with the Sword, and before any one could ſuccour him, kill'd him. Thus that Man, who had taken many by his good Conduct, none by Treachery, was catch'd himſelf by a pretended Friendſhip.*

XV. EPAMI-

## XV.

## EPAMINONDAS, Polymni *filius, Thebanus.*

### CAP. I.

EPaminondas, Polymni filius, Thebanus. De hoc priuſquam ſcribamus, hæc præcipienda videntur lectoribus, ne alienos mores ad ſuos referant, neve ea, quæ ipſis leviora ſunt, pari modo apud cæteros fuiſſe, arbitrentur. Scimus enim muſicen noſtris moribus abeſſe a principis perſona: ſaltare etiam in vitiis poni. Quæ omnia apud Græcos & grata & laude digna ducuntur. Quum autem exprimere imaginem conſuetudinis atque vitæ velimus Epaminondæ, nihil videmur debere prætermittere, quod pertineat ad eam declarandam. Quare dicemus primum de genere ejus: deinde quibus diſciplinis, & a quibus ſit eruditus: tum de moribus ingeniique facultatibus, & ſi qua alia digna memoria erunt: poſtremo

## XV.

## EPAMINONDAS, *the Son of* Polymnus, *the Theban.*

### CHAP. I.

*EPaminondas* was *the Son of Polymnus the Theban. Before we write of him, theſe* Cautions *ſeem proper to be given to our Readers, that they would not examine other People's Faſhions by thoſe of their own Country, nor think thoſe things, which are trivial with them, to have been in like manner ſo with others. For we know, that according to our Uſages, Muſick is far from* being ſuitable to *the Character of a Prince, and that Dancing is reckoned amongſt Vices: All which amongſt the Greeks are reckon'd both agreeable, and worthy of Commendation. But as we deſign to draw the Picture of Epaminondas's Way and* Manner of *Life, we ſeem oblig'd to paſs by nothing that may be proper to the ſetting it forth. Wherefore we will ſpeak firſt of his Extraction, then in what Parts of Literature, and by whom he was inſtructed; then of his Manners,*

*and*

ſtremo de rebus geſtis, quæ a plurimis omnium anteponuntur virtutibus.

Cap. II. Natus igitur patre, quo diximus, honeſto genere: pauper jam a majoribus relictus. Eruditus autem ſic, ut nemo Thebanus magis; nam & citharizare, & cantare ad chordarum ſonum, doctus eſt a Dionyſio, qui non minore fuit in muſicis gloria, quam Damon aut Lamprus, quorum pervulgata ſunt nomina: carmina cantare tibiis, ab Olympiodoro; ſaltare, a Calliphrone. At philoſophiæ præceptorem habuit Lyſim Tarentinum, Pythagoræum; cui quidem ſic fuit deditus, ut adoleſcens triſtem & ſeverum ſenem omnibus æqualibus ſuis in familiaritate antepoſuerit, neque prius eum a ſe dimiſerit, quam doctrinis tanto anteceſſit condiſcipulos, ut facile intelligi poſſet, pari modo ſuperaturum omnes in cæteris artibus. Atque hæc ad noſtram conſuetudinem ſunt levia, & potius contemnenda: at in Græcia utique olim

*and Abilities of Mind, and if there be any other things worthy to be remembred: And finally concerning his great Actions, which by many are preferr'd before all Virtues* whatever.

*Chap. II. He was come of the Father we ſpoke of, of an honourable Family, left now poor by his Forefathers, but* ſo well *educated, that no Theban was better, for he was taught to play upon the Harp, and to ſing to the Sound of the Strings, by Dionyſius, who was in no leſs Fame amongſt the Muſicians. than Damon or Lamprus, whoſe Names are vulgarly celebrated;* he was taught *to play upon* [a] *Flutes by Olympiodorus,* and *to dance by Calliphron. But he had for his Maſter in Philoſophy, Lyſis the Tarentine, the Pythagorean, to whom he was ſo devoted, that young* as he was, *he preferr'd that grave and rigid old Gentleman, before thoſe of the ſame Age with himſelf, in his Familiarity. Nor did he part with him from him, before he ſo much excelled his Fellow-Scholars in Learning, that it might be eaſily perceived, that he would in like Manner excel them all in other Arts. And theſe things,* with reſpect *to our Uſage, are trifling, and rather to be deſpiſed; but in* Greece

[a] As the Latin Word is Plural, I have tranſlated it by the Plural, becauſe it was no unuſual thing amongſt the Ancients, for one to play upon two at once; which Piece of Art, is, I ſuppoſe, now entirely loſt.

olim magnæ laudi erant. Poſtquam ephebus factus eſt, & paleſtræ dare operam cœpit, non tam magnitudini virium ſervivit, quam velocitati: illam enim ad athletarum uſum; hanc, ad belli exiſtimabat utilitatem pertinere. Itaque exercebatur plurimum currendo & luctando, ad eum finem, quoad ſtans complecti poſſet, atque contendere. In armis plurimum ſtudii conſumebat.

CAP. III. Ad hanc corporis firmitatem plura etiam animi bona acceſſerant. Erat enim modeſtus, prudens, gravis, temporibus ſapienter utens, peritus belli, fortis manu, animo maximo; adeo veritatis diligens, ut ne joco quidem mentiretur. Idem continens, clemens, patiensque admirandum in modum; non ſolum populi, ſed etiam amicorum ferens injurias, in primiſque commiſſa celans: quod interdum non minus prodeſt, quam diſerte dicere. Studioſus audiendi; ex hoc enim facillime diſci arbitrabatur.

*Greece however, they were formerly a mighty Commendation. After he became a Man, and begun to apply to his* [b] *Exerciſe, he did not mind ſo much the Improvement of his Strength, as Swiftneſs; for that he thought conducid much to the Uſe of Wreſtlers, but this to the Convenience of War. Wherefore he was exerciſed very much in running and wreſtling,* [c] *as long as he could ſtanding grapple and contend with his* Adverſary. *He employ'd much of his Application in* the Exerciſe of *Arms.*

*CHAP. III. To this Strength of Body a great many good Qualities of the Mind were likewiſe added. For he was modeſt, prudent, ſteady, wiſely uſing the Times, ſkill'd in War, brave in Action,* and *of a great Mind: Such a Lover of Truth, that he would not indeed tell a Lie in Jeſt. The ſame Man was moderate, merciful, and patient to a wonderful Degree, not only bearing with the Injuries of the People, but his Friends. Eſpecially a Concealer of Secrets, which ſometimes does no leſs Service, than to ſpeak eloquently. Very fond of hearing* others Diſcourſe, *for by this he thought a Man*

[b] The Youth of Greece and Rome us'd to ſpend much of their Time in Manly Exerciſes, to fit them for the Wars, unacquainted with the Softneſs of Balls, Maſquerades, *&c.* For this Purpoſe their Cities were provided with fine ſtately Buildings, call'd *Gymnaſia* and *Paleſtræ.*

[c] The Latin Text is here very much blunder'd.

batur. Itaque quum in circulum veniſſet, in quo aut de republica diſputaretur, aut de philoſophia ſermo haberetur, nunquam inde prius diſceſſit, quam ad finem ſermo eſſet deductus. Paupertatem adeo facile perpeſſus eſt, ut de republica nihil præter gloriam ceperit. Amicorum in ſe tuendo caruit facultatibus; fide ad alios ſublevandos ſæpe ſic uſus eſt, ut poſſit judicari omnia ei cum amicis fuiſſe communia. Nam quum aut civium ſuorum aliquis ab hoſtibus fuiſſet captus, aut virgo amici nubilis propter paupertatem collocari non poſſet; amicorum conſilium habebat, & quantum quiſque daret, pro facultatibus imperabat: eamque ſummam quum faceret, priuſquam acciperet pecuniam, adducebat eum, qui quærebat, ad eos qui conferebant, eique ut ipſi numerarent, faciebat; ut ille ad quem ea res perveniebat, ſciret quibus & quantum cuique deberet.

*Man might learn in the moſt eaſy Manner. Wherefore, when he came into* [d] *Company, in which there was either a Diſpute about the* Government, *or* any *Diſcourſe held upon* a Point of *Philoſophy, he never departed thence, till the Diſcourſe was brought to a Concluſion. He bore* his *Poverty ſo eaſily, that he got nothing by the* Government *but* Glory. *He did not make Uſe of the Eſtates of his Friends in maintaining himſelf; he often ſo uſed his Credit to relieve his Friends, that it may be judg'd* by that, *that he had all things in common with his Friends: For when either any of his Countrymen was taken by the Enemies, or a marriageable Daughter of a Friend could not be diſpoſed of by reaſon of his Poverty, he held a Counſel of his Friends, and ordered how much every Man ſhould give, according to his Eſtate; and when he made up the Sum, before he receiv'd the Money, he brought the Man who wanted it, to thoſe who contributed, and made them pay it to himſelf, that he to whom that Benefit came, might know to whom he was indebted, and how much to every one.*



[d] It was not the Cuſtom formerly, as now, for Men to club and tipple away their Time in Taverns; that was ſcandalous amongſt the Heathens themſelves. Their uſual Place of Reſort for Converſation in the Day-time, was the Forum, and the publick Buildings about it, as Courts and Piazza's; where, as they uſed to ſtand in Rings or Circles, for the better Convenience of hearing one another, *Circulus* came to be peculiarly uſed for ſuch a Knot of Company.

CAP. IV. Tentata autem ejus eſt abſtinentia a Diomedonte Cyziceno. Namque is, rogatu Artaxerxis, Epaminondam pecunia corrumpendum ſuſceperat. Hic magno cum pondere auri Thebas venit, & Micythum adoleſcentulum quinque talentis ad ſuam perduxit voluntatem, quem tum Epaminondas plurimum diligebat. Micythus Epaminondam convenit, & cauſam adventus Diomedontis oſtendit. At ille Diomedonte coram, Nihil, inquit, opus pecunia eſt. Nam ſi ea rex vult, quæ Thebanis ſunt utilia, gratis facere ſum paratus: ſin autem contraria, non habet auri atque argenti ſatis, namque orbis terrarum divitias accipere nolo pro patriæ charitate. Te, qui me incognitum tentaſti, tuique ſimilem exiſtimaſti, non miror: tibi ignoſco. Sed egredere propere, ne alios corrumpas, quum me non potueris. Tu, Micythe, argentum huic redde, aut, niſi id confeſtim facis, ego te tradam magiſtratui. Hunc Diomedon quum rogaret, ut tuto exire, ſuaque quæ attuliſſet, liceret efferre: Iſtud, inquit, faciam; neque tua cauſa, ſed mea: ne ſi tibi ſit pecunia adempta, aliquis dicat ad me ereptum perveniſſe, quod delatum accipere noluiſſem.

A

*CHAP. IV. His Juſtice was tried by Diomedon of Cyzicus; for he, at the Requeſt of Artaxerxes, had undertaken to bribe Epaminondas. He came to Thebes with a vaſt Quantity of Gold, and brought over Micythus a young Man, by Five Talents, to his Lure, whom at that Time Epaminondas lov'd very much. Micythus went to Epaminondas, and tells him the Occaſion of Diomedon's Coming; but he, in the Preſence of Diomedon ſaid, There is no need of Money* in the Caſe. *For if the King deſires thoſe things which are expedient for the Thebans, I am ready to do them for nothing: But if the contrary, he has not Silver and Gold enough; for I would not take the Riches of the whole World for the Love of my Country. I do not wonder at you, who have attempted me unknown to you, and thought me like your ſelf, I forgive you, but get you gone quickly, leſt you corrupt others, tho' you have not been able* to corrupt *me. Do you, Micythus, give him his Silver again, or unleſs you do it immediately, I will deliver you to the Magiſtrate. When Diomedon ask'd him, that he might be ſuffered to go off ſafe, and carry away what he had brought* with him: *That, ſays he, I ſhall do, not for your Cauſe, but my own, leſt if your Money ſhould be taken from you, any one ſhould ſay, that that* was *taken* from you, and *came to me, which I would not accept off* when *offered. Of whom*

A quo quum quæsiſſet, quo ſe duci vellet, & ille Athenas dixiſſet; præſidium dedit, ut eo tuto perveniret. Neque vero id ſatis habuit, ſed etiam ut inviolatus in navem aſcenderet, per Chabriam Athenienſem, (de quo ſupra mentionem fecimus) effecit. Abſtinentiæ erit hoc ſatis teſtimonium. Plurima quidem proferre poſſemus, ſed modus adhibendus eſt; quoniam uno hoc volumine vitam excellentium virorum complurium concludere conſtituimus, quorum ſeparatim multis millibus verſuum complures ſcriptores ante nos explicarunt.

*whom when he had enquired, whither he had a Mind to be conducted to, and he ſaid to Athens, he gave him a Guard, that he might come ſafe thither, nor indeed did he reckon that ſufficient, but he likewiſe took Care, that he ſhould go on-board a Ship uninjured by Chabrias the Athenian, of whom we have made Mention above. This will be a ſufficient Teſtimony of his Juſtice. We could indeed produce a great many, but Moderation is to be uſed, becauſe we have deſign'd to compriſe in this ſingle Volume the Lives of ſeveral excellent Men, whoſe Lives ſeveral Writers before us have given an Account of ſeparately, in many Thouſands of Lines.*

Cap. V. Fuit & diſertus, ut nemo Thebanus ei par eſſet eloquentia; neque minus concinnus in brevitate reſpondendi, quam in perpetua oratione ornatus. Habuit obtrectatorem Meneclidem quendam, indidem Thebis, adverſarium in adminiſtranda republica, ſatis exercitatum in dicendo, ut Thebanum ſcilicet. Namque illi genti plus ineſt virium, quam ingenii. Is, quod in re militari florere Epaminondam videbat, hortari ſolebat Thebanos, ut pacem bello anteferrent, ne illius imperatoris opera deſideraretur. Huic ille, Fallis, inquit, verbo cives tuos, quod hos a bello avocas. Otii

*Chap. V. He was likewiſe eloquent, that no Theban was equal to him for Eloquence, and no leſs dextrous in the Shortneſs of his Replies, than florid in a continued Harangue. He had one Meneclides there at Thebes as a Detractor, and Enemy to him in managing the Government, ſufficiently exerciſed in ſpeaking, for a Theban, that is. For that Nation has more of bodily Strength than Wit. He, becauſe he ſaw Epaminondas make a Figure in military Affairs, uſed to adviſe the Thebans to prefer Peace before War, that the Service of that General might not be wanted. Upon which he ſays to him, You deceive your Countrymen with* that *Word, in diſſwading them from War, for you recom-*

Otii enim nomine ſervitutem concilias; nam paratur pax bello. Itaque qui ea diutina volunt frui, bello exercitati eſſe debent. Quare ſi principes Græciæ eſſe vultis, caſtris eſt vobis utendum, non palæſtra. Idem ille Meneclides quum huic objiceret quod liberos non haberet, neque uxorem duxiſſet; maximeque inſolentiam, quod ſibi Agamemnonis belli gloriam videretur conſequutus: at ille, Deſine, inquit, Meneclide, de uxore mihi exprobrare, nam nullius in iſta re minus uti conſilio volo. (Habebat enim Meneclides ſuſpicionem adulterii) Quod autem me Agamemnonem æmulari putas, falleris; namque ille cum univerſa Græcia vix decem annis unam cepit urbem, ego contra ex una urbe noſtra, dieque uno, totam Græciam, Lacedæmoniis fugatis, liberavi.

*mend Slavery to them under the Name of Peace; for Peace is procured by War. Wherefore they that will enjoy it long, ought to be exerciſed in War. Wherefore, if you have a Mind to be the Leaders of Greece, you muſt uſe the Camp, and not the Place of Exerciſe. When the ſame Meneclides objected to him,* [e] *that he had no Children, nor had married a Wife, and eſpecially* objected againſt him *his Inſolence, becauſe he ſeem'd to himſelf to have acquired the Glory of Agamemnon in War. But, ſays he, Give over, Meneclides, to upbraid me about a Wife, for I would take no body's Advice in that Matter leſs* than yours: *(for Meneclides went under the Suſpicion of making too free with other Mens Wives) And whereas you think I rival Agamemnon, you are miſtaken, for he, with all Greece, with Difficulty took one City in ten Years; I on the other Hand, from this one City of ours, and in one Day delivered all Greece, by routing the Lacedæmonians.*

CAP. VI. Idem quum in conventum veniſſet Arcadum, petens, ut ſocietatem cum Thebanis & Argivis face-

CHAP. VI. *When the* ſame *Perſon was come into the Aſſembly of the Arcadians, deſiring that they would make an Alliance with the*

[e] As the Strength of any Government conſiſts much in the Numbers of People, Matrimony was encouraged amongſt the Greeks and Romans, that to live a ſingle Life was almoſt criminal amongſt them; nay, was indeed ſo at laſt amongſt the Romans, and puniſh'd pretty ſeverely; and in my Opinion is not to be excuſed, unleſs where a Man, in a ſingle State, may be more ſerviceable to his Country, than if he was to marry.

facerent, contraque Callistratus Athenienſium legatus, qui eloquentia omnes eo præſtabat tempore, poſtularet, ut potius amicitiam ſequerentur Atticorum, & in oratione ſua multa invectus eſſet in Thebanos & Argivos, in eiſque hoc poſuiſſet, Animadvertere debere Arcadas, qualis utraque civitas cives procreaſſet, ex quibus de cæteris poſſent judicare. Argivos enim fuiſſe Oreſtem & Alcmæonem, matricidas: Thebis OEdipum natum: qui quum patrem ſuum interfeciſſet, ex matre liberos procreaſſet. Hic in reſpondendo Epaminondas, quum de cæteris peroraſſet, poſtquam ad illa duo opprobria pervenit, admirari ſe dixit ſtultitiam rhetoris Attici, qui non animadverteret, innocentes illos natos, domi ſcelere admiſſo, quum patria eſſent pulſi, receptos eſſe ab Athenienſibus. Sed maxime ejus eloquentia eluxit Spartæ, legati ante pugnam Leuctricam; quo quum omnium ſociorum conveniſſent legati, coram frequentiſſimo legationum conventu ſic Lacedæmoniorum tyrannidem coarguit, ut non minus illa oratione opes eorum concuſſerit, quam Leuctrica pugna. Tum

*the Thebans and the Argives, and on the other Hand Calliſtratus, Embaſſador of the Athenians, who excell'd all in Eloquence at that Time, deſired that they would rather follow the Alliance of the Athenians, and inveigh'd much in his Speech againſt the Thebans and the Argives, and put this in amongſt other things, that the Arcadians ought to obſerve what Sort of Citizens each City had produced, by which they might judge of the reſt; for Oreſtes and Alcmæon, Murderers of their Mothers, were Argives, and Œdipus was born at Thebes, who after he had killed his Father, had Children by his Mother. Here Epaminondas, in his Anſwer, after he had ſpoke to other Points, when he was come to thoſe two Reproaches, he ſaid that he admired the Folly of the Athenian Rhetorician, who did not conſider, that they were born innocent, and having committed their Wickedneſs at Home, after they were baniſh'd their Country, were entertain'd by the Athenians. But his Eloquence ſhined the moſt at Sparta,* when he was *Embaſſador before the Battle of* [f] *Leuctra, where when the Embaſſadors of all the Allies had met, before a full Aſſembly of the Embaſſies, he did ſo make appear the Tyranny of the Lacedæmonians, that he ſhook their Power, no leſs by that Speech, than by the Battle*

[f] A City of Laconia in Peloponneſus.

Tum enim perfecit, quod poſt apparuit, ut auxilio ſociorum Lacedæmonii privarentur.

CAP. VII. Fuiſſe autem patientem, ſuorumque injurias ferentem civium, quod ſe patriæ iraſci nefas eſſe duceret, hæc ſunt teſtimonia. Quum eum propter invidiam cives præficere exercitui noluiſſent, duxque eſſet delectus belli imperitus, cujus errore eo eſſet deducta illa res militum, ut omnes de ſalute pertimeſcerent, quod locorum anguſtiis clauſi, ab hoſtibus obſidebantur: deſiderari cœpta eſt Epaminondæ diligentia; erat enim ibi privatus numero militum. A quo quum peterent opem, nullam adhibuit memoriam contumeliæ; & exercitum obſidione liberatum, domum reduxit incolumem. Neque vero hoc ſemel fecit, ſed ſæpius. Maxime autem fuit illuſtre, quum in Peloponneſum exercitum duxiſſet adverſus Lacedæmonios, haberetque collegas duos, quorum alter erat Pelopidas, vir fortis ac ſtrenuus. Hic quum criminibus adverſariorum, omnes in invidiam veniſſent, ob eamque rem imperium his eſſet abrogatum, atque in eorum locum alii prætores ſucceſſiſſent; Epaminondas plebiſcito non paruit; idemque

*Battle of Leuctra. For then he effected what afterwards appear'd, that the Lacedæmonians were deprived of the Aſſiſtance of their Allies.*

*CHAP. VII. But that he was patient, and bore with the Injuries of his Countrymen, becauſe he thought it a Crime to be angry with his Country, there are theſe Proofs. When his Countrymen, out of ill Nature to him, would not place him at the Head of their Army, and a General was choſen, that was unskill'd in War, by whoſe Miſtake the Army was brought to that Paſs, that all were much concern'd about their Safety, becauſe that being encloſed within a narrow Place, they were beſieg'd by the Enemy; the Diligence of Epaminondas begun to be miſs'd; for he was there as a private Man amongſt the Soldiers, from whom when they deſir'd Help, he had no Regard to the Affront* put upon *him, and carried the Army delivered out of this Streight ſafe Home. Nor indeed did he do this once only, but often. But that was the moſt remarkable, when he led an Army into Peloponneſus againſt the Lacedæmonians, and had two join'd in Commiſſion with him, one of which was Pelopidas, a gallant and an active Man. Here, when they were all come under the Odium* of their Countrymen, *by the Accuſations of their Enemies, and for that Reaſon their Commiſſion was taken from them, and other Commanders ſucceeded*

in

que ut facerent, persuasit collegis, & bellum quod susceperat, gessit. Namque animadvertebat, ubi id feciſſet, totum exercitum propter prætorum imprudentiam inscitiamque belli periturum. Lex erat Thebis, quæ morte mulctabat, si quis imperium diutius retinuisset, quam lege præfinitum foret. Hanc Epaminondas quum reipublicæ conservandæ causa latam videret, ad perniciem civitatis conferre noluit; & quatuor mensibus diutius, quam populus jusserat, gessit imperium.

*in their Place; Epaminondas did not obey the Order of the People, and perswaded his Colleagues to do the same, and carry'd on the War which he had undertaken. For we was sensible, [g] unless he did so, that the whole Army would be lost, by Reason of the Unskillfulness of the Generals, and their Ignorance in War. There was a Law at Thebes, which punished with Death, if any one kept his Commission longer than was prescribed by Law. As Epaminondas saw, that this was made upon Account of preserving the State, he would not turn it to the Ruine of his Country, and kept his Command four Months longer than the People had ordered.*

Cap. VIII. Postquam domum reditum est, collegæ ejus hoc crimine accusabantur. Quibus ille permisit, ut omnem causam in se transferrent, suaque opera factum contenderent, ut legi non obedirent. Qua defensione illis periculo liberatis, nemo Epaminondam responsurum putabat, quod quid diceret non haberet. At ille in judicium venit; nihil eorum negavit quæ adversarii crimini dabant, omniaque quæ collegæ dixerant, confessus est: neque recusavit quo minus legis pœnam

*Chap. VIII. After they were return'd Home, his Fellow-Commissioners were impeach'd for this Crime; to whom he gave Leave to lay all the Blame upon him, and stand to it, that it was occasion'd by his Means, that they did not obey the Law. By which Defence they being delivered from Danger, no body thought Epaminondas would make any Answer for himself, because he could not have any thing to say. But he came to his Tryal, deny'd none of those things which his Enemies laid to his Charge, and confessed all things that his Colleagues had said, nor did he refuse to undergo the*

[g] It is in the Latin *ubi*, without any Sense. It seems to me undeniable, it should be *nisi*.

pœnam ſubiret: ſed unum ab iis petivit, ut in periculo ſuo conſcriberent, Epaminondas a Thebanis morte mulctatus eſt, quod eos coegit apud Leuctra ſuperare Lacedæmonios, quos ante ſe imperatorem nemo Bœotiorum auſus fuit aſpicere in acie: quodque uno prælio non ſolum Thebas ab interitu retraxit, ſed etiam univerſam Græciam in libertatem vindicavit: eoque res utrorumque perduxit, ut Thebani Spartam oppugnarent, Lacedæmonii ſatis haberent, ſi ſalvi eſſe poſſent: neque prius bellare deſtitit, quam Meſſena conſtituta, urbem eorum obſidione clauſit. Hæc quum dixiſſet, riſus omnium cum hilaritate coortus eſt, neque quiſquam judex auſus eſt ferre ſuffragium.

*the Puniſhment of the Law, but one thing he requeſted of them; that they would write upon his* [h] *Tomb, Epaminondas was put to Death by the Thebans, becauſe he forc'd them to beat the Lacedæmonians at Leuctra, whom before he* was *General, none of the Bœotians durſt look at in the Field; and becauſe he not only delivered Thebes from Deſtruction by one Battle, but likewiſe reſtored all Greece to their Liberty, and brought the Affairs of both People to that Paſs, that the Thebans attack'd Sparta, and the Lacedæmonians were content, if they could be ſecure, nor did he ceaſe to make War* upon them, *before, the State of* [i] *Meſſena being ſettled, he pinn'd up their City by* a cloſe *Siege. After he had ſaid this, there burſt out a Laughter of all* preſent, *with a* deal of *Merriment, nor durſt any Judge paſs Sentence upon him.*

CAP. IX. Sic a judicio capitis maxima diſceſſit gloria. Hic extremo tempore imperator apud Mantineam, quum acie inſtructa audacius inſtaret hoſtibus, cognitus a Lacedæmoniis, quod in ejus unius pernicie patriæ ſitam puta-

*CHAP. IX. Thus he came off from this Tryal for Life with the greateſt Glory. He, at the latter End of his Time, being General at* [k] *Mantinea, when he preſs'd very boldly upon the Enemies with his Army, being known by the Lacedæmonians, becauſe they thought*

[h] Tho' ſome pretend to defend the vulgar Reading here *periculo*; yet I cannot forbear thinking it to be a Miſtake for *ſepulchro*, or ſome other Word of like Import.

[i] A Country of Peloponneſus, bordering upon Laconica to the Weſtward.

[k] A City of Arcadia in Peloponneſus.

putabant ſalutem, univerſi in unum impetum fecerunt: neque prius abſceſſerunt, quam magna cæde facta multiſque occiſis, fortiſſime ipſum Epaminondam pugnantem ſparo eminus percuſſum, concidere viderunt. Hujus caſu aliquantum retardati ſunt Bœotii; neque tamen prius pugna exceſſerunt, quam repugnantes profligarunt. At Epaminondas, quum animadverteret mortiferum ſe vulnus accepiſſe, ſimulque ſi ferrum, quod ex haſtili in corpore remanſerat, extraxiſſet, animam ſtatim amiſſurum: uſque eo retinuit, quoad renunciatum eſt viciſſe Bœotios. Id poſtquam audivit, Satis, inquit, vixi, invictus enim morior. Tum ferro extracto, confeſtim exanimatus eſt.

*thought the ſaving of their Country depended upon the Deſtruction of him alone, they all made an Attack upon him only, nor did they depart, till having made a great Slaughter, and kill'd many, they ſaw Epaminondas himſelf fighting very valiantly, fall wounded with a Lance at a Diſtance. The Bœotians were a little retarded by his Fall, neither yet did they quit the Fight, before they routed thoſe that oppoſed them: But Epaminondas, after he perceiv'd he had receiv'd a mortal Wound, and likewiſe, that if he drew out the Head of the Spear, which remained in his Body, he ſhould immediately loſe his Life; he kept it in ſo long, till it was told him, that the Bœotians had conquer'd. After he heard that, I have liv'd, ſays he,* long *enough, for I die unconquer'd. Then the Iron* Head *being drawn out, he immediately died.*

Cap. X. Hic uxorem nunquam duxit: in quo quum reprehenderetur a Pelopida, qui filium habebat infamem; maleque eum in eo patriæ conſulere diceret, quod liberos non relinqueret: Vide, inquit, ne tu pejus conſulas, qui talem ex te natum relicturus ſis. Neque vero ſtirps mihi poteſt deeſſe, namque ex me natam relinquo pugnam Leuctricam, quæ non modo mihi ſuperſtes, ſed etiam immortalis ſit, neceſſe eſt. Quo tempore, duce Pelopida, exu-

*Chap. X. He never married a Wife, for which when he was blam'd by Pelopidas, who had an infamous Son, and ſaid that he did but ill conſult* the Intereſt of *his Country, in that he left no Children; conſider, ſays he, whether you do not worſe* conſult the Intereſt of your Country, *who are like to leave ſuch a Son. But neither can I want Iſſue, for I leave a Daughter, the Battle of Leuctra, which muſt needs not only ſurvive me, but be immortal. At the Time when the baniſh'd* Thebans *ſeiz'd Thebes, with Pelopidas their Commander, and*

les Thebas occupaverunt, & præsidium Lacedæmoniorum ex arce expulerunt; Epaminondas quamdiu facta est cædes civium domi se retinuit, quod neque malos defendere volebat, neque impugnare, ne manus suorum sanguine cruentaret. Namque omnem civilem victoriam funestam putabat. Idemque, postquam apud Cadmeam pugnari cum Lacedæmoniis cœpit, in primis stetit. Hujus de virtutibus vitaque satis erit dictum, si hoc unum adjunxero quod nemo eat inficias: Thebas & ante Epaminondam natum, & post ejusdem interitum, perpetuo alieno paruisse imperio: contra ea quamdiu ille præfuerit reipublicæ, caput fuisse totius Græciæ, ex quo intelligi potest, unum hominem pluris quam civitatem fuisse.

*drove the Garrison of the Lacedæmonians out of the Citadel; Epaminondas, so long as the Slaughter was made amongst the Citizens, kept himself at Home, because he neither had a Mind to defend the bad Party, nor attack them, that he might not imbrue his Hands in the Blood of his Countrymen; for he thought all Victory gain'd over Fellow-Citizens very dismal. And the same Man, after they begun to engage at Cadmea with the Lacedæmonians, stood amongst the foremost. Enough will be said of his Virtues and Life, if I add this one thing, which no body can deny, that Thebes, both before Epaminondas* was *born, and after his Death, was always subject to a foreign Power; on the other Hand, so long as he govern'd the Commonwealth, it was the Head of all Greece. From whence it may be understood, that one Man alone was more worth, than all the* whole *City* besides.

## XVI.

## PELOPIDAS, Thebanus.

### CAP. I.

PElopidas Thebanus magis hiſtoriis quam vulgo notus. Cujus de virtutibus dubito quemadmodum exponam: quod vereor, ſi res explicare incipiam, non vitam ejus enarrare, ſed hiſtoriam videar ſcribere; ſi tantummodo ſummas attigero, ne rudibus literarum Græcarum minus lucide appareat, quantus fuerit ille vir. Itaque utrique rei occurram, quantum potero, & medebor cum ſatietati, tum ignorantiæ lectorum. Phœbidas Lacedæmonius quum exercitum Olynthum duceret, iterque per Thebas faceret, arcem oppidi, quæ Cadmea nominatur, occupavit, impulſu perpaucorum Thebanorum, qui adverſariæ factioni quo facilius reſiſterent, Laconum rebus ſtudebant. Idque ſuo pri-

## XVI.

## PELOPIDAS, the Theban.

### CHAP. I.

*PElopidas the Theban, is better known to* [a] *Hiſtorians, than to the Vulgar, concerning whoſe Excellencies I am in a doubt how I ſhould write, becauſe I am afraid, if I ſhould begin to unravel his Actions, I ſhould ſeem not to recount his Life, but to write a Hiſtory; if I only touch upon the moſt conſiderable,* I fear *leſt it ſhould leſs plainly appear to thoſe* that are *ignorant of the Greek Tongue, how great a Man he was. Wherefore I will provide againſt both things as much as I can, and prevent both the Glut and Ignorance of* my *Readers. When Phœbidas the Lacedæmonian was leading an Army to Olynthus, and made his March by Thebes, he ſeiz'd the Citadel of the Town, which is called Cadmea, at the Inſtigation of a few Thebans; who, that they might the more eaſily reſiſt the oppoſite Faction, favour'd*



[a] The common Reading is *Hiſtoriis*; but I am of the learned Schottus's Opinion, that it ſhould be *Hiſtoricis*, and accordingly I have tranſlated it.

privato, non publico fecit consilio; quo facto, eum Lacedæmonii ab exercitu removerunt, pecuniaque mulctarunt: neque eo magis arcem Thebanis reddiderunt, quod susceptis inimicitiis, satius ducebant eos obsideri, quam liberari. Nam post Peloponnesium bellum, Athenasque devictas, cum Thebanis sibi rem esse existimabant, & eos esse solos, qui adversus resistere auderent. Hac mente amicis suis summas potestates dederant, alterius factionis principes partim interfecerant, alios in exilium ejecerant: in quibus Pelopidas hic, de quo scribere exorsi sumus, pulsus, patria carebat.

*favour'd the Interest of the Lacedæmonians; and that he did upon his own private, and not on any publick Resolution* of the Spartans. *Upon which Fact, the Lacedæmonians remov'd him from* his Post in *the Army, and fined him* a Sum of *Money; nor did they for all that restore the Citadel to the Thebans, because a Quarrel being* now *begun, they thought it better, that they should be under a Check, than at Liberty. For after the Peloponnesian War, and the Conquest of Athens, they supposed they must have to do with the Thebans, and that they were the only* People *who durst make Opposition against* them. *With these Sentiments, they had delivered the highest Posts to their Friends. The leading Men of the other Faction they had partly kill'd, and partly turn'd out into Banishment; amongst whom this Pelopidas, of whom we have undertaken to write, was banish'd his Country.*

CAP. II. Hi omnes fere Athenas se contulerant, non quo sequerentur otium, sed ut quemcunque ex proximo locum fors obtulisset, eo patriam recuperare niterentur. Itaque quum tempus est visum rei gerendæ, communiter cum his, qui Thebis idem sentiebant, diem delegerunt ad inimicos opprimendos, civitatemque liberandam, eum, quo maximi magistratus simul consueverant epulari. Magnæ sæpe res

*CHAP. II. Almost all these had betaken themselves to Athens, not that they might lead an idle Life, but that whatsoever Place in the Neighbourhood Fortune offered them, they might endeavour from thence to recover their Country. Wherefore, when it now seem'd Time to enter upon the Business, they pitch'd upon a Day jointly with those who at Thebes had the same Sentiments, to fall upon their Enemies, and free the City, the very* Day *upon which the chief Magistrates were*

used

res non ita magnis copiis ſunt geſtæ: ſed profecto nunquam ab tam tenui initio tantæ opes ſunt profligatæ. Nam duodecim adoleſcentuli coierunt ex his, qui exilio erant mulctati, quum omnino non eſſent amplius centum, qui tanto ſe offerrent periculo, qua paucitate percuſſa eſt Lacedæmoniorum potentia. Hi enim non magis adverſariorum factioni, quam Spartanis eo tempore bellum intulerunt, qui principes erant totius Græciæ: quorum imperioſa majeſtas, neque ita multo poſt Leuctrica pugna ab hoc initio perculſa, cecidit. Illi igitur duodecim, quorum erat dux Pelopidas, quum Athenis interdiu exiſſent, ut veſperaſcente cælo Thebas poſſent pervenire; cum canibus venaticis exierunt, retia ferentes veſtitu agreſti, quo minore ſuſpicione facerent iter. Qui quum tempore ipſo, quo ſtuduerant, perveniſſent, domum Charonis devenerunt, a quo & tempus & dies erat datus.

*uſed to feaſt together. Great things have been oftentimes perform'd by no great Forces; but indeed never ſo great a Power was defeated from ſo ſmall a Beginning. For Twelve young Men of thoſe who had been puniſh'd with Baniſhment agreed, when there were not above an Hundred that offerd themſelves to ſo great a Danger; with which ſmall Number the Power of the Lacedæmonians was overthrown. For theſe made War, not more upon the Faction of their Adverſaries, than upon the Spartans at that Time, who were the Lords of all Greece, whoſe imperious Grandeur, ſhock'd from this Beginning, fell not long after in the Battle of Leuctra. Wherefore thoſe Twelve, whoſe Leader was Pelopidas, having gone out of Athens in the Day-time, that they might reach Thebes when the Heavens grew dark, they went out with Hounds, carrying Nets, in a Country Dreſs, that they might make their Journey with the leſs Suſpicion, who having come* thither *at the Time which they had intended, they went to Charon's Houſe, by whom the* [b] *Day had been fix'd.*

Cap. III. Hoc loco libet interponere, etſi ſejunctum a re propoſito eſt, nimia fiducia quantæ calamitati ſoleat eſſe. Nam magiſtratuum

*Chap. III. In this Place I have a Fancy to inſert* a Remark, *altho' it be foreign to our Subject, How great a Miſchief an exceſſive Aſſurance uſes to be: For it imme-*

[b] The Text ſeems to be faulty here; there can, I think, be no Occaſion for *Tempus* and *Dies* both.

tum Thebanorum ſtatim ad aures pervenit, exules in urbem deveniſſe. Id illi, vino epuliſque dediti, uſque eo deſpexerunt, ut ne quærere quidem de tanta re laborarint. Acceſſit etiam, quod magis aperiret eorum dementiam; allata eſt enim epiſtola Athenis, ab Archia Hierophante Archiæ, qui tum maximum magiſtratum Thebis obtinebat, in qua omnia de profectione exulum perſcripta erant. Quæ quum jam accubanti in convivio eſſet data, ſicut erat ſignata, in pulvinum ſubjiciens, In craſtinum, inquit, differo res ſeveras. At illi omnes, quum jam nox proceſſiſſet, vinolenti, ab exulibus, duce Pelopida, ſunt interfecti. Quibus rebus confectis, vulgo ad arma libertatemque vocato, non ſolum qui in urbe erant, ſed etiam undique ex agris concurrerunt: præſidium Lacedæmoniorum ex arce pepulerunt: patriam obſidione liberaverunt: autores Cadmeæ occupandæ partim occiderunt, partim in exilium ejecerunt.

CAP.

*immediately came to the Ears of the Theban Magiſtrates, that* ſome of the *Exiles were come to Town: That, they intent upon their Wine and good Cheer, ſo far deſpiſed, that they did not truly trouble themſelves to enquire about ſo important a Matter. There was another thing too, which diſcovered their Madneſs* ſtill *the more. For a Letter was brought from Athens, from Archias an* [c] *Hierophantes to Archias, who then had the chief Poſt of Authority at Thebes, in which all things had been writ concerning the Departure of the Exiles* from thence; *which being given to him as he* [d] *ſat at the Feaſt, putting it as it was ſeal'd under his Pillow, I put off, ſays he, all ſerious Affairs till to morrow. But they all, when now the Night was pretty far advanc'd, being drunk, were ſlain by the Exiles under their Leader Pelopidas. Which things being done, and the common People invited to Arms and Liberty, not only thoſe who were in the Town, but likewiſe others from all Parts out of the Country, flock'd in* to them, *drove the Garriſon of the Lacedæmonians out of the Citadel, and delivered their Country from that Bridle. They partly put*

[c] *Hierophantes* is explain'd by ſome to be a Keeper of the holy Trinkets belonging to the Gods.

[d] The Latin Word properly ſignifies *lying* at, or *by*, which was the Poſture uſed by the Antients at Tables, about which they commonly had three Beds placed, on the Sides of which they lay, with their Backs ſupported by Pillows.

CAP. IV. Hoc tam turbido tempore (ſicut ſupra docuimus) Epaminondas, quoad cum civibus dimicatum eſt, domi quietus fuit. Itaque hæc liberandarum Thebarum propria laus eſt Pelopidæ: cæteræ fere omnes communes cum Epaminonda. Namque in Leuctrica pugna, imperatore Epaminonda, hic fuit dux delectæ manus, quæ prima phalangem proſtravit Laconum. Omnibus præterea periculis affuit: ſicut Spartam quum oppugnavit, alterum tenuit cornu: quoque Meſſena celerius reſtitueretur, legatus in Perſas eſt profectus. Denique hæc fuit altera perſona Thebis, ſed tamen ſecunda, ita ut proxima eſſet Epaminondæ.

*put to Death the Adviſers of ſeizing the Cadmea, and partly drove them out into Baniſhment.*

*CHAP. IV. During this turbulent Time (as we have told you before) Epaminondas, ſo long as they were engaged with their Fellow-Citizens, was quiet at Home; wherefore the Glory of delivering Thebes is proper to Pelopidas: Almoſt all his other* glorious Actions *were common to him with Epaminondas. For in the Battle of Leuctra,* where *Epaminondas* was *General, he was the Commander of a ſelect Body* of Troops, *which firſt of all broke the Phalanx of the Lacedæmonians. Beſides, he was preſent with him in all his Dangers; as when he attack'd Sparta, he commanded one Wing; and that Meſſena might be more expeditiouſly reſtored, he went Embaſſador amongſt the Perſians. Finally, this was another* conſiderable *Actor at Thebes, but yet a ſecond, ſo that he was next to Epaminondas.*

CAP. V. Conflictatus autem eſt cum adverſa fortuna. Nam & initio (ſicut oſtendimus) exul patria caruit: &, quum Theſſaliam in poteſtatem Thebanorum cuperet redigere, legationiſque jure ſatis tectum ſe arbitraretur, quod apud omnes gentes ſanctum eſſe conſueſſet: a Tyranno Alexandro Pheræo, ſimul cum Iſmenia com-

*CHAP. V. Yet he met with adverſe Fortune, for he was early baniſh'd (as we have ſhewn) and being deſirous to reduce Theſſaly under the Power of the Thebans, and thinking himſelf ſufficiently ſecured by the Right of an Embaſſy, which uſed to be ſacred amongſt all Nations, he was ſeiz'd together with Iſmenias, by Alexander, the Tyrant of* [e] *Phera, and thrown in Chains.*

Epa-

[e] A City in that Part of Theſſaly called Pelaſgiotis.

comprehenſus, in vincula conjectus eſt. Hunc Epaminondas recuperavit, bello perſequens Alexandrum. Poſt id factum nunquam is animo placari potuit in eum, a quo erat violatus. Itaque perſuaſit Thebanis, ut ſubſidio Theſſaliæ proficiſcerentur, tyrannoſque ejus expellerent. Cujus belli quum ei ſumma eſſet data, eoque cum exercitu profectus eſſet, non dubitavit, ſimulac conſpexit hoſtem, confligere. In quo prælio Alexandrum ut animadvertit, incenſus ira, equum in eum concitavit, proculque digreſſus a ſuis, conjectu telorum confoſſus cecidit. Atque hoc ſecunda victoria accidit: nam jam inclinatæ erant tyrannorum copiæ. Quo facto omnes Theſſaliæ civitates interfectum Pelopidam coronis aureis & ſtatuis æneis, liberoſque ejus multo agro donaverunt.

*Epaminondas recovered him, falling upon Alexander in War. After that Fact, he could never be reconciled in his Mind to him, by whom he had been injur'd. Wherefore he perſwaded the Thebans to go to the Relief of Theſſaly, and drive out the Tyrants thereof. When the chief Command in that War had been given to him, and he was going thither with his Army, he did not delay to engage, as ſoon as he ſaw the Enemy. In which Battle when he ſpy'd Alexander, being fired with Rage, he ſpurr'd on his Horſe againſt him, and being gone a good Way from his Men, he fell down kill'd with the Diſcharge of Weapons* at him; *and this happen'd* when *Victory* was *favourable to him: For the Tyrani's Troops were now ready to fly. After which, all the Cities of Theſſaly* honoured *the ſlain Pelopidas with golden Crowns, and brazen Statues, and preſented his Children with a great deal of Land.*

XVII. *AGESI-*

## XVII.

## AGESILAUS, Lacedæmonius.

### CAP. I.

AGeſilaus Lacedæmonius, cum a cæteris ſcriptoribus, tum eximie a Xenophonte Socratico collaudatus eſt, eo enim uſus eſt familiariſſime. Hic primum de regno cum Leotychide, fratris filio, habuit contentionem. Mos eſt enim a majoribus Lacedæmoniis traditus, ut duos haberent ſemper reges, nomine magis quam imperio, ex duabus familiis Proclis & Euryſthenis, qui principes ex progenie Herculis, Spartæ reges fuerunt. Harum ex altera in alterius familiæ locum fieri non licebat. Itaque uterque ſuum retinebat ordinem. Primum ratio habebatur, qui maximus natu eſſet ex liberis ejus, qui regnans deceſſiſſet. Sin is virilem ſexum non reliquiſſet, tum deligebatur, qui proximus eſſet propinquitate. Mortuus erat Agis rex, frater Ageſilai; filium reliquerat Leotychidem, quem ille vivens non agnorat; eundem

## XVII.

## AGESILAUS, *the Lacedæmonian.*

### CHAP. I.

*AGeſilaus the Lacedæmonian has been commended, as well by other Writers, as by Xenophon the Socratick* Philoſopher *extraordinarily, for he was very intimate with him. He firſt of all had a Diſpute with Leotychides, his Brother's Son, for the Kingdom. For it is a Cuſtom delivered to the Lacedæmonians by their Forefathers, to have always two Kings, in Name rather than Authority, of the two Families of Procles and Euryſthenes, who firſt of all the Progeny of Hercules were Kings of Sparta. It was not lawful for* a King *to be made out of one of theſe, in the Room of the other Family. Wherefore each kept its Rank. Firſt, Regard was had to him that was the eldeſt Son of the Sons of him who died King; but if he left no Male Iſſue, then he was choſe that was the next a-kin. King Agis, the Brother of Ageſilaus, was dead. He had left a Son, Leotychides* by Name, *whom he* when *alive had not own'd* for his, but when *a dying he had ſaid that he was his. He contended*

dem moriens, ſuum eſſe dixerat. Is de honore regni cum Ageſilao ſuo patruo contendit: neque id quod petivit conſequutus eſt. Nam Lyſandro ſuffragante, homine, ut oſtendimus ſupra, factioſo, & his temporibus potente, Ageſilaus antelatus eſt.

CAP. II. Hic, ſimulatque imperii potitus eſt, perſuaſit Lacedæmoniis, ut exercitum emitterent in Aſiam, bellumque regi facerent, docens ſatius eſſe in Aſia, quam in Europa dimicare. Namque fama exierat Artaxerxem comparare claſſem, pedeſtreſque exercitus, quos in Græciam mitteret. Data poteſtate, tanta celeritate uſus eſt, ut prius in Aſiam cum copiis pervenerit, quam regii ſatrapæ eum ſcirent profectum. Quo factum eſt, ut omnes imparatos imprudenteſque offenderet. Id ut cognovit Tiſſaphernes, qui ſummum imperium tum inter præfectos habebat regios; inducias a Lacone petivit, ſimulans ſe dare operam, ut Lacedæmoniis cum rege conveniret: re autem vera ad copias comparandas, eaſque impetravit trimeſtres. Juravit autem uterque, ſe ſine dolo inducias conſervaturum. In qua pactione, ſumma fide manſit Ageſilaus. Contra ea, Tiſſaphernes nihil aliud quam bellum comparavit. Id etſi ſentiebat Laco,

*for the Honour of the Kingdom with his Uncle Ageſilaus; nor did he get what he ſought for; for Ageſilaus was preferred before him, Lyſander making Intereſt for him; a Man (as we have ſhewn above) of conſiderable Sway, and powerful at that Time.*

*CHAP. II. He, as ſoon as he got the Kingdom, perſwaded the Lacedæmonians, that they ſhould ſend an Army into Aſia, and make War upon the King, telling them it was better to fight in Aſia, than Europe; for a Rumour was got abroad, that Artaxerxes was fitting out a Fleet, and* raiſing *Land Forces to ſend into Greece. Leave being granted him, he made Uſe of ſo much Expedition, that he came into Aſia with his Troops, before the King's Viceroys knew that he was ſet forward; from whence it was, that he found them all unprovided, and unaware of him. As ſoon as Tiſſaphernes underſtood it, who had then the greateſt Power amongſt the King's Governours, he deſired a Truce of the Lacedæmonian, pretending that he would do his Endeavour, that the Lacedæmonians ſhould agree with the King, but indeed to raiſe Troops, and he obtain'd it for three Months. But each of them ſwore, that he would obſerve the Truce without Fraud; in which Agreement Ageſilaus continued with the greateſt Punctualneſs. On the other Hand, Tiſſaphernes did nothing elſe but levy War;*

altho'

Laco, tamen juſjurandum ſervabat, multumque in eo conſequi ſe dicebat, Quod Tiſſaphernes perjurio ſuo & homines ſuis rebus abalienaret, & deos ſibi iratos redderet. Se autem ſervata religione confirmare exercitum, quum animadverteret deorum numen facere ſecum, homineſque ſibi conciliari amiciores, quod his ſtudere conſueſſent, quos conſervare fidem viderent.

Cap. III. Poſtquam induciarum præteriit dies, barbarus non dubitans, quod ipſius erant plurima domicilia in Caria, & ea regio his temporibus multo putabatur locupletiſſima, eo potiſſimum hoſtes impetum facturos, omnes ſuas copias eo contraxerat. At Ageſilaus in Phrygiam ſe convertit, eamque prius depopulatus eſt, quam Tiſſaphernes uſquam ſe moveret. Magna præda militibus locupletatis, Epheſum hyematum exercitum reduxit, atque ibi officinis armorum inſtitutis, magna induſtria bellum apparavit: & quo ſtudioſius armarentur, inſigniuſque ornarentur, præmia propoſuit, quibus donarentur, quorum egregia in ea re fuiſſet induſtria. Fecit idem in exercitationum generibus, ut qui cæteris præſtitiſſent, eos magnis afficeret muneribus. His igitur rebus effecit, ut &

*altho' the Lacedæmonian perceiv'd that, yet he kept his Oath, and ſaid that he got much by it, becauſe Tiſſaphernes both alienated Men from his Intereſt, and made the Gods angry with him by his Perjury; but that he, by keeping his Oath, encouraged his Army, ſince they obſerv'd, that the Power of the Gods was for them, and Men made more Friends to them, becauſe they were accuſtomed to favour thoſe, whom they obſerv'd to keep their Faith.*

*Chap. III. After the Time of the Truce was expired, the Barbarian not doubting, becauſe he had a great many Seats in Caria, and that Country was thought to be for the richeſt at that Time, that the Enemies would make their Inroad there chiefly, he had drawn all his Troops thither. But Ageſilaus turns into Phrygia, and waſted that, before Tiſſaphernes could ſtir any whither. Having enrich'd his Soldiers with Abundance of Plunder, he drew back his Army to Epheſus to winter; and there having ſet up Forges for Arms, he prepared for War with great Induſtry. And that his Troops might be the more carefully arm'd, and more finely adorn'd, he propoſed Rewards, with which they ſhould be preſented, whoſe Induſtry was extraordinary in that Matter. He did the ſame in all Sorts of Exerciſes, that they who excell'd the reſt, he honoured with great Preſents. By theſe Means therefore he effected, that he had his Army both*

& ornatiſſimum & exercitatiſſimum haberet exercitum. Huic quum tempus eſſet viſum copias extrahere ex hybernaculis, vidit, ſi, quo eſſet iter facturus, palam pronunciaſſet, hoſtes non credituros, aliaſque regiones occupaturos, nec dubitaturos aliud eſſe facturum ac pronunciaſſet. Itaque quum ille Sardeis ſe iturum dixiſſet, Tiſſaphernes eandem Cariam defendendam putavit. In quo quum eum opinio fefelliſſet, victumque ſe vidiſſet conſilio, ſero ſuis præſidio profectus eſt. Nam quum illo veniſſet, jam Ageſilaus multis locis expugnatis, magna erat præda potitus. Laco autem quum videret hoſtes equitatu ſuperare, nunquam in campo ſui fecit poteſtatem, & his locis manum conſeruit, quibus plus pedeſtres copiæ valerent. Pepulit ergo, quotieſcunque congreſſus eſt, multo majores adverſariorum copias: & ſic in Aſia verſatus eſt, ut omnium opinione victor duceretur.

*both very well furniſh'd* with all things, *and very well exerciſed. As ſoon as it appear'd to him Time to draw his Troops out of their Winter-Quarters, he ſaw, that if he declared openly whither he was a going to march, the Enemies would not believe it, and would take Care of other Parts, and would not doubt that he would do quite another thing than what he gave out. Wherefore when he had declared, that he would march for Sardeis, Tiſſaphernes thought that the ſame Country of Caria ought to be defended by him. In which Matter when his Opinion had deceiv'd him, and he ſaw himſelf outwitted, he came too late for the Protection of his Subjects. For when he was come thither, Ageſilaus having already taken many Places, had got Abundance of Plunder. But the Lacedæmonian ſeeing the Enemy exceeded* him *in Horſe, he never gave them an Opportunity of* fighting *him in the Plain, and engaged in thoſe Places, in which Foot would be of moſt Service. Wherefore he routed a much bigger Army of the Enemies, as oft as he fought* them, *and behaved ſo in Aſia, that he was reckon'd the Conqueror in all People's Opinion.*

CAP. IV. Hic quum animo meditaretur proficiſci in Perſas, & ipſum regem adoriri: nuncius ei domo venit ephorum juſſu, bellum Athenienſes & Bœotios indixiſſe Lacedæmoniis: quare venire non dubitaret. In hoc non

*CHAP. IV. Whilſt he was propoſing in* his own *Mind to march into* the Country of *the Perſians, and attack the King himſelf, a Meſſenger came to him from Home, by the Order of the Ephori,* to tell him, *that the Athenians and the Bœotians had*

pro-

non minus ejus pietas ſuſpicienda eſt, quam virtus bellica, qui quum victori præeſſet exercitui, maximamque haberet fiduciam regni Perſarum potiundi: tanta modeſtia dicto audiens fuit juſſis abſentium magiſtratuum, ut ſi privatus in comitio eſſet Spartæ. Cujus exemplum utinam imperatores noſtri ſequi voluiſſent. Sed illuc redeamus. Ageſilaus opulentiſſimo regno præpoſuit bonam exiſtimationem, multoque glorioſius duxit, ſi inſtitutis patriæ paruiſſet, quam ſi bello ſuperaſſet Aſiam. Hac igitur mente Helleſpontum copias trajecit, tantaque uſus eſt celeritate, ut quod iter Xerxes anno vertente confecerat, hic tranſierit triginta diebus. Quum jam haud longe abeſſet a Peloponneſo, obſiſtere ei conati ſunt Athenienſes & Bœotii, cæterique eorum ſocii, apud Coroneam, quos omnes gravi prælio vicit. Hujus victoriæ vel maxima fuit laus, quod quum plerique ex fuga ſe in templum Minervæ conjeciſſent, quæreturque ab eo, quid his fieri vellet; etſi aliquot vulnera acceperat

*proclaim'd War againſt the Lacedæmonians, for which Reaſon he ſhould not delay to come* Home. *In this his Regard to his Country is no leſs to be admired than his warlike Bravery, who tho' he commanded a victorious Army, and had a very great Aſſurance of maſtering the Kingdom of the Perſians, he was with ſo much Modeſty obedient to the Orders of the abſent Magiſtrates, as if he had been a private Perſon in the Forum of Sparta. Whoſe Example* [a] *I wiſh our Generals would have followed. But let us return to the Buſineſs. Ageſilaus preferred a good Name before the moſt wealthy Kingdom, and thought it much more glorious, if he obey'd the Laws of his Country, than if he conquered Aſia in War. With this Mind therefore he drew his Forces over the Helleſpont, and uſed ſo much Expedition, that he made in Thirty Days a March, that Xerxes was a whole Year about. When he was now not far from Peloponneſus, the Athenians and Bœotians, and the reſt of their Allies, endeavour'd to oppoſe him at* [b] *Coronea; all which he conquered in a great Battle. It was the moſt commendable thing in this Victory, that when a great many after the Rout had thrown themſelves into*

[a] In theſe Words our Author had a Reſpect to Julius Cæſar chiefly, who refuſed to disband his Army, at the Command of the Senate, which was the Occaſion of the Civil War, that ended in the Ruine of the Liberty and the Glory of Rome together.

[b] A City of Bœotia.

rat eo prælio, & iratus videbatur omnibus, qui adverſus arma tulerant, tamen antetulit iræ religionem, & eos vetuit violari. Neque hoc ſolum in Græciâ fecit, ut templa deorum ſancta haberet, ſed etiam apud barbaros ſumma religione omnia ſimulacra araſque conſervavit. Itaque prædicabat, mirare ſe, non ſacrilegorum numero haberi qui ſupplicibus eorum nocuiſſent, aut non gravioribus pœnis affici, qui religionem minuerent, quam qui fana ſpoliarint.

CAP. V. Poſt hoc prælium collatum eſt omne bellum circa Corinthum, ideoque Corinthium eſt appellatum. Hic quum una pugna decem millia hoſtium Ageſilao duce cecidiſſent, eoque facto opes adverſariorum debilitatæ viderentur; tantum abfuit ab inſolentia gloriæ, ut commiſeratus ſit fortunam Græciæ, quod tam multi a ſe victi, vitio adverſariorum concidiſſent. Namque illa multitudine, ſi ſana mens

*into the Temple of Minerva, and it was asked him, What he would have done with them? altho' he had received ſome Wounds in that Battle, and ſeem'd angry with them all who had bore Arms againſt* him, *yet he preferred his Religion before* the gratifying his *Reſentment, and forbid them to be hurt. Nor did he do this only in Greece, that is, treat the Temples of the Gods as ſacred, but likewiſe preſerved even amongſt the Barbarians, all the Images* of the Gods, *and Altars with the higheſt Veneration. Wherefore he ſaid, he wondered that thoſe were not accounted in the Number of ſacrilegious Villains, who hurt their Suppliants, or that they were not puniſhed with more heavy Puniſhments, who* [c] *prejudiced Religion, than thoſe who robb'd Temples.*

CHAP. V. *After this Battle, the Whole of the War was drawn together about Corinth, and therefore was called the Corinthian War. Here, when Ten Thouſand of the Enemy had been ſlain in one Battle,* wherein *Ageſilaus* was *General, and the Strength of the Enemy ſeem'd broke by that Action, he was ſo far from the Inſolence of Boaſting, that he lamented the Fortune of Greece, that ſo many by the Fault of the Enemies* had been *conquered by him,* and *fallen. For with that Num-*

[c] If theſe Words of our Author are capable of any good conſiſtent Senſe, I confeſs, for my Part, I underſtand them not.

mens eſſet Græciæ, ſupplicium Perſas dare potuiſſe. Idem, quum adverſarios inter mænia compuliſſet, ut Corinthum oppugnaret multi hortarentur: negavit id ſuæ virtuti convenire. Se enim eum eſſe dixit, qui ad officium peccantes redire cogeret, non qui urbes nobiliſſimas expugnaret Græciæ. Nam ſi (inquit) exſtinguere voluerimus qui nobiſcum adverſus barbaros ſteterunt, noſmetipſi nos expugnaverimus, illis quieſcentibus, quo facto, ſine negotio, quum voluerint, nos oppriment.

*Number of Men, the Perſians might have been puniſh'd by Greece, if they had but a right Mind. The ſame Man, after he had forc'd the Enemies within their Walls, and many adviſed him to attack Corinth, he deny'd that was agreeable to his Conduct; for he ſaid he was one who would force Offenders to return to their Duty, not take the nobleſt Cities of Greece: For if, ſays he, we have a Mind to ruine thoſe who have ſided with us againſt the Barbarians, we ſhall conquer our ſelves whilſt they are quiet; after which, they will without Difficulty ſubdue us when they pleaſe.*

Cap. VI. Interim accidit illa calamitas apud Leuctra Lacedæmoniis, quo ne proficiſceretur, quum a pleriſque ad exeundum premeretur, ut ſi de exitu divinaret, exire noluit. Idem, quum Epaminondas Spartam oppugnaret, eſſetque ſine muris oppidum; talem ſe imperatorem præbuit, ut eo tempore omnibus apparuerit, niſi ille fuiſſet, Spartam futuram non fuiſſe. In quo quidem diſcrimine celeritas ejus conſilii ſaluti fuit univerſis. Nam quum quidam adoleſcentuli, hoſtium adventu perterriti, ad Thebanos transfugere vellent, & locum extra urbem editum cepiſſent: Ageſilaus, qui pernicioſiſſimum fore videret, ſi animadverſum eſſet, quen-

*Chap. VI. In the mean time that Calamity at Leuctra befel the Lacedæmonians; whither tho' he was preſſed by a great many to go, as if he had had a divine Foreſight of the Event, he would not go. The ſame Man, when Epaminondas attack'd Sparta, and the Town was without Walls, ſhew'd himſelf ſuch a General, that at that Time it was viſible to all People, that unleſs he had been there, Sparta would not have been any more. In which Danger, the Quickneſs of his Contrivance was the Preſervation of them all. For when certain young Men, affrighted with the Approach of the Enemy, intended to run over to the Enemy, and had ſeiz'd a high Place without the City, Ageſilaus, who ſaw that that would be of the moſt pernicious Conſequence, if it ſhould*

quenquam ad hoſtes transfugere conari, cum ſuis eo venit, atque, ut ſi bono animo feciſſent, laudavit conſilium eorum, quod eum locum occupaſſent, & ſe id quoque fieri debere animadvertiſſe. Sic adoleſcentulos ſimulata laudatione recuperavit; & adjunctis de ſuis comitibus, locum tutum reliquit. Namque illi, aucto numero eorum, qui expertes erant conſilii, commovere ſe non ſunt auſi; eoque libentius, quod latere arbitrabantur, quæ cogitarant.

*ſhould be obſerv'd, that any one endeavour'd to fly over to the Enemy, he came with ſome of his Men thither, and as if they had done it with a good Intention, commended their Thought, in that they had ſeiz'd that Place, and that he had obſerv'd, that that ought to be done. Thus he recovered the young Fellows by a pretended Commendation* of them, *and having join'd ſome of his Attendants* with them, *he left the Place ſafe; for they,* [d] *their Number being encreaſed* with thoſe *who were unacquainted with the Deſign, durſt not ſtir, and* they ſtay'd *the more willingly, becauſe they thought that what they had intended was not known.*

CAP. VII. Sine dubio poſt Leuctricam pugnam Lacedæmonii ſe nunquam refecerunt, neque priſtinum imperium recuperarunt. Quum interim Ageſilaus non deſtitit, quibuſcunque rebus poſſet, patriam juvare. Nam quum præcipue Lacedæmonii indigerent pecunia: ille omnibus, qui a rege defecerant, præſidio fuit, a quibus magna donatus pecunia, patriam ſublevavit. Atque in hoc illud imprimis fuit admirabile, quum maxima munera

*CHAP. VII. Without doubt, after the Battle of Leuctra, the Lacedæmonians never recovered themſelves, nor regain'd their former Power, whilſt in the mean time Ageſilaus did not ceaſe to help his Country by whatſoever Means he could. For when the Lacedæmonians very much wanted Money, he was the Security of all thoſe that had revolted from the King, by whom being preſented with a great* Sum *of Money, he relieved his Country. And in this Man this was above all other things to be admir'd, when very great*

[d] Our Author has expreſs'd himſelf here improperly; for it is viſible he intended what I have expreſs'd in my Tranſlation: But it is as viſible to any attentive Reader, that his Words will not bear that Senſe, nor indeed any good Senſe at all.

munera ei ab regibus, & dynaſtis, civitatibuſque conferrentur, nihil unquam in domum ſuam contulit, nihil de victu, nihil de veſtitu Laconum mutavit. Domo eadem fuit contentus, qua Euryſthenes, progenitor majorum ſuorum fuerat uſus: quam qui intrarat, nullum ſignum libidinis, nullum luxuriæ videre poterat: contra, plurima patientiæ atque abſtinentiæ. Sic enim erat inſtructa, ut nulla in re differret a cujuſvis inopis atque privati.

ever to his own Home, chang'd nothing of the Diet and Dreſs of the Lacedæmonians; he was content with the ſame Houſe which Euryſthenes the Progenitor of his Forefathers had uſed; which he that enter'd could ſee no Sign of Luſt, no Sign of Luxury, but on the other Hand, many of Hardineſs and Juſtice. For it was ſo furniſh'd, that it differed in nothing from the Houſe of any poor and private Perſon.

Cap. VIII. Atque hic tantus vir, ut naturam fautricem habuerat in tribuendis animi virtutibus, ſic maleficam nactus eſt in corpore exiguus, & claudus altero pede. Quæ res etiam nonnullam afferebat deformitatem: atque ignoti faciem ejus quum intuerentur, contemnebant: qui autem virtutem noverant, non poterant admirari ſatis. Quod ei uſuvenit, quum annorum octoginta ſubſidio Thaco in Ægyptum iviſſet, & in acta cum ſuis accubuiſſet, ſine ullo tecto: ſtratumque haberet tale, ut terra tecta eſſet ſtramentis: neque huc amplius, quam pellis eſſet injecta: eodemque comites omnes accubuiſſent, veſtitu humili, atque obſoleto, ut eorum ornatus non modo in his regem neminem ſignificaret; ſed hominis

Chap. VIII. And this ſo great a Man, as he had had Nature a Favourer of him, in beſtowing the Endowments of Mind on him, ſo he found her miſchievous in his Body, being little, and lame of one Foot: Which thing occaſion'd likewiſe ſome Deformity, and Strangers, when they beheld his Perſon, deſpiſed him, but they who knew his Ability, could not admire him ſufficiently. Which happened to him when he went at Fourſcore Years of Age into Ægypt, to the Relief of Thacus, and was laid upon the Shore with his Men, without any Covering, and had ſuch a Convenience for lying on, that the Earth was but covered with Straw, and nothing more than a Skin thrown upon it; and all his Attendants likewiſe laid upon the ſame, in mean and thread-bare Cloaths, that their Dreſs did not only ſet forth, that none amongſt them was a

minis non beatiſſimi ſuſpicionem præberet. Hujus de adventu fama quum ad regios eſſet perlata, celeriter munera eo cujuſque generis ſunt allata. His quærentibus Ageſilaum, vix fides facta eſt, unum eſſe ex his, qui tum accubabant. Qui quum regis verbis, quæ attulerant, dediſſent, ille præter vitulina, & hujuſmodi genera obſonii, quæ præſens tempus deſiderabat, nihil accepit; unguenta, coronas, ſecundamque menſam ſervis diſpertiit; cætera referri juſſit. Quo facto eum barbari magis etiam contempſerunt, quod eum ignorantia bonarum rerum illa potiſſimum ſumpſiſſe arbitrabantur. Hic quum ex Ægypto reverteretur, donatus a rege Nectanebe ducentis viginti talentis, quæ ille muneri populo ſuo daret: veniſſetque in portum, qui Menelai vocatur, jacens inter Cyrenas &

*King, but gave a Suſpicion of a Perſon there not very rich. When the News of his Coming was brought to the Courtiers, Preſents were quickly brought him of every kind.* * *Scarce was a Perſuaſion wrought in them* upon *enquiring for Ageſilaus, that he was one of thoſe that then lay there. Who when they had given him in the King's Name what they had brought, he took nothing but Veal, and ſuch Sorts of Victuals, which the preſent Occaſion required, he divided the ſweet Ointments, Crowns and Sweet-meats amongſt the Slaves, and commanded the reſt to be carry'd back. Upon which the Barbarians deſpiſed him ſtill the more, becauſe they thought he had made Choice of thoſe things, out of Ignorance of what was good. When he return'd from Egypt, being preſented by King Nectanebus with Two Hundred and Twenty Talents, to give as a Preſent to his People, and was come into the Harbour which is call'd*

* This is, to my thinking, as pretty a Picture, as is any where to be met with in all Antiquity, and enough to give a Man a Diſtaſte for the Vanities and Fopperies that human Life is ſo much cumbered, and crowded with. Methinks I ſee a Parcel of empty, gay, fluttering Fops, that had no Reliſh for any thing truly great and good, expreſſing by their Sneers, and ſcornful Air, a Contempt for the greateſt Endowments of a human Mind, becauſe not ſet off with what alone they were capable of admiring. Whilſt the glorious Man, with a Sedateneſs ſuitable to his Grandeur, and a perfect Senſe of the Folly of the ſorry Animals about him, and as hearty a Contempt for their Opinion of him, ſatisfies the Neceſſities of Nature in the moſt proper Manner, and leaves them to ſneer on.

& Ægyptum: in morbum implicitus deceſſit. Ibi eum amici, quo Spartam facilius perferre poſſent, quod mel non habebant, cera circumfuderunt: atque ita domum retulerunt.

*call'd Menelaus's, lying betwixt* [f] *Cyrene and Egypt, falling into a Diſtemper, he died. There his Friends, that they might the more conveniently carry him to Sparta, becauſe they had no* [g] *Honey, wrapp'd him in Wax, and ſo brought him Home.*

[f] A City of Africa upon the Mediterranean, Weſt from Ægypt.
[g] The Spartans made Uſe of Honey in embalming dead Bodies.

## XVIII.

## EUMENES, Cardianus.

### CAP. I.

EUmenes Cardianus. Hujus ſi virtuti par data eſſet fortuna, non ille quidem major, ſed multo illuſtrior, atque etiam honoratior: quod magnos homines virtute metimur, non fortuna. Nam quum ætas ejus incidiſſet in ea tempora quibus Macedones florerent, multum ei detraxit inter eos viventi, quod alienæ erat civitatis. Neque aliud huic defuit, quam generoſa ſtirps, etſi enim ille domeſtico ſummo genere erat, tamen Macedones eum ſibi aliquando anteponi, indigne ferebant: neque tamen non patiebantur; vincebat enim omnes cura, vigilantia, patientia, calliditate & celeritate ingenii. Hic peradoleſcentulus ad amicitiam acceſſit Philippi, Amyntæ filii; brevique tempore in intimam pervenit familiaritem. Fulgebat enim jam in adoleſcentulo indoles virtutis. Itaque eum habuit ad manum, ſcribæ

## XVIII.

## EUMENES, the Cardian.

### CHAP. I.

*EUmenes the Cardian. If Fortune had been allotted him equal to his great Abilities, he would not indeed have been a greater Man, but much more illuſtrious, and likewiſe more honoured, becauſe we meaſure great Men by their great Qualities, and not by their Fortune. For his Life having fallen in thoſe Times, in which the Macedonians flouriſh'd, it took from him very much, as he lived among ſt them, that he was of a foreign Nation. Nor was any thing elſe wanting to him, but a noble Deſcent. For tho' he was of the higheſt Quality at Home, yet the Macedonians took it heinouſly, that he was ſometimes preferred before them. Neither yet did they not bear with it. For he excell'd them all in Care, Vigilance, Hardineſs, Subtilty, and Quickneſs of Parts. He, when a very young Man, was admitted to the Friendſhip of Philip, the Son of Amyntas, and in a ſhort Time came to an intimate Familiarity with him. For even then there*

appea-

ſcribæ loco; quod multo apud Graios honorificentius eſt quam apud Romanos. Nam apud nos revera, ſicut ſunt, mercenarii ſcribæ exiſtimantur. At apud illos contrario, nemo ad id officium admittitur niſi honeſto loco, & fide, & induſtria cognita: quod neceſſe eſt omnium conſiliorum eum eſſe participem. Hunc locum tenuit amicitiæ apud Philippum annos ſeptem. Iſto interfecto, eodem gradu fuit apud Alexandrum annos tredecim. Noviſſimo tempore præfuit etiam alteri equitum alæ quæ *hetærice* appellabatur. Utrique autem & in conſilio ſemper affuit, & omnium rerum habitus eſt particeps.

*appeared in him*, tho' *very young*, *an able Genius*. *Wherefore he kept him with him in the Place of a Secretary*, *which is much more honourable amongſt the Greeks*, *than amongſt the Romans*; *for with us* they *are accounted in Reality as* they *are*, *Hirelings*; *but with them*, *on the contrary*, *no body is admitted to that Office*, *unleſs of a good Family*, *and of known Integrity and Induſtry*, *becauſe it is neceſſary for him to be a Sharer in all Counſels*. *He held this Poſt of Friendſhip under Philip ſeven Years*. *After he was ſlain*, *he was in the ſame Place under Alexander thirteen Years*. *At laſt likewiſe he commanded one Wing of Horſe*, *which was call'd* [a] Hetærice. *He was with both of them always one in the Council*, *and was treated as an Aſſociate in all Affairs*.

CAP. II. Alexandro Babylone mortuo, quum regna ſingulis familiaribus diſpertirentur, & ſumma rerum tradita eſſet tuenda eidem, cui Alexander moriens annulum ſuum dederat, Perdiccæ: ex quo omnes conjecerant, eum regnum ei commendaſſe, quod liberi ejus in ſuam tutelam perveniſſent: (aberant enim Craterus & Antipater, qui antecedere hunc videbantur: mortuus erat Hephæſtio, quem unum

*CHAP. II. Alexander dying at Babylon*, *when Kingdoms were diſtributed to each of his Friends*, *and the chief Management of Affairs was delivered to him to take Care of*, *to whom Alexander* when *a dying had given his Ring*, *to Perdiccas*: *From whence all had conjectured*, *that he had recommended his Kingdom to him*, *till his Children ſhould come* to be *in their own Tuition*: *For Craterus and Antipater were abſent*, *who ſeem'd to be before him*: *Hephæſtio was dead*, *whom* Alex-

[a] *Ala* is uſed for the Wing of an Army conſiſting of Horſe, whether more or leſs; but here it is put for a certain ſtanding Body of Horſe called *Hetærice*, becauſe it was made up of Gentlemen that were Aſſociates, or Companions of the King.

unum Alexander, quod facile intelligi poſſet, plurimi fecerat) hoc tempore data eſt Eumeni Cappadocia, ſive potius dicta. Nam tum in hoſtium erat poteſtate. Hunc ſibi Perdiccas adjunxerat magno ſtudio, quod in homine fidem & induſtriam magnam videbat; non dubitans ſi eum pellexiſſet, magno uſui fore ſibi in his rebus, quas apparabat. Cogitabat enim (quod fere omnes in magnis imperiis concupiſcunt) omnium partes corripere atque amplecti. Neque vero hoc ſolus fecit, ſed cæteri quoque omnes, qui Alexandri fuerant amici. Primus Leonnatus Macedoniam præoccupare deſtinaverat. Is multis magnis pollicitationibus perſuadere Eumeni ſtuduit, ut Perdiccam deſereret, ac ſecum faceret ſocietatem. Quum perducere eum non poſſet, interficere conatus eſt: & feciſſet, niſi ille clam noctu ex præſidiis ejus effugiſſet.

*Alexander, as might eaſily be underſtood, had valued very highly. At this Time Cappadocia was given to Eumenes, or rather named* for him; *for then it was in the Power of the Enemies. Him Perdiccas had engaged to him with great Earneſtneſs, becauſe he ſaw in the Man great Integrity and Induſtry, not doubting, if he could* but *wheedle him over, that he would be of great Service to him in thoſe things which he had in Agitation. For he intended, (what commonly all in great Empires covet) to ſeize and take in the Shares of all* the reſt. *Nor did he alone do this, but likewiſe all the reſt, who had been Alexander's Friends. Firſt Leonnatus had intended to ſeize upon Macedonia; he endeavoured to perſwade Eumenes, by many* and *great Promiſes, to forſake Perdiccas, and to make an Alliance with him. When he could not bring him to, he attempted to kill him; and had done it, unleſs he had privately eſcaped in the Night Time out of his Garriſons.*

CAP. III. Interim conflata ſunt illa bella, quæ ad internecionem, poſt Alexandri mortem, geſta ſunt, omneſque concurrerunt ad Perdiccam opprimendum. Quem etſi infirmum videbat, quod unus omnibus reſiſtere cogebatur; tamen amicum non deſeruit, neque ſalutis quam fidei fuit cupidior. Præfecerat eum Perdiccas

*CHAP. III. In the mean Time thoſe Wars broke out, which after the Death of Alexander were carried on to the utter Ruin* of the Parties, *and all agreed together to ruin Perdiccas; whom tho' he ſaw* but *weak, becauſe he alone was forc'd to ſtand againſt them all, yet he did not forſake his Friend, nor was he more deſirous of his own Security, than of* preſerving *his Honour.*

diceas ei parti Aſiæ, quæ inter Taurum montem jacet atque Helleſpontum; & illum unum oppoſuerat Europæis adverſariis. Ipſe Ægyptum oppugnatum adverſus Ptolemæum erat profectus. Eumenes, quum neque magnas copias, neque firmas haberet, quod inexercitatæ & non multo ante erant contractæ; adventare autem dicerentur, Helleſpontumque tranſiiſſe Antipater & Craterus magno cum exercitu Macedonum, viri cum claritate, tum uſu belli præſtantes: (Macedones vero milites ea tunc erant fama, qua nunc Romani feruntur: etenim ſemper habiti ſunt fortiſſimi, qui ſummam imperii potirentur) Eumenes intelligebat, ſi copiæ ſuæ cognoſcerent, adverſus quos ducerentur, non modo non ituras, ſed ſimul cum nuncio dilapſuras. Itaque hoc ejus fuit prudentiſſimum conſilium, ut deviis itineribus milites duceret, in quibus vera audire non poſſent: & his perſuaderet, ſe contra quoſdam barbaros proficiſci. Itaque tenuit hoc propoſitum, & prius in aciem exercitum eduxit præliumque commiſit, quam milites ſui ſcirent, cum quibus arma conferrent. Effecit etiam illud locorum præoccupatione, ut equitatu potius dimicaret, quo plus valebat, quam peditatu, quo erat deterior.

*nour. Perdiccas had ſet him over that Part of Aſia, which lyes betwixt Mount Taurus and the Helleſpont, and had poſted him alone againſt* all *his European Adverſaries; he himſelf had march'd againſt Ptolemy, to invade Egypt. Eumenes, tho' he had neither a great Army, nor a ſtrong one, becauſe it was unexerciſed, and raiſed not long before, and Antipater and Craterus were ſaid to be coming, and to have paſſed the Helleſpont with a great Army of Macedonians, Men excelling both in Fame and Experience in War. (For the Macedonian Soldiers were then in that Repute, in which the Romans now are reckon'd; for they have been always accounted the moſt valiant, who held the chief Sway* in the World) *Eumenes was ſenſible, if his Troops underſtood againſt whom they were led, that they would not only not march, but would ſlip away with the News of it. Wherefore this Contrivance of his was very prudent, to lead his Soldiers by out-of-the-way Marches, in which they could not hear the Truth, and to perſwade them that he was marching againſt ſome Barbarians; and accordingly he carried his Point, and drew his Army out into the Field, and join'd Battle, before his Soldiers knew with whom they were engaged. He likewiſe gain'd that Point, by his timely ſeizing of Places, that he fought chiefly with his Horſe, in which he was ſtronger, than in Foot, in which he was* but *weak.*

CAP. IV. Quorum acerrimo concurſu quum magnam partem diei eſſet pugnatum, cadit Craterus dux, & Neoptolemus, qui ſecundum locum imperii tenebat. Cum hoc concurrit ipſe Eumenes. Qui quum inter ſe complexi in terram ex equis decidiſſent, ut facile intelligi poſſet inimica mente contendiſſe, animoque magis etiam pugnaſſe, quam corpore, non prius diſtracti ſunt, quam alterum anima reliquerit. Ab hoc aliquot plagis Eumenes vulneratur: neque eo magis ex prælio exceſſit, ſed acrius hoſtibus inſtitit. Hic equitibus profligatis, interfecto duce Cratero, multis præterea & maxime nobilibus captis, pedeſtris exercitus, quod in ea loca erat deductus, ut invito Eumene elabi non poſſet, pacem ab eo petiit, quam quum impetraſſet, in fide non manſit, & ſe ſimul ac potuit, ad Antipatrum recepit. Eumenes Craterum ex acie ſemivivum elatum recreare ſtuduit. Quum id non potuiſſet, pro hominis dignitate: proque priſtina amicitia (namque illo uſus erat Alexandro vivo familiariter) amplo funere extulit, oſſaque in Macedoniam uxori ejus ac liberis remiſit.

CAP.

CHAP. IV. *After they had fought in a very deſperate Engagement, a great Part of the Day, Craterus the General falls, and Neoptolemus* too, *who had the ſecond Poſt of Command. With him Eumenes himſelf engages, who when grappling one another, they had fallen upon the Ground from their Horſes, that it might eaſily be underſtood, that they had engaged with a pernicious Intention, and fought more with Mind than Body, they were not ſeparated, before Life left one* of them. *Eumenes was wounded by him with ſome Strokes, nor did he for that go out of the Battle, but preſſed more briskly upon the Enemy. Here, the Horſe being routed, their General Craterus ſlain, many beſides, and eſpecially noble Men being taken, the Infantry, becauſe they were got into thoſe Places, from whence they could not eſcape without Eumenes's Leave, beg Peace of him, which when they had obtain'd, they did not continue in their Engagement, and withdrew themſelves, as ſoon as they could, to Antipater. Eumenes endeavoured to recover Craterus, being carried half alive out of the Field. When he could not do that, he buried him with a noble Funeral, according to the Dignity of the Man, and their former Friendſhip (for he had been very familiar with him,* whilſt *Alexander* was *living*) *and ſent his Bones into Macedonia to his Wife and Children.*

CHAP.

Cap. V. Hæc dum apud Helleſpontum geruntur, Perdiccas apud flumen Nilum interficitur a Seleuco & Antigono, rerumque ſumma ad Antipatrum defertur. Hic qui deſeruerant, exercitu ſuffragium ferente, capitis abſentes damnantur: in his Eumenes. Hac ille perculſus plaga, non ſuccubuit, neque eo ſecius bellum adminiſtravit. Sed exiles res animi magnitudinem etſi non frangebant, tamen imminuebant. Hunc perſequens Antigonus, quum omni genere copiarum abundaret, ſæpe in itineribus vexabatur, neque unquam ad manum accedere licebat, niſi his locis, quibus multis poſſent pauci reſiſtere. Sed extremo tempore quum conſilio capi non poſſet, multitudine circumventus eſt. Hinc tamen, multis ſuis amiſſis, ſe expedivit; & in caſtellum Phrygiæ, quod Nora appellatur, confugit. In quo quum circumſederetur, & vereretur, ne uno loco manens equos militares perderet, quod ſpatium non eſſet agitandi; callidum fuit ejus inventum; quemadmodum ſtans jumentum calefieri exercerique poſſet, quo libentius & cibo uteretur, & a corpori, motu non removeretur. Subſtringebat caput loro altius, quam ut prioribus pedibus plane ter-

tam

*Chap. V. Whilſt theſe Things are done at the Helleſpont, Perdiccas is ſlain at the River Nile by Seleucus and Antigonus, and the chief Direction of Affairs is conferr'd upon Antipater. Here they who had forſaken them, the Army giving their Votes, are condemn'd in their Abſence* to the Loſs *of Life. Amongſt theſe was Eumenes. He being ſhock'd with this Stroke, yet did not ſink under it, nor e'er a whit the leſs go on with the War. But little Things, tho' they did not break the Greatneſs of his Mind, yet they leſſen'd it. Antigonus purſuing him, tho' he abounded in all Sort of Troops, was often ſadly plagued by him in his Marches, nor could he ever come to Strokes, but in thoſe Places, in which a few might reſiſt many. But at laſt, when he could not be taken by Conduct, he was ſurrounded by their vaſt Number, yet he got clear from hence* too, *many of his Men being loſt, and fled into the Caſtle of Phrygia, which is called Nora. In which, when he was beſieg'd, and afraid leſt* by *ſtaying in one Place, he ſhould ſpoil his War Horſes, becauſe there was no Room to exerciſe them; his Invention was cunning, how a Horſe might be warm'd and exercis'd ſtanding, that he might both eat his Provender more freely, and not be kept from bodily Motion. He ty'd up his Head with a leathern Strap, higher than that he could quite touch the Ground with his*

ram poſſet attingere: deinde poſt verberibus cogebat exultare, & calces remittere: qui motus non minus ſudorem excutiebat, quam ſi in ſpatio decurrerent. Quo factum eſt, quod omnibus mirabile eſt viſum, ut jumenta æque nitida ex caſtello educeret, quum complures menſes in obſidione fuiſſet, ac ſi in campeſtribus ea locis habuiſſet. Ea concluſione quotieſcunque voluit, & apparatum & munitiones Antigoni alias incendit, alias disjecit. Tenuit autem ſe uno loco, quam diu fuit hyems, quod caſtra ſub dio habere non poterat. Ver appropinquabat; ſimulata deditione, dum de conditionibus tractat, præfectis Antigoni impoſuit, ſeque ac ſuos omnes extraxit incolumes.

CAP. VI. Ad hunc Olympias, mater quæ fuerat Alexandri, quum literas & nuncios miſiſſet in Aſiam, conſultum utrum repetitum veniret Macedoniam, (nam tum in Epiro habitabat) & eas res occuparet: huic ille primum ſuaſit, ne ſe moveret, & expectaret, quoad Alexandri filius regnum adipiſceretur. Sin aliqua cupiditate raperetur in Macedoniam, omnium injuriarum obliviſceretur, & in neminem acerbiore uteretur imperio. Horum nihil ea fecit;

*Fore-Feet, then he forc'd him with laſhing behind, to bounce and through back his Heels; which Motion fetch'd the Sweat no leſs, than if they had run in the open Field. By which was effected, that which ſeem'd wonderful to all, that he drew his Horſes as neat out of the Caſtle, tho' he had been ſeveral Months under a Siege, as if he had had them in the open Fields. In that Siege, as often as he had a Mind, he one while ſet on fire, and another while tore a-pieces, all the Works and Fortifications of Antigonus. But he kept himſelf in one Place, as long as it was Winter, becauſe he could not have a Camp in the open Air.* Now *Spring approach'd, pretending to ſurrender, whilſt he treats upon the Terms, he impos'd upon the Commanders of Antigonus, and drew off himſelf and all his Men ſafe.*

*CHAP. VI. When Olympias who had been the Mother of Alexander, had ſent Letters and Meſſengers into Aſia to him, to conſult him, whether ſhe ſhould come to recover Macedonia (for ſhe then liv'd in Epire) and ſeize the Government there; he firſt of all adviſ'd her not to ſtir, and to ſtay till the Son of Alexander ſhould get the Kingdom; but if ſhe was carry'd by any ſtrong Deſire for Macedonia, to forget all Injuries, and to uſe a rigid Government towards no body. She did nothing of this: For ſhe both went into Macedonia, and*

fecit; nam & in Macedoniam profecta est, & ibi crudelissime se gessit, Petivit autem ab Eumene absente, ne pateretur Philippi domus & familiæ inimicissimos regnare, amicissimos interire, ferretque opem liberis Alexandri. Quam veniam si sibi daret, quamprimum exercitus pararet, quos sibi subsidio adduceret. Id quo facilius faceret, se omnibus præfectis, qui in officio manebant, misisse literas, ut ei parerent, ejusque consiliis uterentur. His verbis Eumenes permotus, satius duxit, si ita tulisset fortuna, perire bene meritis referentem gratiam, quam ingratum vivere.

CAP. VII. Itaque copias contraxit, bellum adversus Antigonum comparavit. Quod una erant Macedones complures nobiles, in his Leucestes, qui corporis custos fuerat Alexandri, tum autem obtinebat Persidem: & Antigenes cujus sub imperio phalanx erat Macedonum; invidiam verens, quam tamen effugere non potuit, si potius ipse alienigena summi imperii potiretur, quam alii Macedonum, quorum ibi erat multitudo: in principiis nomine Alexandri statuit tabernaculum, in eoque

*there behav'd herself most cruelly. She begg'd too of Eumenes, tho' absent, that he would not suffer the bitter Enemies of Philip's House and Family to reign, and his best Friends to perish, and bring Assistance to the Children of Alexander; which Favour if he would do her, he might raise Armies as soon as possible, to bring to their Relief; that he might do that the more easily, she would write to all the Governours of Provinces, that continu'd in their Duty, to obey him, and take his Advice. Eumenes being mov'd with these Words of hers, thought it better, if Fortune would have it so, to perish in making a Return to those that had deserv'd well from him, than to live ungrateful.*

*CHAP. VII. Wherefore he got together Troops, and prepar'd for a War against Antigonus. Because there were with him a great many noble Macedonians, and amongst them Leucestes, who had been a Life-guard Man of Alexander's, and at that Time held Persia: Antigenes, under whose Command the Phalanx of the Macedonians was, fearing Envy, which yet he could not escape, if he a Stranger should rather have the chief Command, than others of the Macedonians, of which there was a great Number there; he erects a Tent in the* [a] *Principia, in the Name of A-*



[a] The Principia was that Place in the Camp, where the General's Tent was, where the Standards were stuck in the Earth, during the Encampment;

eoque ſellam auream cum ſceptro ac diademate juſſit poni, eoque omnes quotidie convenire, ut ibi de ſummis rebus conſilia caperentur, credens, minore ſe invidia fore, ſi ſpecie imperii nominiſque ſimulatione Alexandri bellum videretur adminiſtrare: quod & fecit. Nam quum non ad Eumenis principia, ſed ad regia conveniretur, atque ibi de rebus deliberaretur, quodammodo latebat, quum tamen per eum unum gererentur omnia.

*lexander, and ordered a Gold Chair, with a Scepter and a Diadem, to be placed in it, and all to repair thither every Day, that their Council might be taken about important Matters, thinking that he ſhould be under leſs Envy, if he appear'd to manage the War, under Shew of the Command, and under Pretence of the Name of Alexander: Which he likewiſe did, for as they did not meet at the Principia of Eumenes, but at the Kings, and there debated about their Affairs, he in a Manner was concealed, tho' notwithſtanding all Things were done by him alone.*

CAP. VIII. Hic in parætacis cum Antigono conflixit, non acie inſtructa, ſed in itinere: eumque male acceptum in Mediam hyematum coegit redire, ipſe in finitima regione Perſidis hyematum copias diviſit, non ut voluit; ſed ut militum cogebat voluntas. Namque illa Phalanx Alexandri Magni quæ Aſiam peragrarat, deviceratque Perſas, inveterata cum gloria, tum etiam licentia, non parere ſe ducibus, ſed imperare poſtulabat, ut nunc veterani faciunt noſtri. Itaque periculum eſt, ne faciant, quod illi fecerunt ſua intemperantia nimiaque licentia, ut omnia perdant, ne-

*CHAP. VIII. He engaged* in the Country of the [b] *Parætaci, with Antigonus. Not with his Army regularly drawn up, but upon his March; and forc'd him being ill handled, to return into Media, to winter, he diſtributed his Troops into Winter-quarters, in the neighbouring Country of Perſia, not as he had a Mind, but as the Pleaſure of the Soldiers obliged him. For that Phalanx of Alexander the Great, being grown old both in Glory and Licentiouſneſs too, expected not to obey their Generals, but to command them, as our Veterans now do. Wherefore there is* ſome *Danger, leſt they ſhould do what thoſe did, by their diſorderly Behaviour and extravagant Licentiouſneſs, ruin all, no leſs*

Encampment; there likewiſe Courts for the Cognizance of Miſdemeanours, and Councils of War were held.

[b] A People of Perſia.

neque minus eos, cum quibus steterint, quam adversus quos fecerint. Quod si quis illorum veteranorum legat facta, paria horum cognoscat, neque rem ullam, nisi tempus interesse judicet. Sed ad illos revertar. Hyberna sumpserant, non ad usum belli, sed ad ipsorum luxuriam, longeque inter se discesserant. Hoc Antigonus quum comperisset, intelligeretque se parem non esse paratis adversariis, statuit aliqui sibi consilii novi esse capiendum. Duæ erant viæ, qua ex Medis, ubi ille hyemabat, ad adversariorum hybernacula posset perveniri. Quarum brevior per loca deserta, quæ nemo incolebat propter aquæ inopiam: cæterum dierum erat fere decem. Illa autem qua omnes commeabant, altero tanto longiorem habebat anfractum, sed erat copiosa, omniumque rerum abundans. Hac si proficisceretur, intelligebat prius adversarios rescituros de suo adventu, quam ille tertiam partem confeciſſet itineris sui: sin per loca sola contenderet; sperabat se imprudentem hostem oppressurum. Ad hanc rem conficiendam imperavit quam plurimos utres atque etiam culleos comparari: Post hæc pabulum, præterea cibaria cocta dierum decem, utque quam minime fieret ignis in castris.

Iter

*less those with whom they have sided, than those against whom they fought. And if any one reads the Actions of those Veterans, he will find* the Actions *of these* of ours *like them, nor will he judge there is any thing of* Difference *betwixt them, but* that of *Time. But I shall return to them. They had taken up their Winter-quarters, not for the Convenience of War, but for their own Luxury; and had separated at a great Distance from one another. When Antigonus had found this, and was sensible that he was not a Match for his Enemy prepared for him, he resolves to take some new Course. There were two Ways by which they might come from* the Country of *the Medes, to the Winter-quarters of their Enemies: The shorter of which was through desert Places, which no body inhabited, by Reason of the Scarcity of Water. But it was* only *about ten Days March. But the other, by which all People travelled, had a Wind about as long again, but it was plentiful, and abounding in all Things. If he went this Way, he was sensible his Enemies would know of his coming, before he had made a third Part of his March, but if he should go through the desert Places, he hoped he should come upon the Enemy unawares. For the doing of this Matter, he ordered a great many leathern Bottles, and Sacks to be got together; after that Forrage, besides Meat ready dress'd for ten Days, and that as little Fire as possible should be made in*

the

Iter quod habebat, omnes celat.

CAP. IX. Sic paratus, qua conſtituerat, proficiſcitur. Dimidium fere ſpatium confecerat, quum ex fumo caſtrorum ejus ſuſpicio allata eſt ad Eumenem, hoſtem approquinquare. Conveniunt duces, quæritur quid opus ſit facto. Intelligebant omnes, tam celeriter copias ipſorum contrahi non poſſe, quam Antigonus affuturus videbatur. Hic omnibus titubantibus, & de rebus ſummis deſperantibus, Eumenes ait: Si celeritatem velint adhibere, & imperata facere, quod ante non fecerint, ſe rem expediturum. Nam quod diebus quinque hoſtis tranſire poſſet, effecturum, ut non minus totidem dierum ſpatio retardaretur. Quare circumirent, ſuas quiſque copias contraheret. Ad Antigoni autem refrænandum impetum tale capit conſilium: certos mittit homines ad infimos montes, qui obvii erant itineri adverſariorum, hiſque præcipit, ut prima nocte quam latiſſime poſſint, ignes faciant quam maximos, atque hos ſecunda vigilia minuant, tertia perexiguos reddant: & aſſimulata caſtrorum conſuetudine, ſuſpicionem injiciant hoſtibus, his locis eſſe caſtra, ac de eorum adventu eſſe prænuntia-

*the Camp. He conceals from all People the March which he was about.*

*CHAP. IX. Being thus provided, he goes the Way he had intended. He had got almoſt half way, when from the Smoak of the Camp a Suſpicion was brought to Eumenes, that the Enemy was coming. The Generals meet: It is debated amongſt them, what was neceſſary to be done. They all knew, that their Troops could not ſo ſoon be got together, as Antigonus ſeem'd likely to be there. Here all of them heſitating* upon the Matter, *and deſpairing of the main Stake; Eumenes ſays, if they would* but *uſe Expedition, and perform Orders which they had not done before, he would clear the Matter, for whereas the Enemies might paſs in five days, he would take care that they ſhould be retarded not leſs than as many days Time. Wherefore* he ordered them *to go about, and every Man to get together his Troops. He takes this Method to retard the Progreſs of Antigonus. He ſends truſty Men to the Bottom of the Mountains, which were oppoſite to the Enemy's March, and ordered them, to make as large Fires, and as far and wide, as they could, in the Beginning of the Night; and leſſen them the ſecond Watch, make them very little the Third, and by imitating the Uſage of a Camp, give the Enemy a Suſpicion, that there was a Camp in thoſe Parts, and that Notice had been given of their Coming; and to do the ſame*

*the*

tiatum, idemque poſtera nocte faciant. Quibus imperatum erat, diligenter præceptum curant. Antigonus tenebris obortis ignes conſpicatur, credit de ſuo adventu eſſe auditum & adverſarios illuc ſuas contraxiſſe copias. Mutat conſilium, & quoniam imprudentes adoriri non poſſet, flectit iter ſuum, & illum anfractum longiorem copioſæ viæ capit; ibique diem unum opperitur, ad laſſitudinem ſedandam militum, ac reficienda jumenta, quo integriore exercitu decerneret.

*the following Night. They to whom this Order was given, take Care to execute their Order diligently. Antigonus, when the Darkneſs of Night begun, ſees the Fires, believes that they had heard of his coming, and that the Enemies had drawn their Troops thither, he alters his Deſign, and becauſe he could not ſet upon them unawares, he turns his March, and takes that longer wind of a plentiful Rout; and there he ſtays one Day, to relieve the Wearineſs of his Soldiers, and refreſh the Horſes, that he might engage with his Army in good Condition.*

Cap. X. Hic Eumenes callidum imperatorem vicit conſilio, celeritatemque impedivit ejus, neque tamen multum profecit. Nam invidia ducum, cum, quibus erat, perfidiaque militum Macedonum veteranorum, quum ſuperior prælio diſceſſiſſet, Antigono eſt deditus, quum exercitus ei ter ante ſeparatis temporibus juraſſet ſe eum defenſurum, nec unquam deſerturum. Sed tanta fuit nonnullorum virtutis obtrectatio, ut fidem amittere mallent, quam eum non prodere. Atque hunc Antigonus, quum ei fuiſſet infeſtiſſimus, conſervaſſet, ſi per ſuos eſſet licitum, quod ab nullo ſe plus adjuvari poſſe intelligebat in his rebus, quas impendere jam apparebat omnibus. Imminene-

*Chap. X. Here Eumenes prevail'd againſt this crafty General by his Contrivance, and ſlackened his Speed, but yet he did not much good, for through the Envy of the Generals with whom he was, and the Treachery of the Macedonian Veteran Soldiers, tho' he came off Superiour in the Battle, he was delivered up to Antigonus, tho' the Army had ſwore thrice before, at ſeveral Times, that they would defend him, and never forſake him. But ſuch was ſome People's Endeavour to detract from his Worth, that they choſe rather to part with their Honour, than not betray him. Antigonus too would have ſaved him, tho' he had been very bitter againſt him, if he could but have done it for his Friends, becauſe he was ſenſible he could be more aſſiſted by no body, in thoſe Things, which now it was apparent to all People were ready to happen*

nebant enim Seleucus, Lysimachus, Ptolemæus, opibus jam valentes, cum quibus ei de summis rebus erat dimicandum. Sed non passi sunt ii, qui circa erant, quod videbant, Eumene recepto, omnes præ illo parvi futuros. Ipse autem Antigonus adeo erat incensus, ut nisi magna spe maximarum rerum, leniri non posset.

CAP. XI. Itaque quum eum in custodiam dedisset, & præfectus custodum quæsisset, Quemadmodum servari vellet; ut acerrimum, *inquit*, leonem, aut ferociſſimum elephantum. Nondum enim statuerat, eum conservaret necne. Veniebat autem ad Eumenem utrumque genus hominum, & qui propter odium fructum oculis ex ejus casu capere vellent, & qui propter veterem amicitiam colloqui consolarique cuperent. Multi etiam, qui ejus formam cognoscere studebant, qualis esset, quem tamdiu tamque valde timuissent, cujus in pernicie positam spem habuissent victoriæ. At Eumenes, quum diutius in vinculis esset, ait Onomarcho, penes quem summa imperii erat custodiæ, *Se mirari, quare jam tertium diem sic teneretur, non enim hoc convenire Antigoni prudentiæ, ut sic*

*happen. For Seleucus, Lysimachus, and Ptolemy, mighty in Strength, were coming upon him, with whom he would be obliged to engage for his all. But those that were about him did not suffer him: Because they saw that if Eumenes* was *entertain'd* by him, *they should all be of small Account in comparison with him. But Antigonus himself was so incens'd, that he could not be mollified, but by a great Expectation of the greatest Advantages* from him.

CHAP. XI. *Wherefore, when he had put him under Confinement, and the Commander of the Guard had enquired, how he would have him kept, he said, as a most furious Lyon, or a very fierce Elephant, for he had not yet determined whether he should save him or no. Now both Sorts of People came to Eumenes, those who because of their Hatred* of him, *had a Mind to receive a Satisfaction by their own Eyes from his Fall, and those who because of their old Friendship* for him, *desired to speak with him and to comfort* him: *Many likewise who were desirous to know his Person,* and *what Sort of Man he was, whom they had feared so long, and so very much, in whose Destruction they had placed their Hopes of Victory. But Eumenes, after he had been long in Chains, says to Onomarchus, in whom the chief Command of the Guard was,* that he wondered why he was thus kept now the third Day; for this was not agreeable to the Prudence of Antigonus, thus

to

*ſit ſe uteretur victo, quin aut interfici, aut miſſum fieri juberet.* Hic quum ferocius Onomarcho loqui videretur: *Quid tu,* inquit, *animo ſi iſto eras, cur non prælio cecidiſti potius, quam in poteſtatem inimici venires?* Huic Eumenes, *Utinam quidem iſtud eveniſſet,* inquit: *ſed eo non accidit, quod nunquam cum fortiore ſum congreſſus. Non enim cum quoquam arma contuli, quin is mihi ſuccubuerit. Non enim virtute hoſtium, ſed amicorum perfidia decidi.* Neque id falſum, nam & dignitate fuit honeſta, & viribus ad laborem ferendum firmis, neque tam magno corpore, quam figura venuſta.

to abuſe him he had conquer'd, that he ſhould order him either to be ſlain, or to be diſcharg'd. *As he ſeem'd to Onomarchus to talk very boldly:* What, *ſays he,* if you were of that Mind, why did not you rather fall in Battle, than come into the Power of your Enemy? *To him Eumenes reply'd,* I wiſh that had befallen me indeed; but it therefore did not happen, becauſe I never engag'd with a ſtouter than myſelf, for I did not fight with any one, but he fell under me: For I fell not by the Bravery of my Enemies, but by the Treachery of my Friends. *Nor* was *that falſe,* [c] *for he was a Man of a genteel Gracefulneſs of Perſon, and of ſtrength ſufficient for the bearing of Fatigue, yet not of ſo large a Body, as a handſome Shape.*

CAP. XII. De hoc Antigonus, quum ſolus conſtituere non auderet, ad conſilium retulit. Hic quum plerique omnes animo perturbati admirarentur, non jam de eo ſumptum eſſe ſupplicium, a quo tot annos adeo eſſent male habiti, ut ſæpe ad deſperationem forent adducti, quique maximos duces interfeciſſet; denique in quo uno eſſet tantum,

CHAP. XII. *As Antigonus durſt not determine about him alone, he propoſed the Matter to a Council. Here, when almoſt all of them much diſturb'd in Mind, wonder'd he was not already puniſh'd, by whom they had been ſo ill handled for ſo many Years, that they were often brought to Deſpair, and who had taken off the greateſt Generals; finally, in whom alone there was ſo much* Weight, *that ſo long as he*

[c] This ſeems but an odd Kind of a Reaſon for his being too hard for all he fought with. Had he encounter'd Ladies with the like Succeſs, then indeed his *Dignitas Honeſta,* his *Venuſta Figura,* might well be ſuppoſed to have ſtood him in good Stead; but what they could ſignify againſt hard Bangs and cold Iron, I cannot imagine.

tum, ut, quoad ille viveret, ipsi securi esse non possent; interfecto, nihil habituri negotii essent: postremo, si illi redderet salutem, quærebant quibus amicis esset usurus; sese enim cum Eumene apud eum non futuros: Hic cognita consilii voluntate, tamen usque ad septimum diem deliberandi sibi spatium reliquit. Tum autem quum vereretur, ne qua seditio exercitus oriretur, vetuit ad eum quenquam admitti, & quotidianum victum amoveri jussit. Nam negabat se ei vim allaturum, qui aliquando fuisset amicus. Hic tamen non amplius quam triduum fame fatigatus, cum castra moverentur, insciente Antigono, jugulatus est a custodibus.

CAP. XIII. Sic Eumenes annorum quinque & quadraginta, quum ab anno vigesimo (ut supra ostendimus) septem annos Philippo apparuisset; & tredecim apud Alexandrum eundem locum obtinuisset; in his uni equitum alæ præfuisset; post autem Alexandri Magni mortem imperator exercitus duxisset, summosque duces partim repulisset, partim interfecisset; captus non Antigoni virtute, sed Macedonum perjurio, talem habuit exitum vitæ. De quo quanta fuerit omnium opinio eorum, qui post Alexandrum Magnum reges

*he liv'd, they could not be secure: If he was slain, they should have no Difficulty. Finally, if he gave him his Life, they ask'd him what Friends he intended to make use of, for they would not be with him, together with Eumenes. Having known the Mind of the Council, yet he left himself Time to consider, 'till the seventh Day: But then, when he was now afraid, lest any Mutiny of the Army should arise upon it, he forbad any one to be admitted to him, and order'd his daily Food to be withdrawn, for he deny'd that he would offer Violence to him, who had once been his Friend. Yet he being tormented with Hunger no more than three Days, when the Camp was remov'd, was butcher'd by his Guards, Antigonus being ignorant of the Matter.*

*CHAP. XIII. Thus Eumenes being five and forty Years old, after he had attended Philip as his Secretary for seven Years, from his twentieth Year, (as we have shewn above) and had held the same Place under Alexander thirteen, in which he commanded only one Wing of the Cavalry, but after Alexander's Death, had led Armies as a General, and had partly defeated, and partly slain the greatest Generals; being taken Prisoner, not by the good Conduct of Antigonus, but the Perjury of the Macedonians, had this End of his Life, of whom, how great the Opinion of all those was, who were*

reges ſunt appellati, ex hoc facillime poteſt judicari, quod nemo Eumene vivo rex appellatus eſt, ſed præfectus. Iidem poſt hujus occaſum ſtatim regium ornatum nomenque ſumpſerunt: neque quod initio prædicarant, ſe Alexandri liberis regnum ſervare, id præſtare voluerunt: & uno propugnatore ſublato, quid ſentirent aperuerunt. Hujus ſceleris principes fuerunt Antigonus, Ptolemæus, Seleucus, Lyſimachus, Caſſander. Antigonus autem Eumenem mortuum propinquis ejus ſepeliendum tradidit. Hi militari honeſtoque funere, comitante toto exercitu, humaverunt, oſſaque ejus in Cappadociam ad matrem atque uxorem liberoſque ejus deportanda curarunt.

*were call'd Kings after Alexander the Great, may be very eaſily judg'd from hence, that none,* whilſt *Eumenes* was *alive, was nam'd King, but Governour: The ſame after his Fall, preſently took upon them the Regal Habit and Name* too: *Nor would they perform, what at firſt they had given out, that they would keep the Kingdom for the Children of Alexander: And* this *their only Protector being taken off, they diſcover'd what they intended. The Leaders in this Villainy were, Antigonus, Ptolemy, Seleucus, Lyſimachus,* and *Caſſander. But Antigonus gave Eumenes* when *dead to his Relations to be bury'd. Thoſe bury'd him, with a military and a handſom Funeral, the whole Army attending, and took care that his Bones were carry'd into Cappadocia to his Mother, Wife, and Children.*

## XIX.

## PHOCION, Athenienſis.

### CAP. I.

PHocion, Athenienſis. Etſi ſæpe exercitibus præfuit, ſummoſque magiſtratus cepit; tamen multo ejus notior integritas eſt vitæ, quam rei militaris labor. Itaque hujus memoria eſt nulla, illius autem magna fama ex quo cognomine bonus eſt appellatus. Fuit enim perpetuo pauper, quum divitiſſimus eſſe poſſet, propter frequentes delatos honores, poteſtateſque ſummas, quæ ei a populo dabantur. Hic quum a rege Philippo munera magnæ pecuniæ repudiaret, legatique hortarentur accipere; ſimulque admonerent, ſi ipſe his facile careret, liberis tamen ſuis proſpiceret, quibus difficile eſſet in ſumma paupertate tantam paternam tueri gloriam: His ille, *Si mei ſimiles erunt, idem hic*, inquit, *agellus illos alet qui me ad hanc dignitatem perduxit: ſin diſſimiles ſunt futuri, nolo meis impenſis illorum ali augerique luxuriam.*

CAP.

## XIX.

## PHOCION, the Athenian.

### CHAP. I.

*PHocion the Athenian, tho' he oftentimes commanded Armies, and bore the greateſt Offices, yet the Integrity of his Life is much more noted than his Performance in military Affairs; wherefore there is no Account of this, but the Fame of the other* is *great, from whence he was called by Sirname, the Good. For he was always poor, though he might have been very rich, becauſe of the frequent Offices conferr'd* upon him, *and the great Poſts that were given him by the People. When he refuſed the Preſent of a great* Sum of *Money from King Philip, and the Embaſſadors adviſ'd him to receive it, and at the ſame Time told him, that if he could eaſily want it, yet he ought to provide for his Children, for whom it would be difficult in the utmoſt Poverty, to maintain the mighty Glory of their Father. To theſe he reply'd,* If they be like me, this ſame little Eſtate will maintain them, which has brought me to this Dignity: But if they ſhall prove unlike me,

CAP. II. Eidem quum prope ad annum octogesimum prospera permansisset fortuna, extremis temporibus magnum in odium pervenit suorum civium. Primo cum Demade de urbe tradenda Antipatro, consenserat, ejusque consilio Demosthenes cum cæteris, qui bene de republica mereri existimabantur, plebiscito in exilium erant expulsi. Neque in eo solum offenderat, quod patriæ male consuluerat, sed etiam quod amicitiæ fidem non præstiterat. Namque auctus adjutusque a Demosthene, eum, quem tenebat, ascenderat gradum, quum adversus Charetem eum subornaret, ab eodem in judiciis, quum capitis causam diceret, defensus aliquoties, liberatus discesserat. Hunc non solum in periculis non defendit, sed etiam prodidit. Concidit autem maxime uno crimine; quia quum apud eum summum esset imperium populi, & Nicanorem Cassandri præfectum insidiari Piræeo Athenienſium a Dercyllo moneretur; idemque postularet, ut provideret, ne commeatibus civitas privaretur: hic audiente populo, Phocion negavit esse periculum, seque ejus rei obsidem fore pollicitus

me, I would not have their Luxury maintain'd and encreased at my Charge.

*CHAP. II. After Fortune had continu'd favourable to him, almost to his eightieth Year, at the latter End of his Time, he fell under the Hatred of his Countrymen. First he had agreed with Demades about delivering the City to Antipater. And by his Advice, Demosthenes with the rest, who were thought to deserve well of the Commonwealth, had been forc'd into Banishment, by a Decree of the People. Nor had he only offended in this, that he had advis'd ill for his Country, but likewise had not perform'd the faithful Part in Friendship; for being supported and assisted by Demosthenes, he had mounted to that Height, which he then held, when he suborn'd him against Chares, being defended by the same in* some *Tryals, when he was try'd for his Life, he had come off several times safe, he not only did not defend him in his Dangers, but likewise betray'd him. But he fell chiefly by one Crime, because when the supreme Government of the People was in him, and he was told by Dercyllus, that Nicanor, Cassander's Governour, had a Design upon Pyræus; and the same Man desir'd, that he would take Care the City was not depriv'd of its Provisions. Here* in the *Hearing* of *the People, Phocion deny'd there was* any *Danger, and promis'd that he would be*

*security*

tus est. Neque ita multo post Nicanor Piræeo est potitus. Ad quem recuperandum, sine quo Athenæ omnino esse non possunt, quum populus armatus concurrisset, ille non modo neminem ad arma vocavit, sed ne armatis quidem præesse voluit.

CAP. III. Erant eo tempore Athenis duæ factiones; quarum una populi causam agebat, altera optimatum. In hac erat Phocion & Demetrius Phalereus. Harum utraque Macedonum patrociniis nitebatur. Nam populares Polyperchonti favebant, optimates cum Cassandro sentiebant. Interim a Polyperchonte Cassander Macedonia pulsus est. Quo facto populus superior factus, statim duces adversariæ factionis, capitis damnatos, patria pepulit: In his Phocionem & Demetrium Phalereum: deque ea re legatos ad Polyperchontem misit, qui ab eo peterent, ut sua decreta confirmaret. Huc eodem profectus est Phocion, quo ut venit, causam apud Philippum regem verbo, re ipsa quidem apud Polyperchontem jussus est dicere. Namque is tum regis rebus præerat. Hic quum ab Agnonide accusatus esset, quod Piræum Nicanori prodidisset, ex consilii sententia in custodiam conjectus, Athenas deductus est ut ibi de

*Security for that Matter, and not long after Nicanor got Pyræus, to recover which, when the People run together in Arms, without which, Athens cannot be at all, he not only call'd out, No body to Arms, but would not so much as command those that were arm'd.*

*CHAP. III. There were at that Time two Factions at Athens, one of which stood up for the Cause of the People, the other that of the Quality: In this was Phocion and Demetrius Phalereus, each of those rely'd upon the Protection of the Macedonians, for the popular Party favour'd Polyperchon: The Gentry sided with Cassander. In the mean time Cassander was driven out of Macedonia by Polyperchon. Upon which, the People being superior, immediately forc'd out of their Country the Heads of the opposite Party, condemn'd to the Loss of Life, among these Phocion and Demetrius Phalereus, and sent Embassadors about that Matter to Polyperchon, to desire of him that he would confirm their Decrees. To the same went Phocion; whither, as soon as he was come, he was oblig'd to plead his Cause before King Philip, in Pretence, but in Reality before Polyperchon, for he at that Time directed the Kings Affairs. Being accused by Agnonides for having betray'd Pyræus to Nicanor, being put under Confinement by Order of the Council, he was carry'd to Athens,*

de eo legibus fieret judicium.

Cap. IV. Huc ubi perventum est, quum propter ætatem pedibus jam non valeret, vehiculoque portaretur, magni concursus sunt facti; quum alii reminiscentes veteris famæ ætatis misererentur; plurimi vero ita exacuerentur propter proditionis suspicionem Piræei, maximeque quod adversus populi commoda in senectute steterat. Qua de re ne perorandi quidem ei data est facultas, & dicendi causam. Inde judicio, legitimis quibusdam confectis, damnatus traditus est undecimviris quibus ad supplicium, more Athenienſium, publice damnati tradi solent. Hic quum ad mortem duceretur, obvius ei fuit Emphyletus, quo familiariter fuerat usus. Is quum lacrymans dixisset, *O quam indigna perpeteris Phocion!* huic ille, *At non inopinata*, inquit, *hunc enim exitum plerique clari viri habuerunt Athenienses.* In hoc tantum fuit odium multitudinis, ut nemo ausus sit eum liber sepelire. Itaque a servis sepultus est.

*thens, that he might have his Tryal there according to Law.*

*Chap. IV. After he was come hither, being lame of his Feet by Reason of his Age, and carry'd in a Chariot, great Crowds of People gather'd about him, whilst some remembring his former Fame, pity'd his Age, but very many were so exasperated because of the Suspicion of his betraying Pyræus, but chiefly, because he had stood up against the Interests of the People in his Old Age. Wherefore he had not, indeed, Leave given him to speak for himself, and plead his Cause. Then some Formalities of Law being perform'd,* he was *condemned,* and *deliver'd to the Undecimviri, to whom, according to the Custom of the Athenians, those condemned for Offences against the State use to be deliver'd. When he was led to Execution, Emphyletus met him, whom he had been very kind with. When he said weeping,* O! what unworthy Things do you suffer, Phocion! *To him he replies,* But not unexpected, for most of the famous Men of Athens have had this End. *So great was the Hatred of the People against him, that no Freeman durst bury him, wherefore he was bury'd by Slaves.*

TIMO-

## XX.
## TIMOLEON, Corinthius.

### CAP. I.

TImoleon Corinthius. Sine dubio magnus omnium judicio hic vir extitit. Namque huic uni contigit, quod neſcio an ulli, ut & patriam, in qua erat natus, oppreſſam a tyranno liberaret; & a Syracuſis quibus auxilio erat miſſus, inveteratam ſervitutem depelleret, totamque Siciliam multos annos bello vexatam, a barbariſque oppreſſam, ſuo adventu in priſtinum ſtatum reſtitueret. Sed in his rebus non ſimplici fortuna conflictatus eſt: &, id, quod difficilius putatur, multo ſapientius tulit ſecundam quam adverſam fortunam. Nam quum frater ejus Timophanes dux a Corinthiis delectus, tyrannidem per milites mercenarios occupaſſet, particepſque regni poſſet eſſe: tantum abfuit a ſocietate ſceleris, ut antetulerit ſuorum civium libertatem fratris ſaluti, & patriæ legibus obtemperare ſanctius dxerit,

## XX.
## TIMOLEON, the Corinthian.

### CHAP. I.

*TImoleon the Corinthian. Without doubt he was a great Man in the Judgment of every body: For that happened to him alone, which I know not that ever it happened to any other, that he both delivered his Country in which he was born, oppreſs'd by a Tyrant, and removed an inveterate Slavery from Syracuſe, to the Aſſiſtance of which he was ſent, and reſtored by his coming to its former State all Sicily,* that had been *haraſs'd with War many Years, and oppreſs'd by Barbarians. But in theſe Things he ſtruggled not with one Sort of Fortune only. And that which is thought much the more difficult, he bore his good Fortune much better than his ill Fortune; for when his Brother Timophanes, being choſen General by the Corinthians, had ſeiz'd the Government, by the Means of the foreign Soldiers in the Corinthian Pay; and he might have been a Partner with him in his Kingdom, he was ſo far from a Share in his Villany, that he preferr'd the Liberty of his Countrymen*

duxerit, quam imperare patriæ. Hac mente per aruſpicem communemque affinem, cui ſoror ex iiſdem parentibus nata, nupta erat, fratem tyrannum interficiendum curavit. Ipſe non modo manus non attulit, ſed ne aſpicere quidem fraternum ſanguinem voluit. Nam dum res conficeretur, procul in præſidio fuit, ne quis ſatelles poſſet ſuccurrere. Hoc præclariſſimum ejus facinus non pari modo probatum eſt ab omnibus. Nonnulli enim læſam ab eo pietatem putabant, & invidia laudem virtutis obterebant. Mater vero poſt id factum neque domum ad ſe filium admiſit; neque aſpexit, quin eum fratricidam impiumque deteſtans compellaret. Quibus rebus adeo eſt commotus, ut nonnunquam vitæ finem facere voluerit, atque ex ingratorum hominum conſpectu morte decedere.

*men before his Brother's Life, and thought it better to obey the Laws of his Country, than to rule over his Country. With this Mind he took care to have his Brother the Uſurper ſlain by a Southſayer, and their common Relation, to whom their Siſter, born of the ſame Parents was married. He not only did not put a Hand* to the Work, *but he would not indeed ſee his Brother's Blood. For whilſt the Thing was adoing, he was at a Diſtance, upon the Watch, leſt any Life-guard Man ſhould ſuccour him. This moſt noble Action of his was not approv'd of in the like Manner by all. For ſome thought natural Affection had been violated by him, and out of Envy endeavoured to leſſen the Praiſe of his Virtue. But his Mother, after that Fact, did neither permit her Son to come Home to her, nor would look at him; but curſing him, call'd him the Murderer of his Brother, and a wicked Villain. With which Things he was ſo much moved, that ſometimes he had a Mind to put an End to his Life, and to withdraw by Death out of Sight of ungrateful Men.*

Cap. II. Interim Dione Syracuſis interfecto, Dionyſius rurſus Syracuſarum potitus eſt. Cujus adverſarii opem a Corinthiis petiverunt, ducemque, quo in bello uterentur poſtularunt. Huc Timoleon miſſus, incredibili felicitate Dionyſium tota Sicilia depulit. Quum interficere poſſet noluit, tutoque,

*Chap. II. In the mean time Dion being ſlain at Syracuſe, Dionyſius again got Syracuſe, whoſe Enemies begged Aſſiſtance of the Corinthians, and deſired a General whom they might make Uſe of in the War: Timoleon being ſent hither, drove Dionyſius out of all Sicily, with incredible good Fortune. And when he might have killed him, would not, and took*

que, ut Corinthum perveniret, effecit, quod utrorumque Dionysiorum opibus Corinthii sæpe adjuti fuerant. Cujus benignitatis memoriam volebat exstare, eamque præclaram victoriam ducebat, in qua plus esset clementiæ quam crudelitatis. Postremo, ut non solum auribus acciperetur, sed etiam oculis cerneretur, quem, & ex quanto regno ad quam fortunam detrusisset. Post Dionysii decessum, cum Iceta bellavit, qui adversatus fuerat Dionysio; quem non odio tyrannidis dissensisse, sed cupiditate, indicio fuit, quod ipse, expulso Dionysio, imperium dimittere noluit. Hoc superato, Timoleon maximas copias Carthaginiensium apud Crimessum flumen fugavit, ac satis habere coegit, si liceret Africam obtinere, qui jam complures annos possessionem Siciliæ tenebant. Cepit etiam Mamercum Italicum ducem, hominem bellicosum & potentem, qui tyrannos adjutum in Siciliam venerat.

*Care, that he should come safe to Corinth, because the Corinthians had been often assisted by the Power of both the Dionysius's, the Memory of which Kindness he had a mind should continue; and he reckon'd that a noble Victory, in which there was more of Clemency than of Cruelty. Finally, that it might not only be heard by the Ears, but seen by the Eyes, whom, and from how great a Kingdom, to what a Fortune he had reduced. After the Departure of Dionysius, he made War with Icetas, who had opposed Dionysius, whom that he did not differ with him, out of Hatred of his Tyranny, but out of a Desire of it, this was a Proof that he,* after *Dionysius* was *forced away, would not quit his Power. He being conquered, Timoleon overthrew a great Army of the Carthaginians at the River Crimessus, and forced them to be content, if they could* but *keep Africa, who had now kept Possession of Sicily for several Years. He likewise took Mamercus an Italian General, a Warlike and a powerful Man, who had come into Sicily to help the Tyrants.*

CAP. III. Quibus rebus confectis, quum propter diuturnitatem belli non solum regiones sed etiam urbes desertas videret; conquisivit quos potuit, primum Siculos, deinde Corintho arcessivit colonos, quod ab his initio Syracusæ erant conditæ.

*CHAP. III. Which Things being done, when he saw not only the Country, but the Cities likewise forsaken, by Reason of the long Continuance of the War, he sought up first* all *the Sicilians which he could, and then sent for Planters from Corinth, because Syracuse had been built at first by them. He restored*

tæ. Civibus veteribus ſua reſtituit, novis bello vacuefactas poſſeſſiones diviſit; urbium mœnia disjecta, fanaque deleta refecit; civitatibus leges libertatemque reddidit; ex maximo bello tantum otium toti inſulæ conciliavit, ut hic conditor urbium earum, non illi, qui initio deduxerant, videretur. Arcem Syracuſis quam muniverat Dionyſius ad urbem obſidendam, a fundamentis disjecit; cætera tyrannidis propugnacula demolitus eſt, deditque operam, ut quam minime multa veſtigia ſervitutis manerent. Quum tantis eſſet opibus, ut etiam invitis imperare poſſet, tantum autem haberet amorem omnium Siculorum, ut nullo recuſante regnum obtineret: maluit ſe diligi, quam metui. Itaque, quum primum potuit, imperium depoſuit, & privatus Syracuſis, quod reliquum vitæ fuit, vixit. Neque vero id imperite fecit. Nam quod cæteri reges imperio vix potuerunt, hic benevolentia tenuit. Nullus honos huic defuit; neque poſtea Syracuſis res ulla geſta eſt publica, de qua prius ſit decretum, quam Timoleontis ſententia cognita. Nullius unquam conſilium non modo antelatum, ſed ne comparatum quidem eſt: neque id magis benevolentia factum eſt, quam prudentia.

*reſtored to the old Inhabitants their own, and divided the Poſſeſſions that were made void of Owners by the War, to the new ones, he repaired the Walls of Cities* that had been *thrown down, and Temples* that had been *deſtroy'd, he reſtored to the Cities their Laws and Liberty, and procured ſo much Quiet to the whole Iſland, after a very great War, that he ſeem'd to be the Founder of the Cities, and not thoſe who at firſt had brought the* Colonies thither. *He demoliſh'd to the Foundations the Citadel at Syracuſe, which Dionyſius had built to awe the City; he pull'd down the other Bulwarks of the Tyranny, and did his Endeavour, that as few Marks as poſſible of the* former *Servitude ſhould remain. Tho' he was in ſo great Power, that he might have ruled over them, tho' againſt their Wills, and had ſo much the Love of all the Sicilians, that he might have had the Sovereignty, no body refuſing* him, *he choſe rather to be beloved than feared. Therefore, as ſoon as he could, he laid down his Commiſſion, and lived a private Perſon at Syracuſe, the remaining Part of his Life. Nor did he do that weakly, for what other Kings could ſcarce do by their Power, he carried by the good Will* of the People: *He wanted no Honour, nor was any publick thing done after at Syracuſe, concerning which a Decree was made, before the Opinion of Timoleon* was *known. Not only no Man's Council was ever preferred before* his, *but not indeed compared with it:*

CAP. IV. Hic quum ætate jam provectus esset, sine ullo morbo lumina oculorum amisit, quam calamitatem ita moderate tulit, ut neque eum querentem quisquam audierit, neque eo minus privatis publicisque rebus interfuit. Veniebat autem in theatrum, quum ibi concilium populi haberetur, propter valetudinem vectus jumentis junctis, atque ita de vehiculo, quæ videbantur, dicebat; neque hoc illi quisquam tribuebat superbiæ. Nihil enim unquam neque insolens, neque glorioſum ex ore ejus exiit. Qui quidem quum suas laudes audiret prædicari, nunquam aliud dixit, quam se in ea re maximas diis gratias agere atque habere, quod quum Siciliam recreare constituissent, tum se potissimum ducem esse voluissent. Nihil enim rerum humanarum sine deorum numine agi putabat. Itaque suæ domi sacellum αὐτομαθίας constituerat, idque sanctissime colebat. Ad hanc hominis excellentem bonitatem mirabiles accesserunt casus. Nam prælia maxima natali die suo fecit omnia: quo factum est, ut ejusdem natalem festum haberet universa Sicilia. Huic quidam Lamestius, homo petulans &

*Nor was that occasioned more by their good Will for him, than his Prudence.*

CHAP. IV. *When he was advanc'd in Age, he loſt the Sight of his Eyes, without any Diſtemper to occaſion it. Which Misfortune he bore ſo meekly, that neither any one heard him complain, neither was he the leſs engaged in private and publick Buſineſs, but he came into the Theatre, when* any *Aſſembly of the People was held there, riding in a Chariot, becauſe of his Blindneſs, and ſo ſpoke from the Chariot, what ſeem'd proper. Nor did any one impute this to his Pride, for nothing ever, neither inſolent, nor boaſting, came out of his Mouth, who truly when he heard his own Praiſes celebrated, never ſaid any thing elſe, than that in that Caſe he gave very great Thanks to the immortal Gods, that ſince they had reſolv'd to put Sicily again into a good Condition, they had thought fit, that he above all others ſhould be the Conductor* of that Affair, *for he thought, that nothing of humane Affairs was tranſacted, without the Providence of the Gods. Wherefore he had built a Temple of Fortune, and frequented it moſt religiouſly. To this excellent Goodneſs of the Man, wonderful Accidents were ſuperadded, for he fought all his greateſt Battles upon his Birth-day, that all Sicily kept his Birth-day as a Feſtival. When one Lameſtius, a ſawcy ungrateful Fellow would needs put Bail upon him, becauſe he ſaid he would go to Law with him,*

& ingratus, vadimonium quum vellet imponere, quod cum illo ſe lege agere diceret, & complures concurriſſent, qui procacitatem hominis manibus coercere conarentur: Timoleon oravit omnes, ne id facerent. Namque id, ut Lameſtio cæteriſque liceret, ſe maximos labores ſummaque adiiſſe pericula. Hanc enim ſpeciem libertatis eſſe, ſi omnibus, quod quiſque vellet, legibus experiri liceret. Idem, quum quidam Lameſtii ſimilis nomine Demænetus, in concione populi de rebus geſtis ejus detrahere cœpiſſet, ac nonnulla inveheretur in Timoleonta, dixit, Nunc demum ſe voti eſſe damnatum, namque hoc a diis immortalibus ſemper precatum, ut talem libertatem reſtituerent Syracuſanis, in qua cuivis liceret, de quo vellet, impune dicere. Hic quum diem ſupremum obiiſſet, publice a Syracuſanis in gymnaſio, quod Timoleonteum appellatur, tota celebrante Sicilia, ſepultus eſt.

*him, and ſeveral People gathered about him, who endeavoured to correct the Sawcineſs of the Fellow by Blows, Timoleon begg'd of them all, that they would not do it, for that he had undergone the greateſt Fatigues and Hazards, that that might be lawful for Lameſtius and others. For this was a viſible Appearance of Freedom, if it was allow'd all People to try at Law what every one pleaſed; the ſame Man, when one like Lameſtius, by Name Demænetus, had begun to detract from his Actions, in an Aſſembly of the People, and inveigh'd ſomewhat againſt Timoleon, he ſaid that now he had his Wiſh, for he had always begg'd this of the Immortal Gods, that he might reſtore ſuch Freedom to the Syracuſans, it which it might be allow'd any one, to ſpeak* his Mind *with Impunity of whom he would. When he died, he was buried at the publick Expence by the Syracuſans, in the Gymnaſium, which is call'd Timoleonteum, all Sicily celebrating his Funeral.*

## XXI.

## De REGIBUS.

### CAP. I.

HI fere fuerunt Græciæ gentis duces, qui memoria digni videantur, præter reges. Namque eos attingere noluimus, quod omnium res gestæ separatim sunt relatæ: neque tamen hi admodum sunt multi. Lacedæmonius autem Agesilaus, nomine, non potestate, fuit rex, sicut cæteri Spartani. Ex his vero, qui dominatum imperio tenuerunt, excellentissimi fuerunt, (ut nos judicamus) Persarum, Cyrus, & Darius Hystaspis filius; quorum uterque privatus, virtute regnum est adeptus. Prior horum apud massagetas in prælio cecidit: Darius, senectute diem obiit supremum. Tres sunt præterea ejusdem generis, Xerxes, & duo Artaxerxes, Macrochir, & Mnemon. Xerxi maxime est illustre, quod maximis post hominum memoriam exercitibus terra marique bellum intulit Græciæ. At



## XXI.

## Of KINGS.

### CHAP. I.

THese were near all the Generals of Greece, that seem worthy of Remembrance, besides the Kings; for we would not meddle with them, because the Actions of them all are seperately related. Neither yet were these very many. But the Lacedemonian Agesilaus, was a King in Name, not in Power, as the rest of the Spartan Kings. But of these who held the Government with an absolute Sway, the most excellent were (as we judge) Cyrus King of the Persians, and Darius the Son of Hystaspes, both of which being private Persons, got the Kingdom by their good Behaviour. The former of these fell in Battle amongst the Massagetæ. Darius died in Old Age. There are three besides, of the same Nation, Xerxes, and the two Artaxerxes. Macrochir and Mnemon. The most illustrious Thing of Xerxes is, that he made War upon Greece by Land and Sea, with the greatest Armies that have been known since we have had any History of Mankind.

Macrochir præcipuam habet laudem ampliſſimæ pulcherrimæque corporis formæ: quam incredibili ornavit virtute belli. Namque illo Perſarum nemo fuit manu fortior. Mnemon autem juſtitiæ fama floruit. Nam quum matris ſuæ ſcelere amiſiſſet uxorem, tantum indulſit dolori, ut eum pietas vinceret. Ex his duo eodem nomine, morbo naturæ debitum reddiderunt. Tertius ab Artabano præfecto ferro interfectus eſt.

*Mankind. But Macrochir has a mighty Commendation* in Story, *for the large and moſt comely Make of his Perſon, which he adorn'd with an incredible Bravery and Conduct in War, for none of the Perſians were more ſtout in Action than he. But Mnemon flouriſh'd in Reputation for Juſtice. For after he had loſt his Wife by the wicked Contrivance of his Mother, he ſo far indulg'd his Sorrow, that his Duty to his Mother overcame it. Of theſe the two of the ſame Name paid their Debt to Nature by a Diſeaſe; the third was ſlain with the Sword by Artabanus a Governor of his.*

Cap. II. Ex Macedonum autem genere, duo multo cæteros anteceſſerunt rerum geſtarum gloria, Philippus Amyntæ filius, & Alexander Magnus. Horum alter Babylone morbo conſumptus eſt: Philippus Ægis a Pauſania, quum ſpectatum ludos iret, juxta theatrum occiſus eſt. Unus Epirotes Pyrrhus, qui cum populo Romano bellavit. Is quum Argos oppidum oppugnaret in Peloponneſo, lapide ictus interiit. Unus item Siculus, Dionyſius prior, nam & manu fortis & belli peritus fuit, &, id quod in tyranno non facile reperitur, minime libidinoſus, non luxurioſus, non avarus, nullius rei denique cupidus, niſi ſingularis perpetuique imperii,

*Chap. II. But of the Nation of the Macedonians too much excell'd the reſt in the Glory of their Exploits, Philip the Son of Amyntas, and Alexander the Great. One of theſe was taken off by a Diſtemper at Babylon; Philip was ſlain at Ægæ by Pauſanias, as he was going to ſee the* publick *Games, nigh the Theatre.* There was *one of Epire, Pyrrhus, who made War with the Roman People; he dy'd of a Stroke with a Stone, when he was attacking the Town of Argos in Peloponneſus.* There was *one likewiſe of Sicily, Dioniſius the Firſt, for he was both brave in Action, and skilful in War; and that which is not eaſily found in a Tyrant, he was not at all luſtful, not luxurious, not covetous, finally, very deſirous of nothing but of arbitrary Power,*

imperii, ob eamque rem crudelis. Nam dum id ſtuduit munire, nullius pepercit vitæ, quem ejus inſidiatorem putaret. Hic quum virtute tyrannidem ſibi peperiſſet, magna retinuit felicitate, majorque annos ſexaginta natus, deceſſit florente regno. Neque in tam multis annis cujuſquam ex ſua ſtirpe funus vidit, quum ex tribus uxoribus liberos procreaſſet, multique ei nati eſſent Nepotes.

CAP. III. Fuerunt præterea multi reges ex amicis Alexandri Magni, qui poſt obitum ejus imperia ceperunt. In his Antigonus, & hujus filius Demetrius: Lyſimachus, Seleucus, Ptolemæus. Ex his Antigonus, quum adverſus Seleucum, Lyſimachumque dimicaret, in prælio occiſus eſt. Pari leto affectus eſt Lyſimachus a Seleuco. Nam ſocietate diſſoluta, bellum inter ſe geſſerunt. At Demetrius, quum filiam ſuam Seleuco in matrimonium dediſſet, neque eo magis fida inter eos amicitia manere potuiſſet, captus bello in cuſtodia ſocer generi periit morbo. Neque ita multo poſt Seleucus a Ptolemæo Cerauno dolo interfectus eſt; quem ille a patre expulſum Alexandria, alienarum opum indigentem, receperat. Ipſe autem Ptolemæus, quum vi-

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*Power, and for Life, and for that Reaſon Cruel: For whilſt he endeavour'd to ſecure that, he ſpar'd no Man's Life, whom he thought to be in a Plot againſt it. He, after he had got the Government by his able Management, kept it with great good Fortune, and dy'd above Sixty Years of Age, in a flouriſhing Kingdom: nor in ſo many Years did he ſee the Funeral of any of his Iſſue, tho' he had Children by three Wives, and had many Grandſons born to him.*

CHAP. *III. There were beſides, many Kings, of the Friends of Alexander the Great, who after his Death ſeiz'd the Government: Amongſt theſe, Antigonus, and his Son Demetrius, Lyſimachus, Seleucus,* and *Ptolemy. Of theſe, Antigonus was ſlain in a Battle, when he fought againſt Seleucus and Lyſimachus, Lyſimachus was taken off with the like Death by Seleucus: For upon a Breach of the Alliance, they carry'd on a War together. But Demetrius, after he had given his Daughter to Seleucus in Marriage, and the Alliance betwixt them was ne'er the more faithfully obſerv'd for that, the Father-in-Law being taken in War, dy'd in Cuſtody of his Son-in-Law; and not long after, Seleucus was treacherouſly ſlain by Ptolemy Ceraunus; whom, when driven by his own Father out of Alexandria, and in need of others Relief, he had entertain'd. But Ptolemy having de-*

liver'd

vus filio regnum tradidiſſet, ab illo eodem vita privatus dicitur. De quibus quoniam ſatis dictum putamus, non incommodum videtur non præterire Hamilcarem & Hannibalem, quos & animi magnitudine, & calliditate omnes in Africa natos præſtitiſſe conſtat.

*liver'd*, whilſt *living*, *his Kingdom to his Son*, *is ſaid to have been depriv'd of his Life by that ſame* Son. *Concerning whom*, *becauſe we think enough has been ſaid*, *it does not ſeem improper*, *not to paſs by Hamilcar and Hannibal*, *who*, *it's certain*, *did excel all that were born in Africa*, *both in greatneſs of Mind*, *and Subtilty*.

XXII.

# HAMILCAR.

## CAP. I.

HAmilcar, Hannibalis filius, cognomine Barchas Carthaginenſis, primo Punico bello, ſed temporibus extremis, admodum adoleſcentulus, in Sicilia præeſſe cœpit exercitui. Quum ante ejus adventum & mari & terra male res gererentur Carthaginenſium; ipſe ubi affuit, nunquam hoſti ceſſit, neque locum nocendi dedit: ſæpeque e contrario hoſtem occaſione data, laceſſivit, ſemperque ſuperior diſceſſit. Quo facto, quum pene omnia in Sicilia Pœni amiſiſſent, ille Erycem ſic defendit, ut bellum eo loco geſtum non videretur. Interim Carthaginenſes claſſe apud inſulas Ægates a C. Luctatio Conſule Romanorum ſuperati, ſtatuerunt belli finem facere, eamque rem arbitrio permiſerunt Hamilcaris. Ille etſi flagrabat belli cupiditate, tamen paci ſerviendum putavit, quod patriam exhauſtam ſumptibus, diutius calamitatem belli ferre non poſſe

XXII.

# HAMILCAR.

## CHAP. I.

*HAmilcar the Son of Hannibal by Sirname Barchas, the Carthaginian, begun* when *very young to command an Army in Sicily, in the firſt Carthaginian War, but about the latter End of it. And whereas before his coming there, the Affairs of the Carthaginians were ill manag'd, both by Sea, and by Land, when he came there, he never flinch'd before the Enemy, nor gave them* any *Opportunity of hurting him; and oftentimes on the contrary,* when *an Opportunity offer'd, he attack'd them, and always came off ſuperior. Upon which, tho' the Carthaginians had almoſt loſt all in Sicily, he ſo defended Eryx, that the War did not ſeem to have been carry'd on at all in that Place. In the mean Time, the Carthaginians being routed by Sea, at the Iſlands* call'd *Ægates, by Caius Luctatius the Conſul of the Romans, reſolved to make an End of the War, and left that Matter to the Diſcretion of Hamilcar. He, altho' he burnt with Deſire of carrying on the War, yet thought it neceſſa-*

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posse intelligebat: sed ita ut statim mente agitaret, si paululo modo res essent refectæ, bellum renovare, Romanosque armis persequi: donec aut virtute vicissent; aut victi manum dedissent. Hoc consilio pacem conciliavit; in qua tanta fuit ferocia ut quum Catulus negaret se bellum composituram, nisi ille cum suis, qui Erycem tenuerant, armis relictis, Sicilia decederent: succumbente patria, ipse periturum se potius dixerit, quam cum tanto flagitio domum rediret. Non enim suæ esse virtutis, arma a patria accepta adversus hostes, adversariis tradere. Hujus pertinaciæ cessit Catulus.

*ry to endeavour after Peace, because he was sensible that his Country being exhausted by the Charges* of the War, *was not able to bear the Distress of it any longer; but so that he immediately purposed in his Mind, if their Affairs should be but a little recruited, to renew the War, and to fall upon the Romans with Arms, till either they conquer'd by their Valour, or being conquer'd, gave up the Cause. With this Design he made a Peace, in which so great was his Resolution, that when Catulus deny'd that he would agree upon ending the War, unless he with his Men, that held Eryx, quitting their Arms, left Sicily; tho' his Country* was *sinking, he said he would perish rather than return home with so great a Scandal; for it was not suitable to his Conduct, to deliver up his Arms, receiv'd from his Country against its Enemies, to his Adversaries. Catulus yielded to his Resolution.*

Cap. II. At ille ut Carthaginem venit, multo aliter, ac sperabat, rempublicam se habentem cognovit. Namque diuturnitate externi mali tantum exarsit intestinum bellum, ut nunquam pari in periculo fuerit Carthago, nisi quum deleta est. Primo mercenarii milites, qui adversus Romanos fuerant, desciverunt, quorum numerus erat viginti millium. Hi totam abalienarunt Africam, ipsam Carthaginem

*Chap. II. But he, as soon as he came to Carthage, found the Commonwealth to be quite otherwise than he expected; for so great a Civil War had broke out,* occasion'd *by the long continuance of the Foreign War, that Carthage was never in the like Danger, but when it was destroy'd. First of all the foreign Soldiers in their Pay, who had been employ'd against the Romans, revolted, whose Number was twenty Thousand; these drew along with them all Africa,*

thaginem oppugnarunt. Quibus malis adeo ſunt Pœni perterriti, ut auxilia etiam a Romanis petiverint, eaque impetrarint. Sed extremo, quum prope jam ad deſperationem perveniſſent, Hamilcarem imperatorem fecerunt. Is non ſolum hoſtes a muris Carthaginis removit; quum amplius centum millia facta eſſent armatorum, ſed etiam eo compulit, ut locorum anguſtiis clauſi, plures fame quam ferro interirent. Omnia oppida abalienata, in his Uticam atque Hipponem, valentiſſima totius Africæ, reſtituit patriæ; neque eo fuit contentus, ſed etiam fines imperii propagavit: tota Africa tantum otium reddidit, ut nullum in ea bellum videretur multis annis fuiſſe.

CAP. III. Rebus his ex ſententia peractis, fidenti animo atque infeſto Romanis, quo facilius cauſa bellandi reperiret, effecit, ut imperator cum exercitu in Hiſpaniam mitteretur, eoque ſecum duxit filium Hannibalem annorum novem. Erat præterea cum eo adoleſcens illuſtris & formoſus, Haſdrubal, quem nonnulli diligi turpius, quam par erat, ab Hamilcare loquebantur. Non enim maledici tanto viro deeſſe poterant. Quo factum eſt, ut a præfecto

and *attack'd Carthage it ſelf. With which Misfortunes the Carthaginians were ſo terrify'd, that they begg'd Aſſiſtance even from the Romans, and obtain'd it. But at laſt, when they were come now almoſt to Deſpair, they made Hamilcar their General: He not only drove the Enemies from the Walls of Carthage, tho' they were become above an Hundred Thouſand armed Men; but likewiſe reduc'd them to that, that being enclos'd within a narrow Place, more of them dy'd by Famine, than by the Sword: He reſtor'd all the revolted Towns, and amongſt theſe, Utica and Hippo, the ſtrongeſt of all Africa, to his Country. Nor was he content with that, but likewiſe extended the Bounds of their Empire, and reſtor'd ſuch a Peace throughout all Africa, that there ſeem'd not to have been any War in it for many Years.*

CHAP. III. *TheſeThings being perform'd according to his Wiſh, with a Mind full of Expectations, and incens'd againſt the Romans, that he might the more eaſily find out a Pretence for making War, he procur'd to be ſent General with an Army into Spain; and thither he carry'd along with him his Son Hannibal, nine Years* old. *There was, beſides, with him, an illuſtrious and beautiful Youth, Haſdrubal, who ſome ſaid was belov'd more ſcandalouſly than was fitting, by Hamilcar, for Backbiters could not be wanting to ſo great a Man; from whence*

it

fecto morum Hasdrubal cum eo vetaretur esse. Huic ille filiam suam in matrimonium dedit, quod moribus eorum non poterat interdici socero gener. De hoc ideo mentionem fecimus, quod Hamilcare occiso, ille exercitui præfuit, resque magnas gessit, & princeps largitione vetustos pervertit mores Carthaginensium : ejusdemque post mortem Hannibal ab exercitu accepit imperium. At Hamilcar posteaquam mare transiit, in Hispaniamque venit, magnas res secunda gessit fortuna, maximas bellicosissimasque gentes subegit : equis, armis, viris, pecunia, totam locupletavit Africam. Hic quum in Italiam bellum inferre meditaretur, nono anno postquam in Hispaniam venerat, in prælio pugnans adversus Vettones occisus est. Hujus perpetuum odium erga Romanos maxime concitasse videtur secundum bellum Punicum. Namque Hannibal, filius ejus, assiduis patris obtestationibus eo est perductus, ut interire, quam non Romanos experiri mallet.

*it was, that Hasdrubal was forbid to be with him, by the Overseer of the* Publick *Manners. He gave him his Daughter in Marriage ; becaufe according to their Fashions, a Son in Law could not be discharg'd* the Company of *his Father in Law. We have therefore made Mention of him, becaufe when Hamilcar was slain, he commanded the Army, and perform'd great Things. And first of all corrupted the Ancient Manners of the Carthaginians, by his distributing Money* to the Troops ; *and after his Death, Hannibal receiv'd the Command from the Army. But Hamilcar, after he pass'd the Sea, and was come into Spain, perform'd great Things with good Success ; he subdu'd very great and most warlike Nations : He enrich'd all Africa with Horses, Arms, Men, and Money. Whilst he was intending to carry the War into Italy, he was slain fighting in a Battle against the Vettones, in the ninth Year after he came into Spain. His constant Hatred of the Romans seems chiefly to have raised the second Carthaginian War : For Hannibal his Son was brought to that, by the perpetual Instances of his Father, that he chose rather to perish, than not make Tryal of the Romans.*

## HANNIBAL.

## XXIII.
# HANNIBAL.

### CAP. I.

HAnnibal, Hamilcaris filius Carthaginiensis. Si verum est, quod nemo dubitat, ut populus Romanus omnes gentes virtute superarit, non est inficiandum, Hannibalem tanto præstitisse cæteres imperatores prudentia, quanto populus Romanus antecedat fortitudine cunctas nationes. Nam qotiescunque cum eo congressus est in Italia, semper discessit superior. Quod nisi domi civium suorum invidia debilitatus esset, Romanos videtur superare potuisse. Sed multorum obtrectatio devicit unius virtutem. Hic autem, velut hæreditate relictum, odium parternum erga Roma-

## XXIII.
# HANNIBAL.

### CHAP. I.

*HAnnibal the Son of Hamilcar the Carthaginian. If it be true, which no body doubts,* [d] *that the Roman People have excelled all Nations in Bravery and Conduct, it is not to be denied that Hannibal as much exceeded other Commanders in Prudence, as the Roman People exceeds all Nations in Valour* [e]*; For as oft as he engaged with them in Italy, he always came off Superior. And unless he had been weakened by the Envy of his Countrymen at Home, he seems to have been capable of conquering the Romans; but the Detraction of many, prevail'd against the great Abilities of one. He so firmly fix'd* in his Mind *his Father's Hatred of the Romans, left him as it were by Inheritance, that he laid down his Life*

[d] Our Author has here expressed himself after a very unusual Manner, if the Reading be good. When a Sentence, that is a positive Affirmation or Negation, is the Subject or Object of a Verb, i. e. answers the Question, What? before or after it, the Accusative Case and Infinitive Mood, are commonly used; but sometimes, tho' very rarely, *quod*, with the Nominative, and Indicative, or Subjunctive. There are some of Opinion, that *quod* and *ut* have in this Period changed Places, and that we ought to read thus: *Si verum est, ut nemo dubitat, quod.*

[e] I wonder our Author should affirm a Thing so notoriously false, as is plain from all other Accounts. See Livy and Plutarch.

manos ſic confirmavit, ut prius animam, quam id depoſuerit; qui quidem quum patria pulſus eſſet, & alienarum opum indigeret, nunquam deſtiterit animo bellare cum Romanis.

Cap. II. Nam, ut omittam Philippum, quem abſens hoſtem reddidit Romanis; omnium his temporibus potentiſſimus rex Antiochus fuit. Hunc tanta cupiditate incendit bellandi, ut uſque a rubro mari arma conatus ſit inferre Italiæ. Ad quem quum legati veniſſent Romani, qui de ejus voluntate explorarent, darentque operam conſiliis clandeſtinis, ut Hannibalem in ſuſpicionem regi adducerent, tanquam ab ipſis corruptum alia eique antea ſentire; neque id fruſtra feciſſent; idque Hannibal comperiſſet, ſeque ab interioribus conſiliis ſegregari vidiſſet: tempore dato adiit ad regem, atque quum multa de fide ſua, & odio in Romanos commemoraſſet, hoc adjunxit: *Pater* (inquit) *meus Hamilcar, puerulo me, utpote non amplius novem annos nato, in Hiſpaniam imperator proficiſcens, Carthagine Jovi Optimo Maximo hoſtias immolavit. Quæ divina*

*Life before that: Who even when he was baniſh'd his Country, and ſtood in need of other People's Relief, never ceaſed in his Mind to make War with the Romans.*

*Chap. II. For to ſay nothing of Philip, whom,* tho' *at a Diſtance from him, he made an Enemy to the Romans. Antiochus was the moſt powerful Prince of all in thoſe Times. He fired him with ſo ſtrong a Paſſion for making War, that he endeavour'd to bring his Arms upon Italy, even as far as from the Red-Sea, to whom, when the Roman Embaſſadors were come to make a Diſcovery of his Intention, and did their Endeavour, by clandeſtine Contrivances, to bring Hannibal in Suſpicion with the King, as if being bribed by them, he had other Sentiments than formerly, and had not done that in vain; and Hannibal perceived it, and ſaw that he was ſecluded from his Secret Counſels. An Opportunity being given him, he went to the King, and after he had ſaid much to him about his Faithfulneſs to him, and his Hatred of the Romans, he added this,* My Father Hamilcar, *ſays he,* when I was a little Boy, as being no more than nine Years old, going General into Spain, offer'd Sacrifices at Carthage to Jupiter the [f] Beſt and the Greateſt; which divine Worſhip, whilſt it was performing, he enquired of me, if I would go along

[f] Theſe are Epithets frequently apply'd by Heathen Authors to their God Jupiter.

*vina res dum conficiebatur, quæsivit a me, vellemne secum in castra proficisci. Id quum libenter accepissem, atque ab eo petere cœpissem, ne dubitaret ducere:* tum ille, *Faciam* (inquit) *si fidem mihi quam postulo dederis: simulque ad aram adduxit, apud quam sacrificare instituerat, eamque, cæteris remotis, tenentem, jurare jussit, nunquam me in amicitia cum Romanis fore. Id ego jusjurandum patri datum, usque ad hanc diem ita conservavi, ut nemini dubium esse debeat, quin reliquo tempore eadem mente sim futurus. Quare si quid amice de Romanis cogitabis, non imprudenter feceris, si me celaris; quum quidem bellum parabis, teipsum frustraberis, si non me in eo principem posueris.*

CAP. III. Hac igitur ætate cum patre in Hispaniam profectus est. Cujus post obitum Hasdrubale imperatore suffecto, equitatui omni præfuit. Hoc quoque interfecto, exercitus summam imperii ad eum detulit. Id Carthaginem delatum, publice comprobatum est. Sic Hannibal minor quinque & viginti annis natus, imperator factus, proximo triennio omnes gentes Hispaniæ bello subegit. Saguntum fœderatam civitatem vi expugnavit:

along with to the Camp? As I willingly accepted of that, and begun to beg of him, that he would not scruple to carry me. Upon that he says, I will do it, if you will give me the Promise, which I demand of you. And at the same Time he brought me to the Altar, at which he had begun to Sacrifice; and commanded me, the rest being ordered away, holding that, to swear, that I would never be at Friendship with the Romans. I have kept that Oath swore to my Father, till this Day, that it ought to be a Doubt with no body, but that I shall be of the same Mind, for the Time to come. Wherefore if you design any thing friendly, as to the Romans, you will not do unwisely, if you conceal it from me. But if indeed you will prepare for War, you will deceive your self, if you do not reckon me the forwardest in that Affair.

*CHAP. III. Wherefore he went at this Age with his Father into Spain. After whose Death Asdrubal being put in his Room as General, he commanded all the Horse. He too being slain, the Army gave the chief Command to him, which being carried to Carthage, was approved of by the Government. Thus Hannibal being made General when less than Five and Twenty Years old, in the following Three Years subdued all the Nations of Spain in War. He took by Force Saguntus, a City in Alliance* with the Romans;

navit: tres exercitus maximos comparavit. Ex his unum in Africam misit, alterum cum Hasdrubale fratre in Hispania reliquit, tertium in Italiam secum duxit: saltum Pyrenæum transiit: quacunque iter fecit, cum omnibus incolis conflixit: neminem nisi victum dimisit. Ad Alpes posteaquam venit, quæ Italiam ab Gallia sejungunt, quas nemo unquam cum exercitu ante eum præter Herculem Graium transierat, quo facto is hodie saltus Graius appellatur; Alpicos conantes prohibere transitum concidit, loca patefecit, itinera muniit, effecitque ut ea elephantus oneratus ire posset, qua antea unus homo inermis vix poterat repere. Hac copias traduxit, in Italiamque pervenit.

mans; *He raised Three very great Armies. He sent one of these into Africa, another he left with Hasdrubal, his Brother, in Spain, the third he led along with him into Italy. He pass'd the* [g] *Pyrenæan Forest; whersoever he made his March he engaged with all the Inhabitants* of the Country, *he sent none away any otherwise than conquered. After he came to the Alps, which divide Italy from Gaul, which no body had pass'd with an Army before him, besides Hercules the Grecian, from which Fact, that Forest is called at this Day the Grecian* Forest. *He cut to Pieces the Alpians, endeavouring to hinder his Passage; he opened the Places, made Roads, and brought it to pass, that a loaded Elephant might go, where before a single Man unarm'd could scarce creep. This Way he drew over his Troops, and came into Italy.*

Cap. IV. Conflixerat apud Rhodanum cum P. Cornelio Scipione consule, eumque pepulerat. Cum hoc eodem de Clastidio apud Padum decernit, saucium inde ac fugatum dimittit. Tertio

*Chap. IV. He had engaged at the* [h] *Rhone with Publius Cornelius Scipio the Consul, and had defeated him. He engages with the same near the Po, not far from Clastidium, he sends him away from thence wounded and routed. The*



[g] The Pyrenæan Saltus is a great Ridge of Mountains betwixt France and Spain, reaching from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean. Our Author calls it by the Name of Saltus, because it was then almost wholly covered with Wood.

[h] Our Author was in all likelihood mistaken here, for Livy, a much better Writer in all Respects, gives a different Account, i. e. that Scipio design'd to have engag'd him, but finding Hannibal gone from his Camp, alter'd his Intention, and put his Men on board his Ships, to return to Italy.

Tertio idem. Scipio cum collega Tiberio Longo, ad Trebiam adversus eum venit. Cum his manum conseruit, utrumque profligavit. Inde per Ligures Appenninum transit, petens Hetruriam. Hoc itinere adeo gravi morbo afficitur oculorum, ut postea nunqam dextro æque bene usus sit. Qua valetudine quum etiam premeretur, lecticaque ferreretur, C. Flaminium consulem apud Trasimenum cum exercitu insidiis circumventum occidit. Neque multo post C. Centenium prætorem, cum delecta manu saltus occupantem. Hinc in Apuliam pervenit. Ibi obviam ei venerunt duo consules, C. Terentius Varro & Paulus Æmilius. Utriusque exercitus uno prælio fugavit, L. Paulum consulem occidit, & aliquot præterea consulares. In his Cn. Servilium Geminum, qui anno superiore fuerat consul.

*same Scipio with his Colleague Tiberius Longus, came againſt him a third Time at* [i] *Trebia. He engaged them and defeated them both. After that he paſſes the* [k] *Apennine* Mountain *through* the Country of *the* [l] *Ligurians, marching for* [m] *Etruria. In this March he was afflicted with ſuch a violent Diſtemper in his Eyes, that he never had the Uſe of his right* Eye *ſo well after. With which Malady tho' he was then troubled, and carried in a Chair, he killed C. Flaminius the Conſul, at the* [n] *Traſimene Lake, trepann'd with his Army by an Ambuſh, and not long after C. Centenius the Prætor, ſeizing upon the Foreſts with a choice Body of Troops. After that he came into* [o] *Apulia. There the two Conſuls C. Terentius Varro, and L. Paulus Æmilius met him. He routed both their Armies in one Battle. He ſlew L. Paulus the Conſul, and ſome Conſular Gentlemen beſides, amongſt theſe Cn. Servilius Geminus, who had been Conſul the Year before.*

CAP. V. Hac pugna pugnata, Romam profectus est, nullo resistente. In propinquis urbis montibus moratus

CHAP. V. *After this Battle was fought, he march'd to Rome, no body reſiſting him. He made a Halt in the Mountains, nigh the City.*

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[i] A River falling into the Po, on the South-ſide.

[k] The Appennine is a Mountain that runs quite through the Middle of Italy.

[l] The Ligurians were a People of Italy, bordering on France, betwixt the Sea and the Po.

[m] Etruria is a Country below Liguria in Italy.

[n] The Traſimene Lake is in Etruria.

[o] A Country in the South Part of Italy.

tus eſt. Quum aliquot ibi dies caſtra habuiſſet, & reverteretur Capuam, Q. Fabius Maximus, dictator Romanus, in agro Falerno ei ſe objecit Hinc, clauſus locorum anguſtiis, noctu ſine ullo detrimento exercitus ſe expedivit. Fabio callidiſſimo imperatori dedit verba. Namque obducta nocte, ſarmenta in cornibus jumentorum deligata incendit, ejuſque generis multitudinem magnam diſpalatam immiſit. Quo repentino objectu viſo, tantum terrorem injecit exercitui Romanorum, ut egredi extra vallum nemo ſit auſus. Hanc poſt rem geſtam, non ita multis diebus, M. Minutium Rufum magiſtrum equitum, pari ac dictatorem imperio, dolo perductum in prælium, fugavit. T. Sempronium Gracchum, iterum conſulem, in Lucanis abſens, in inſidias inductum ſuſtulit. M. Claudium Marcellum quinquies conſulem, apud Venuſiam pari modo interfecit. Longum eſt enumerare prælia. Quare hoc unum ſatis erit dictum, ex quo intelligi poſſit, quantus ille fuerit. Quamdiu in Italia

*City. When he had kept his Camp there for ſome Days, and was returning to* [p] *Capua, Q. Fabius Maximus, the Roman* [q] *Dictator, threw himſelf in his Way in the Territory of Falernum.* Tho' *incloſed in a narrow Place, he extricated himſelf thence in the Night time, without any Diminution of his Army. He put a Trick upon that moſt crafty Commander Fabius. For* after *Night* was *come on, he ſet Fire to* ſome *Twigs, tyed upon the Horns of* ſome *Bullocks, and ſent up a vaſt Number of that Sort* of Cattle *ſcattered here and there. Which ſudden Appearance being ſeen, it ſtruck ſo great a Terror into the Army of the Romans, that none durſt go without their Ramparts. Not many Days after this Exploit, he routed M. Minutius Rufus Maſter of the Horſe, inveſted with the ſame Power, as the Dictator himſelf, being drawn to an Engagement by a Wile. He* likewiſe *took off Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, a ſecond time Conſul, in* the Country of *the Lucanians, being drawn into an Ambuſh: In like Manner he cut of M. Claudius Marcellus a fifth time Conſul, at Venuſia. It is* too *long to reckon up* all *the Battles: Wherefore this one thing will be enough* to be *ſaid, from whence it may be underſtood, how great*



[p] A very great City of Campania, a Country towards the Bottom of Italy.

[q] The Dictator was an extraordinary Officer, nominated in Times of Danger, and inveſted with very great Power, almoſt abſolute, but confined within the Space of Six Months. He had an Officer under him, call'd Maſter of the Horſe, becauſe in the Day of Battle he commanded the Horſe, as the Dictator did the Foot.

Italia fuit, nemo ei in acie restitit: nemo adversus eum post Cannensem pugnam, in campo castra posuit.

CAP. VI. Hic invictus patriam defensum revocatus, bellum gessit adversus P. Scipionis filium, quem ipse primum apud Rhodanum, iterum apud Padum, tertio apud Trebeiam fugaverat. Cum hoc, exhaustis jam patriæ facultatibus; cupivit impræsentiarum bellum componere, quo valentior postea congrederetur. In colloquium convenit, conditiones non convenerunt. Post id factum, paucis diebus apud Zamam cum eodem conflixit. Pulsus, (incredibile dictu) biduo & duabus noctibus Adrumetum pervenit, quod abest a Zama circiter millia passuum trecenta. In hac fuga Numidæ, qui simul cum eo acie excesserant, insidiati sunt ei: quos non solum effugit, sed etiam ipsos oppressit. Adrumeti reliquos ex fuga collegit, novis delectibus, paucis diebus multos contraxit.

CAP. VII. Quum in apparando acerrime esset occu-

*great a Man he was. So long as he was in Italy, no body could stand before him in the Field. No body after the Battle of Canna, pitch'd his Camp in the Plain against him.*

*CHAP. VI. This unconquered Man being called Home to defend his Country, carried on the War against the Son of that P. Scipio, whom he had routed first at the Rhone, again at the Po,* and *a third Time at* Trebia. *The Wealth of his Country being exhausted, he was desirous to make an End of the War by Treaty with him for that Time, that he might engage the Romans afterwards,* when *more able. He came to a Conference* with him. *The Articles were not agreed upon. A few Days after that Transaction, he engaged with the same at* [r] *Zama, being routed* (it's *incredible to be said*) *in two Days and two Nights he came to* [s] *Adrumetum, which is about three Hundred Miles distant from Zama. In this Flight,* some *Numidians, who had come out of the Battle with him, form'd a Plot against him, whom he not only escaped, but likewise kill'd them. At Adrumetum he pick'd up those* that were *left after the Flight.* And *by new Levys, in a few Days raised a great many.*

*CHAP. VII. Whilst he was mighty busy in making Prepara-*

*tions*

[r] Zama was a Town of Africa in Numidia Propria, South-West from Carthage.

[s] Adrumetum a Town of Africa in the Province of Byzacium upon the Sea, to the Eastward from Carthage.

cupatus, Carthaginenſes bellum cum Romanis compoſuerunt. Ille nihilo ſecius exercitui poſtea præfuit, reſque in Africa geſſit. Itemque Mago frater ejus, uſque ad Publium Sulpicium & Caium Aurelium Conſules. His enim magiſtratibus legati Carthaginenſes Romam venerunt, qui ſenatui populoque Romano gratias agerent, quod cum his pacem feciſſent, ob eamque rem corona aurea eos donarent, ſimulque peterent, ut obſides eorum Fregellis eſſent, captivique redderentur. His ex ſenatuſconſulto reſponſum eſt, Munus eorum gratum acceptumque, eſſe obſides quo loco rogarent futuros; captivos non remiſſuros, quod Hannibalem, cujus opera ſuſceptum bellum foret, inimiciſſimum nomini Romano, & nunc cum imperio apud exercitum haberent; itemque fratrem ejus Magonem. Hoc reſponſo Carthaginenſes cognito, Hannibalem domum Magonemque revocarunt. Huc ut rediit prætor factus eſt, poſtquam rex fuerat anno ſecundo & viceſimo. Ut enim Romæ conſules, ſic Carthagine quotannis annui bini reges creabantur. In eo magiſtratu pari

*tions, the Carthaginians ended the War by Treaty, with the Romans. He notwithſtanding afterwards commanded the Army, and perform'd ſeveral Actions in Africa. And likewiſe Mago his Brother, until P. Sulpicius, and C. Aurelius* were *Conſuls. For under theſe Magiſtrates, Carthaginian Embaſſadors came to Rome, to give Thanks to the Senate and People of Rome, becauſe they had made Peace with them, and to preſent them with a Golden Crown, upon that Account, and at the ſame time to requeſt, that their Hoſtages might be at* [t] *Fregellæ, and their Priſoners be reſtored. To theſe, Anſwer was made by Order of the Senate, that their Preſent was grateful and acceptable, that the Hoſtages ſhould be in the Place they deſired,* but *that they would not ſend back the Priſoners, becauſe they had Hannibal, by whoſe Means the War had been occaſion'd, a bitter Enemy to the Roman Name even now with a Command at the Army, and likewiſe his Brother Mago. The Carthaginians having heard this Anſwer, ſent for Hannibal and Mago Home. He, as ſoon as he return'd, was made* [v] *Prætor, in the two and twentieth Year after he had been made King. For as Conſuls* are made *at Rome, ſo at Carthage every Year Two Kings were made for a Year. In that Office*

[t] Fregellæ a Town of Latium, nigh the Borders of Campania, in Italy.

[v] A Sort of a Lord Chief Juſtice, or Superintendant in their Courts of Judicature.

pari diligentia ſe Hannibal præbuit, ac fuerat in bello. Namque effecit, ex novis vectigalibus non ſolum ut eſſet pecunia, quæ Romanis ex fœdere penderetur, ſed etiam ſupereſſet, quæ in ærario poneretur. Deinde anno poſt præturam, M. Claudio, Lucio Furio Coſſ. Romani legati Carthaginem venerunt. Hos Hannibal ſui expoſcendi gratia miſſos ratus, priuſquam his ſenatus daretur, navem conſcendit clam, atque in Syriam ad Antiochum, profugit. Hac re palam facta, Pœni naves duas, quæ eum comprehenderent, ſi poſſent conſequi, miſerunt; bona ejus publicarunt, domum a fundamentis disjecerunt; ipſum exulem judicarunt.

*Office Hannibal behaved himſelf, with the like Diligence, as he had done in the War. For he took Care, not only that there ſhould be Money from the new Taxes, to be paid the Romans, according to the Treaty, but likewiſe that there ſhould be an Overplus, to be laid up in the Treaſury. Then a Year after his Prætorſhip, when M. Claudius and L. Furius* were *Conſuls, Embaſſadors came to Carthage. Hannibal ſuppoſing they were ſent upon Account of demanding him, before* an Audience of *the Senate was given them, privately goes aboard a Ship, and fled into Syria to Antiochus. This Thing being made publick, the Carthaginians ſent two Ships to ſeize him, if they could overtake him, they confiſcated his Eſtate, they pull'd down his Houſe to the Foundations,* and *declared him an Exile.*

CAP. VIII. At Hannibal anno tertio, poſtquam domo profugerat, L. Cornelio, Quinto Minutio Coſſ. cum quinque navibus Africam acceſſit in finibus Cyrenæorum, ſi forte Carthaginenſes ad bellum, Antiochi ſpe fiduciaque inducere poſſet, cui jam perſuaſerat, ut cum exercitibus in Italiam proficiſceretur. Huc Magonem fratrem excivit. Id ubi Pœni reſciverunt, Magonem, eadem qua fratrem abſentem pœna affecerunt. Illi deſperatis rebus quum ſolviſſent naves, ac vela ventis de-

*CHAP. VIII. But Hannibal, in the third Year after he fled from home,* when *L. Cornelius* and *Q. Minutius* were *Conſuls, came with five Ships to Africa in the Country of the Cyrenæans, if perhaps he might induce the Carthaginians to a War, through the Hopes and Confidence of Antiochus's* Support; *whom he had now perſwaded to go with his Armies into Italy. Hither he ſent for his Brother Mago. When the Carthaginians underſtood that, they puniſh'd Mago with the ſame Puniſhment as his abſent Brother. Their Condition being deſperate, after they had looſed their Ships,*

*and*

dediſſent, Hannibal ad Antiochum pervenit. De Magonis interitu duplex memoria prodita eſt. Namque alii naufragio, alii a ſervis ipſius interfectum eum, ſcriptum reliquerunt. Antiochus autem ſi tam in agendo bello parere voluiſſet conſiliis ejus, quam in ſuſcipiendo inſtituerat, propius Tiberi quam Thermopylis de ſumma imperii dimicaſſet. Quem etſi multa ſtulte conari videbat, tamen nulla deſeruit in re. Præfuit paucis navibus, quas ex Syria juſſus erat in Aſiam ducere, hiſque adverſus Rhodiorum claſſem in Pamphilio mari conflixit. Quo quum multitudine adverſariorum ſui ſuperarentur, ipſe quo cornu rem geſſit fuit ſuperior.

*and given their Sails to the Winds, Hannibal came to Antiochus. There is a double Account given of Mago's Death; for ſome have left upon Record, that* [x] he periſh'd *by Shipwrack, others, that he was ſlain by his Slaves. But Antiochus, if he would have obeyed his Advice, as well in carrying on the War, as he had reſolv'd in undertaking of it, he would have fought nearer Tiber than Thermopylæ for the Empire of the World, whom, tho' he ſaw to enterpriſe many Things fooliſhly, yet he forſook in nothing. He commanded a few Ships, which he had been ordered to bring out of Syria into Aſia, and with theſe he engaged againſt the Fleet of the Rhodians in the Pamphylian Sea. In which* Fight, *when he was overpowered by the Numbers of his Ememies, he was* however *ſuperior in that Wing, in which he acted.*

Cap. IX. Antiocho fugato, verens ne dederetur, quod ſine dubio accidiſſet, ſi ſui feciſſet poteſtatem Cretam ad Gortynios venit, ut ibi quo ſe conferret, conſideraret. Vidit autem vir omnium callidiſſimus, magno ſe fore periculo, niſi quid prævidiſſet, propter avaritiam Cretenſium. Magnam enim

*Chap. IX.* After *Antiochus* was *routed, fearing leſt he ſhould be given up, which without doubt, would have happened, if he had given* them *an Opportunity of* Snapping *him, he came to* [y] *Crete to the Gortynians, that there he might conſider, whither he ſhould betake himſelf. But this Man the moſt cunning of all* Men, *ſaw that he ſhould be in great Danger, unleſs*

[x] There ſeems to be ſome Word wanting in the Text after Naufragio, ſuch as periiſſe or interiiſſe, for Naufragio interfectus, is, I take it, juſt as good Latin as kill'd by a Shipwreck is good Engliſh.

[y] A famous Iſland in the South Parts of the Ægean Sea.

enim ſecum pecuniam portabat, de qua ſciebat exiſſe famam. Itaque capit tale conſilium. Amphoras complures complet plumbo, ſummas operit auro & argento. Has Gortyniis præſentibus deponit in templo Dianæ, ſimulans ſe ſuas fortunas illorem fidei credere. His in errorem ductis, ſtatuas æneas, quas ſecum portabat, omnes ſua pecunia complet, eaſque in propatulo domi abjicit. Gortynii templum magna cura cuſtodiunt, non tam a cæteris quam ab Hannibale, ne quid ille inſcientibus his tolleret, ſecumque aſportaret.

*unleſs he took ſome Care, by reaſon of the Covetouſneſs of the Cretians, for he carried a great deal of Money with him, of which he knew a Rumor was got abroad, wherefore he takes this Courſe; he fills ſeveral Pots with Lead, he covers the upper parts with Gold and Silver. He depoſits theſe,* whilſt *the Gortynians* were *preſent, in the Temple of Diana, pretending he would entruſt his Fortune to their Honeſty. Theſe being led into a Miſtake, he fills all his brazen Statues, which he carried with him, with his Money, and throws them in an open Place at Home. The Gortynians guard the Temple with great Care, not ſo much againſt others, as againſt Hannibal, leſt he ſhould take any Thing away, without their Knowledge, and carry it off with him.*

CAP. X. Sic conſervatis ſuis rebus Pœnus, illuſis Cretenſibus omnibus, ad Pruſiam in Pontum pervenit: apud quem eodem animo fuit erga Italiam: neque aliud quicquam egit quam regem armavit & excitavit adverſus Romanos. Quem quum videret domeſticis rebus minus eſſe robuſtum, conciliabat cæteros reges, adjungebatque bellicoſas nationes. Diffidebat ab eo Pergamenus rex Eumenes, Romanis amiciſſimus, bellumque

*CHAP. X. Thus the Carthaginian having ſaved his Money, and fool'd all the Cretians, he came to Pruſias into* [2] *Pontus, with whom he was of the ſame Diſpoſition as to Italy, nor did he do any Thing elſe but arm the King, and animate him againſt the Romans, whom when he ſaw* to be *not at all ſtrong in his own Circumſtances, he brought over other Princes, and join'd Warlike Nations to* him. *Eumenes King of* [3] *Pergamus was at Difference with him, a very great Friend to the Romans, and a War was carried*

[2] A Province of Aſia Minor lying upon the Euxine Sea.
[3] A City of Myſia Major in Aſia Minor.

lumque inter eos gerebatur & mari & terra. Quo magis cupiebat eum Hannibal opprimi: ſed utrobique Eumenes plus valebat, propterRomanorum ſocietatem. Quem ſi removiſſet, faciliora ſibi cætera fore arbitrabatur Ad hunc interficiendum, talem iniit rationem. Claſſe paucis diebus erant decertaturi. Superabatur navium multitudine, dolo erat pugnandum, quum par non eſſet armis. Imperavit quam plurimas venenatas ſerpentes vivas colligi, eaſque in vaſa fictilia conjici. Harum quum confeciſſet magnam multitudinem, die ipſo quo facturus erat navale prælium, claſſiarios convocat, hiſque præcipit. Omnes ut in unam Eumenis regis concurrant navem, a cæteris tantum ſatis habeant ſe defendere: id facile illos ſerpentum multitudine conſequuturos. Rex autem, qui nave veheretur, ut ſcirent, ſe facturum: quem ſi aut cepiſſent, aut interfeciſſent, magno his pollicetur id præmio fore.

Cap. XI. Tali cohortatione militum facta, claſſis ab utriſque in prælium deducitur. Quarum acie conſtituta, priuſquum ſignum pugnæ daretur, Hannibal, ut palam faceret ſuis quo loco Eumenes eſſet, tabellarium in ſcapha cum caduceo mittit.

*ried on betwixt them both by Sea and Land, for which Reaſon Hannibal was the more deſirous to have him taken off. But Eumenes prevail'd every where by Virtue of the Alliance with the Romans: Whom if he could but remove, he thought other Things would be more eaſy. He took this Method to kill him: They were to engage with their Fleet in a few Days, he was quite outdone in Number of Ships. He was* therefore *to fight with Subtilty, ſince he was not a Match for him in Arms; he order'd as many poiſonous Serpents as poſſible to be got together alive, and to be put in earthen Pots. After he had made up a good Number of them, upon the Day, whereon he was to fight this Battle by Sea, he calls his Fleet together, and orders them all to gather about the Ship of King Eumenes alone, to be content to defend themſelves only againſt the reſt, that they might eaſily do, by the great Number of Serpents; he would take care they ſhould know in what Ship the King ſail'd, whom if they either took or killed, he promiſes they ſhould have a good Reward for it.*

*Chap. XI. Having made this Exhortation to his Soldiers, the Fleet is drawn out to Battle by both Sides. The Line of Battle in each being form'd, before the Signal for the Fight was given, Hannibal, that he might make known to his Men, in what Place Eumenes was, ſends a Letter-*

mittit. Qui ubi ad naves adverſariorum pervenit, epiſtolam oſtendens, ſe regem profeſſus eſt quærere. Statim ad Eumenem deductus eſt, quod nemo dubitabat aliquid de pace eſſe ſcriptum. Tabellarius ducis nave declarata ſuis, eodem unde ierat, ſe recepit. At Eumenes ſoluta Epiſtola nihil in ea reperit, niſi quod ad irridendum eum pertineret. Cujus etſi cauſam mirabatur, neque reperiebatur: tamen prælium ſtatim committere non dubitavit. Horum in concurſu, Bithyni, Hannibalis præcepto, univerſi navem Eumenis adoriuntur: quorum vim quum rex ſuſtinere non poſſet, fuga ſalutem petiit: quam conſequutus non eſſet, niſi intra ſua præſidia ſe recepiſſet, quæ in proximo littore erant collocata. Reliquæ Pergamenæ naves, quum adverſarios premerent acrius, repente in eas vaſa fictilia, de quibus ſupra mentionem fecimus, conjici cœpta ſunt. Quæ jacta initio riſum pugnantibus excitarunt, neque quare id fieret poterat intelligi. Poſtquam naves completas conſpexerunt ſerpentibus, nova re perterriti, quum quid potiſſimum vitarent non viderent, puppes averterunt

*Carrier in a Boat, with a* [b] *Staff of Peace, who, after he came to the Enemy's Ships, ſhewing the Letter, told them he wanted the King; immediately he was brought to Eumenes, becauſe no body doubted, there was ſomething writ in it about Peace. The Letter Carrier having* thus *diſcovered the King's Ship to his own* Side, *withdrew himſelf to the ſame Place, from whence he was come. But Eumenes having opened the Letter, found nothing in it, but what tended to banter him. The Reaſon of which, altho' he wondered at, nor was it diſcovered, yet he ſcrupled not immediately to join Battle. In their Fight, the Bithynians, by order of Hannibal, all of them attack the Ship of Eumenes. The Fury of whom, when the King was not able to withſtand, he ſought his Security by Flight, which he would not have obtain'd, unleſs he had betaken himſelf within his Guards which he had poſted upon the neighbouring Shore. When the reſt of the Pergamene Ships, bore hard upon the Enemy, on a ſudden the earthen Pots, of which we made mention above, begun to be thrown amongſt them, which* when *caſt* at them, *at firſt raiſed a Laugh amongſt the Soldiers, nor could it be comprehended for what Reaſon it was done. After they ſaw the Ships fill'd with Serpents, being*

[b] The Caduceus was a Staff with the Figure of two Serpents twiſted about it, bore by Heralds, or other Meſſengers, ſent to an Enemy, to ſignify their coming in a peaceable Manner.

averterunt, seque ad sua castra nautica retulerunt. Sic Hannibal consilio arma Pergamenorum superavit. Neque tum solum, sed sæpe alias pedestribus copiis pari prudentia pepulit adversarios.

CAP. XII. Quæ dum in Asia geruntur, accidit casu, ut legati Prusiæ Romæ apud L. Quintium Flaminium consulem cœnarent: Atque ibi de Hannibale mentione facta, ex his unus diceret, eum in Prusiæ regno esse. Id postero die Flaminius senatui detulit. Patres conscripti, qui Hannibale vivo nunquam se sine insidiis futuros existimabant, legatos in Bithyniam miserunt, in his Flaminium, qui a rege peterent, ne inimicissimum suum secum haberet, sibique ut dederet. His Prusias negare ausus non est. Illud recusavit, id ne a se fieri postularent, quod adversus jus hospitii esset: ipsi si possent, comprehenderent: locum ubi esset, facile inventuros. Hannibal enim uno loco se tenebat, in castello quod ei ab rege datum erat muneri, idque sic ædificarat, ut in omnibus partibus ædificii exitus haberet, semper verens ne usu veniret, quod accidit.

*being affrighted at this new Thing; as they knew not what chiefly they should avoid, they turn'd their Ships, and betook themselves to their Sea-camp. Thus Hannibal by this Contrivance prevailed against the Arms of the Pergamenians. Nor* did he do *that then only, but often at other Times, he defeated the Enemy with his Land-Forces, with the like Conduct.*

CHAP. XII. *Which Things whilst a doing in Asia, it happened by Chance that the Embassadors of Prusias at Rome supp'd with Q. Flaminius the Consul; and there mention being made of Hannibal, one of them said that he was in the Kingdom of Prusias. Flaminius the Day after carried that to the Senate. The Fathers of the Senate, who thought they should never be without Contrivances against them* so long as *Hannibal* was *alive, sent Embassadors into Bithynia, amongst these Flaminius, to desire of the King, that he would not keep their bittrest Enemy with him, and that he would surrender him up to them. Prusias durst not deny them; but he refused one Thing,* and desired, *they would not expect that to be done by him, which was contrary to the Right of Hospitality; they might catch him if they could, they would easily find the Place where he was. For Hannibal kept himself in one Place, in a Castle, which had been given him as a Present by the King,*

accidit. Huc quum legati Romanorum veniſſent, ac multitudine domum ejus circumdediſſent; puer ab janua proſpiciens, Hannibali dixit, plures præter conſuetudinem armatos apparere. Qui imperavit ei, ut omnes fores ædificii circumiret, ac propere ſibi renunciaret, num eodem modo undique obſideretur. Puer quum celeriter, quid eſſet renunciaſſet, omneſque exitus occupatos oſtendiſſet, ſenſit id non fortuito factum, ſed ſe peti, neque ſibi diutius vitam eſſe retinendam; quam ne alieno arbitrio dimitteret, memor priſtinarum virtutum, venenum, quod ſemper ſecum habere conſueverat, ſumpſit.

*and he had ſo built it, that it had Ways out on all Sides of the Building, fearing always leſt that ſhould come to paſs, which fell out. When the Embaſſadors of the Romans were come thither, and had beſet the Houſe with a good Number of Men, a Boy looking out at the Gate told Hannibal, that ſeveral arm'd Men appeared contrary to Cuſtom, who ordered him to go round, to all the Doors of the Caſtle, and bring him word quickly, whether he was block'd up on all Sides, in the ſame Manner. When the Boy quickly brought word again how it was, and inform'd him that all the Ways out were ſecured, he was ſenſible that was not accidentally done, but that he was aim'd at, and that he ought to keep his Life no longer, which that he might not part with at another's Pleaſure, mindful of his former noble Qualities, he took Poiſon, which he had been accuſtomed to carry always about him.*

CAP. XIII. Sic vir fortiſſimus, multis variiſque perfunctus laboribus anno acquievit ſeptuageſimo. Quibus conſulibus interierit, non convenit. Nam Atticus, M. Claudio Marcello, & Q. Labio Labeone Coſſ. mortuum, in Annali ſuo ſcriptum reliquit: Polybius, Æmilio Paulo, & Cn. Bæbio Tamphilo: Sulpitius autem, P. Cornelio Cethego, & M. Bæbio Tamphilo. Atque hic tantus

*CHAP. XIII. Thus this moſt gallant Man, after he had run through many and various Toyls, reſted in his Seventieth Year. Under what Conſuls he died, is not agreed, for Atticus has left it written in his Annal, that he died,* when *M. Claudius Marcellus, and Q. Labius Labeo* were *Conſuls. But Polybius* ſays *under L. Æmilius Paulus, and Cn. Bæbius Tamphilus. But Sulpicius* ſays he died in the Time of *P. Cornelius Cethegus, and M. Bæbius*

tantus vir, tantisque bellis districtus, nonnihil temporis tribuit literis. Namque aliquot ejus libri sunt Græco sermone confecti. In his ad Rhodios de Cn. Manlii Volsonis in Asia rebus gestis. Hujus bella gesta multi memoriæ prodiderunt: sed ex his duo qui cum eo in castris fuerunt, simulque vixerunt quam diu fortuna passa est, Philænius, & Sosilus Lacedæmonius. Atque hoc Sosilo Hannibal literarum Græcarum usus est doctore. Sed nunc tempus est hujus libri facere finem, & Romanorum explicare imperatores, quo facilius collatis utrorumque factis, qui viri præferendi sint, possit judicari.

*bius Tamphilus. And this great Man, and so prodigiously taken up with the Prosecution of such great Wars, employ'd some Part of his Time in Letters; for there are some Books of his writ in the Greek Tongue. Amongst these* one *to the Rhodians concerning the Actions of Cn. Manlius Volso in Asia. Many have transmitted to Memory his Wars* which were *carried on* by him. *But two of them,* were such *who were with him in the Camp, and lived with him, as long as his Circumstances allow'd it, Philænius and Sosilus the Lacedæmonian. And Hannibal made Use of this Sosilus, as his Instructer in the Greek Tongue. But now it is time to make an End of this Book, and to relate* the Lives of *the Roman Commanders, that by comparing the Actions of both, it may be the more easily discern'd which Men are to have the Preference.*

M. PORCIUS



## XXIV.

## M. PORCIUS CATO.

### EX LIBRO SECUNDO CORNELII NEPOTIS

### CAP. I.

CATO ortus municipio Tusculo, adolescentulus, prius quam honoribus operam daret, versatus est in Sabinis: quod ibi hæredium a patre relictum habebat. Hortatu L. Valerii Flacci, quem in consulatu censuraque habuit collegam, ut M. Perpenna Censorinus narrare solitus est, Romam demigravit, in foro esse cœpit. Primum stipendium meruit annorum decem septemque, Q. Fabio

## XXIV.

## M. PORCIUS CATO.

### Out of the SECOND BOOK of CORNELIUS NEPOS.

### CHAP. I.

*CATO* was *born in the Borough Town of* [a]*Tusculum*, and when *a very young Man, before he made Suit for any Publick Posts in the Government, lived in the* Country of the *Sabines, because he had an Estate there, left him by his Father. By the Advice of L. Valerius Flaccus, whom he had for his Colleague in the Consulship, and Censorship, as M. Porpenna Censorinus used to say, he removed to Rome*, and *began to appear in the* [b] *Forum. He first*

[a] A Town of Latium in Italy, near upon twenty Miles East from Rome.

[b] The Forum was a large Square in the Middle of the Cities of Italy and Greece, where the Courts and Markets were kept, and where the People usually met, for the Choice of Magistrates, and enacting of Laws.

Fabio Maximo, M. Claudio Marcello Coſſ. Tribunus militum in Sicilia fuit. Inde ut rediit, caſtra ſequutus eſt C. Claudii Neronis; magnique opera ejus æſtimata eſt in prælio apud Senam, quo cecidit Haſdrubal frater Hannibalis. Quæſtor obtigit P. Cornelio Africano conſuli, cum quod non pro ſortis neceſſitudine vixit. Namque ab eo perpetua diſſenſit vita. Ædilis plebis factus eſt cum C. Helvio. Prætor provinciam obtinuit Sardiniam, ex qua Quæſtor ſuperiore tempore ex Africa decedens, Q. Ennium poetam deduxerat: quod non minoris æſtimamus, quam quemlibet ampliſſimum Sardinienſem triumphum.

*firſt enter'd the Service of his Country in the Wars* when he was *Seventeen Years* of Age, *under the Conſuls Q. Fabius Maximus, and M. Claudius Marcellus. He was a* [c] *Tribune of Soldiers in Sicily. As ſoon as he came from thence, he follow'd the Camp of C. Claudius Nero, and his Service was highly valued in the Battle* [d] *at Sena, in which Haſdrubal the Brother of Hannibal fell. He happened to be* [e] *Quæſtor to P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus* when *Conſul, with whom he lived not according to the* [f] *Obligation his Chance* had brought him under: *For he differed with him all his Life long. He was made* [g] *Ædile of the Commons with C. Helvius.* When [h] *Prætor, he got the Province of Sardinia, out of which* when *coming Quæſtor ſometime before out of Africa, he had brought away Q. Ennius the Poet;*

CAP.

[c] A Tribune was a military Officer, pretty much like our Colonels. There were at firſt Six in a Legion, which had the Command of it in their Turns; but afterwards they were reduc'd to the Command of one ſingle Cohort or Regiment, of which there were Ten in a Legion, and therefore it is ſuppoſed there were the like Number of Tribunes.

[d] A City of Italy, in that Part of it formerly called Umbria, nigh the Adriatick Sea.

[e] The Quæſtor in Rome was a Sort of a Lord-Treaſurer. The Proconſuls and Proprætors too, that were ſent Governors into the Provinces of the Roman Empire, had their Quæſtors, who had the Charge of the Publick Money, the Plunder that was not given to the Soldiers, &c.

[f] The Quæſtors as well as Proconſuls and Proprætors, had their Provinces aſſign'd them by Lot, and uſually lived in a ſtrict Friendſhip with thoſe under whom their Lot fell.

[g] An Officer whoſe Buſineſs it was to take care of the Markets, and publick Buildings.

[h] The Prætor at Rome was Superintendent, or Director of their Courts of Juſtice.

CAP. II. Consulatum gessit cum L. Valerio Flacco; sorte provinciam nactus Hispaniam citeriorem: exque ea triumphum deportavit. Ibi quum diutius moraretur, P. Scipio Africanus consul iterum, cujus in priori consulatu Quæstor fuerat, voluit eum de provincia depellere, & ipse ei succedere. Neque hoc per senatum efficere potuit, quum quidem Scipio in civitate pincipatum obtineret: quod tum non potentia, sed jure respublica administrabatur. Qua ex re iratus, senatu péracto, privatus in urbe mansit. At Cato Censor cum eodem Flacco factus, severe præfuit ei potestati. Nam & in complures nobiles animadvertit, & multas res novas in edictum addidit: qua re luxuria reprimeretur, quæ jam tum incipiebat pullulare. Circiter annos octoginta, usque ad extremam ætatem, ab adolescentia, reipublicæ causa suscipere inimicitias non destitit. A multis tentatus, non modo nullum detrimentum existimationis fecit, sed quoad vixit virtutum laude crevit. In omnibus rebus singulari fuit prudentia & industria. Nam & agricola solers, & reipublicæ peritus, & juris con-

*Poet; which we value, no less, than any the noblest Triumph over Sardinia.*

*CHAP. II. He bore the Office of Consul with L. Valerius Flaccus, he got by Lot Hither Spain for his Province, and brought* Home *from thence a Triumph. As he staid there long. P. Scipio Africanus a second time Consul, whose Quæstor he had been in the former Consulate, design'd to out him of his Province, and to succeed him himself, but could not effect it by the Senate, tho' Scipio had the greatest Sway in the City, because the Government was then managed not by Interest but Justice. For which Reason being angry,* when *his Consulship* was *expired, he continued a private Person in the City. But Cato being made Censor with the same Flaccus, behaved very strictly in that Post, for he punished several Noblemen, and put a great many new Things in his Edict, whereby Luxury might be restrain'd, which even then began to bud. He never ceased for about Fourscore Years from his Youth to the End of his Life, to engage in Quarrels upon the Commonwealth's Account.* Tho' he was *attack'd by many, he not only suffered no Loss of Reputation, but grew in Fame for his excellent Qualities, as long as he lived. In all Things he was a Man of excellent Prudence and Industry, for he was both a dextrous Husbandman, well skill'd in the Business of Government, and a Lawyer, and a*

great

consultus, & magnus imperator, & probabilis orator, & cupidissimus literarum fuit. Quarum studium etsi senior arripuerat, tamen tantum progressum fecit, ut non facile reperire possis, neque de Græcis, neque de Italicis rebus, quod ei fuerit incognitum. Ab adolescentia confecit orationes: senex historias scribere instituit, quarum sunt libri septem. Primus continet res gestas regum populi Romani. Secundus & tertius, unde quæque civitas orta sit Italica: ob quam rem omnes *Origines* videtur apellasse. In quarto autem, bellum Punicum primum: in quinto, secundum. Atque hæc omnia capitulatim sunt dicta. Reliquaque bella pari modo persecutus est usque ad Prætutam Ser. Galbæ, qui diripuit Lusitanos. Atque horum bellorum duces non nominavit, sed sine nominibus res notavit. In iisdem exposuit quæ in Italia Hispaniisque viderentur admiranda. In quibus multa industria & diligentia comparet, multa doctrina. Hujus de vita & moribus plura in eo libro persequuti sumus, quem seperatim de eo fecimus rogatu Titi Pomponii Attici: Quare studiosos Catonis ad illud volumen relegamus.

*great Commander, and a plausible Orator, and very fond of Learning. The Study of which tho' he took up* when *old, yet he made so great a Progress in it, that you cannot easily find* any Thing *neither of the Grecian nor the Italian Affairs, which was unknown to him. He made Speeches from his Youth;* when *old he began to write History, of which there are Seven Books, the first contains the Actions of the Kings of the Roman People, the second and third* contains an Account, *from whom every City of Italy had its Rise, for which Reason he seems to have call'd them all* Origines. *In the fourth is the first Carthaginian War, in the fifth, the second. And all these Things are summarily related. And he has gone through the other Wars, in the like manner, unto the Pratorship of Ser. Galba, who rifled the Lusitanians. And he has not named the Generals in these Wars, but has set down the Actions without Names. In the same Books he has likewise given an Account of what seem'd remarkable in Italy and Spain; in which there appears much Industry and Diligence, and much Learning. We have said more concerning his Life and Manners, in that Book which we made separately about him, at the Request of T. Pomponius Atticus, wherefore we send those that are desirous of knowing Cato to that Volume.*

## XXV.

## T. POMPONII ATTICI *Vita, ex* Cornelio Nepote.

### CAP. I.

POmponius Atticus, ab origine ultima ſtirpis Romanæ generatus, perpetuo a majoribus acceptam equeſtrem obtinuit dignitatem. Patre uſus eſt diligente, indulgente & ut tum erant tempora, diti, imprimiſque ſtudioſo literarum. Hic, prout ipſe amabat literas, omnibus doctrinis, quibus puerilis ætas impertiri debet, filium erudivit. Erat autem in puero, præter docilitatem ingenii, ſumma ſuavitas oris ac vocis ut non ſolum celeriter arriperet, quæ tradebantur, ſed etiam excellenter pronunciaret: qua ex re in pueritia nobilis inter æquales ferebatur, clariuſque exſplendeſcebat, quam generoſi condiſcipuli

## XXV.

## *The Life of* T. POMPONIUS ATTICUS *out of* Cornelius Nepos.

### CHAP. I.

*POmponius Atticus deſcended of an ancient Roman Family, kept the* [1] *EqueſtrianDignity, received by uninterrupted Succeſſion from his Anceſtors. He had a diligent and indulgent Father, and as the Times were then, Rich, and above all Things, a Lover of Learning. As he loved Learning* himſelf, *he inſtructed his Son in all that Sort of Literature, that Youth ought to be acquainted with. There was in* him when *a Boy, beſides a Docibility of Wit, a mighty Sweetneſs of Mouth and Voice, that he not only quickly took in what was taught him, but likewiſe pronounc'd excellently. Upon which Account he was reckon'd famous amongſt his Fellows, and ſhone out more brightly than his noble School-Fellows were able to bear with a patient Mind, wherefore he puſh'd them*

[1] The Roman People were divided into three Orders, the Plebeian, Equeſtrian, and Senatorian: Thoſe whoſe Eſtates were 400000 Seſterces, upwards of 3000 Pounds, were reckon'd of the Equeſtrian Order, till they were choſe into the Senate, and then they were of the Senatorian. Atticus's Anceſtors had never any of them been in the Senate, and he treading in their Steps declined all Preferment.

discipuli animo æquo ferre possent. Itaque incitabat omnes suo studio: quo in numero fuerunt L. Torquatus, C. Marius filius, M. Cicero: quos consuetudine sua sic sibi devinxit, ut nemo iis perpetuo fuerit carior.

them all forward, by his great Application, in which Number was Q. Torquatus, C. Marius the Son, M. Cicero, whom he so engaged to him by his Acquaintance with them, that no body was all along more dear to them.

Cap. II. Pater mature decessit. Ipse adolescentulus propter affinitatem P. Sulpicii, qui Tribunus pl. interfectus est, non expers fuit illius periculi. Namque Anicia, Pomponii consobrina, nupserat M. Servio fratri P. Sulpicii. Itaque interfecto Sulpicio, postea quam vidit Cinnano tumultu civitatem esse perturbatam; neque sibi dari facultatem pro dignitate vivendi, quin alterutram partem offenderet, dissociatis animis civium; cum alii Syllanis, alii Cinnanis faverent partibus, idoneum tempus ratus studiis obsequendi suis, Athenas se contulit: neque eo secius adolescentem Marium, hostem judicatum, juvit opibus suis: cujus fugam pecunia sublevavit. Ac, ne illa peregrinatio detrimentum aliquod afferret rei familiari, eodem magnam partem fortunarum trajecit suarum. Hic ita vixit, ut universis Athenien sibus merito esset carissimus. Nam præ-

Chap. II. His Father died early, he being a very young Man, by reason of his Affinity with P. Sulpicius, who was slain when Tribune of the Commons, was not clear of that Danger, for Anicia the Cousin of Pomponius, had married M. Servius the Brother of Sulpicius. Wherefore P. Sulpicius being slain, after he found the City mightily disturb'd with the Bustle rais'd by Cinna, and there was no Possibility for him to live suitably to his Dignity, but he must offend one Party or t'other, the Minds of his Countrymen being divided; whilst some favoured Sylla's Party, and others Cinna's, thinking it a proper Time to follow his Studies, he withdrew himself to Athens, but nevertheless he assisted young Marius, declared an Enemy, with his Estate, and reliev'd him in his Banishment with Money. And lest that his living abroad should prove a Detriment to his Estate, he carried over to the same Place a great Part of his Substance. Here he lived so, that he was deservedly very dear to all the Athenians. For besides his [k] Interest which was already



[k] By Gratia is here meant the Interest he had amongst several of the Leading Men at Rome, by which he was in a Condition of serving the Athenians several Ways.

præter gratiam, quæ jam adoleſcentulo magna erat, ſæpe ſuis opibus inopiam eorum publicam levavit. Cum enim verſuram facere publice neceſſe eſſet, neque ejus conditionem æquam haberent, ſemper ſe interpoſuit atque ita uti neque uſuram unquam ab iis acceperit, neque longius, quam dictum eſſet, eos debere paſſus ſit; quod utrumque erat iis ſalutare. Nam neque indulgendo inveteraſcere eorum æs alienum patiebatur, neque multiplicandis uſuris creſcere. Auxit hoc officium alia quoque liberalitate. Nam univerſos frumento donavit; ita ut ſingulis VI. modii tritici darentur, qui modus menſuræ *Medimnus* Athenis appellatur.

*already conſiderable in him, tho' a very young Man, he often reliev'd their Publick Want, out of his own Eſtate. For when the Government was obliged to* [l] *borrow Money to pay off a Publick Debt, and could have no fair Offer for it, he always interpoſed, and ſo, that he neither ever receiv'd any Uſe of them, nor ſuffered them to owe him* the Money *longer than had been agreed, both which Things were very good for them, for he neither ſuffered their Debts to grow old* upon them, *by forbearing* them, *nor to encreaſe, by the Multiplying of Uſe. He added to this Kindneſs by another* Piece of *Generoſity too, for he preſented them* [m] *all with Corn, ſo that Six* [n] *Modii of Wheat were given to every Man, which kind of Meaſure is called a Medimnus at Athens.*

CAP. III. Hic autem ſic ſe gerebat, ut communis infirmis, par principibus videretur, quo factum eſt, ut huic omnes honores, quos poſſent, publice haberent, civemque, facere ſtuderent. Quo beneficio ille uti noluit: quod nonnulli ita interpretantur, amitti civitatem Romanam alia adſcita. Quamdiu

*CHAP. III. He likewiſe behaved ſo, that he ſeem'd upon a Level with the loweſt, and yet equal to the greateſt, from whence it was, that they publickly conferred upon him all the Honours which they could, and endeavoured to make him a Freeman of their City, which Kindneſs he would not accept, becauſe ſome conſtrue* the Matter *ſo, that the Freedom of Rome*

[l] Verſura ſignifies, borrowing of one to pay another; which has no Word to anſwer it in our Language.

[m] Our Author has here expreſs'd himſelf very careleſly, to be ſure he did not preſent them all, *Univerſos*, but only the poorer Sort; it would have been ſo far from a Kindneſs, that it would have been a moſt ſtupid Affront, to have offered a Largeſs of a few Pecks of Corn, to People of Quality, or any tolerable Faſhion.

[n] A Modius is reckon'd by ſome to be about two Pecks,

diu affuit, ne qua ſibi ſtatua poneretur, reſtitit; abſens prohibere non potuit. Itaque aliquot ipſi & Piliæ locis ſanctiſſimis poſuerunt. Hunc enim in omni procuratione Reip. actorem, auctoremque habebant. Igitur primum illud munus fortunæ, quod in ea potiſſimum urbe natus eſt, in qua domicilium orbis terrarum eſſet imperii, ut eandem & patriam haberet, & domum. Hoc ſpecimen prudentiæ, quod cum in eam ſe civitatem contuliſſet, quæ antiquitate, humanitate, doctrina præſtaret omnes; ei unus ante alios fuerit cariſſimus.

*Rome is loſt by taking another. As long as he was there, he made ſuch Oppoſition, that no Statue was erected for him,* when *abſent he could not hinder it. Wherefore they ſet up ſome both for him and Pilia, in the moſt Sacred Places; for in the whole Management of their Government, they had him for their Adviſer and Agent. Wherefore that was an eſpecial Favour of Fortune, that he was born in that City above others, in which was the Seat of the Empire of the World, that he had the ſame both for his Native Place, and his Home. This* was *a Specimen of his Prudence, that when he withdrew himſelf into that City, which excelled all* others *in Antiquity, Politeneſs, and Learning, he was ſingly the moſt dear to it of all others.*

Cap. IV. Huc ex Aſia Sylla decedens cum veniſſet; quamdiu ibi fuit, ſecum habuit Pomponium, captus adoleſcentis & humanitate & doctrina. Sic enim Græce loquebatur, ut Athenis natus videretur. Tanta autem erat ſuavitas ſermonis Latini, ut appareret in eo nativum quendam leporem eſſe, non aſcitum. Idem poemata pronuntiabat & Græce, & Latine, ſic, ut ſupra nihil poſſet. Quibus rebus factum eſt, ut Sylla nunquam eum a ſe dimitteret, cuperetque ſecum deducere, qui cum perſuadere tentaret; *Noli, oro te,* (inquit,

*Chap. IV. When Sylla was come hither in his Departure from Aſia, ſo long as he was there, he kept Pomponius with him, charm'd with the Politeneſs and Learning of the Youth; for he ſpoke Greek ſo, that he ſeem'd to have been born at Athens. But ſuch was the ſweetneſs of his Latin Dialect, that it appeared there was a certain natural Pleaſantneſs in him, not acquired. The ſame Man pronounced Poems both in Greek and Latin, ſo that nothing could be beyond it. For which Things it was, that Sylla would not part with him from him, and was deſirous to take him along with him* to Rome. *Whom when he endeavoured to perſwade* to that,

Do

quit Pomponius) *adversum eos me velle ducere, cum quibus ne contra te arma ferrem, Italiam reliqui.* At Sylla, adolescentis officio collaudato, omnia munera ei, quæ Athenis acceperat, proficiscens jussit deferri. Hic complures annos moratus, cum & rei familiari tantum operæ daret, quantum non indiligens deberet paterfamilias, & omnia reliqua tempora aut literis, aut Athenienſium Reip. tribueret, nihilominus amicis urbana officia præstitit, nam & ad comitia eorum ventitavit; & si qua res major acta est, non defuit: sicut Ciceroni in omnibus ejus periculis singularem fidem præbuit: cui ex patri fugienti LIS. CC. & quinquaginta millia donavit. Tranquillatis autem rebus

Do not, I beseech you (*says Pomponius*) desire to lead me against those, with whom that I might not bear Arms against you, I left Italy. *But Sylla commending the Behaviour of the young Man, upon his Departure ordered all the Presents which he had received at Athens to be carried to him. Having stay'd here several Years, whilst he employ'd as much Care upon his Estate, as a diligent Master of a Family ought to do, and bestow'd all the rest of his Time either upon Books, or the Government of the Athenians,* ° *notwithstanding he perform'd* all manner of *good Offices in the City of* Rome *to his Friends. For he both came frequently to their Elections, und if any important Matter* of theirs *was transacted, he was not wanting; as he shew'd a singular Faithfulness to Cicero in all his Dangers, to whom* when

° I am somewhat surpriz'd to find this Passage thus translated by Major Pack. "He found many Opportunities to perform very "important Services to his Friends on the Suffering Side; he fre- "quently assisted at their private Rendesvouz." Our Author is not here talking of his Friends on the Suffering Side, i. e. on the Side of Marius; but of his Friends in general, or rather those on the Conquering Side: For such alone, during the Tyranny of Sylla, were permitted to sue for the great Offices of the Government, and such he here Means, as is plain from what follows, *ad comitia eorum ventitavit*, which is not to be render'd, assisted at their private Rendesvouz, Words hardly intelligible, but in the same Manner, or to the same Purpose, as I have done; *comitia* never signifying any thing else than Meetings of the People for the Choice of Magistrates, enacting Laws, or publick Tryals. The Relative Pronoun *eorum* seems to restrain it to the first Kind, Meetings of the People for the Choice of Magistrates, or Elections. The Major has mistaken too the Sense of *Urbana Officia*, which signifys here, such Services or good Offices, as were confined to the City of Rome, and could not elsewhere be perform'd at all, or so effectually; such as waiting upon

rebus Romanis, remigravit Romam, ut opinor, L. Cotta, & L. Torquato COSS, quem diem ſic univerſa civitas Athenienſium proſecuta eſt, ut lacrymis deſiderii futuri dolorem indicaret.

when [p] *baniſh'd his Country he preſented two hundred and fifty thouſand* [q] *Seſterces. But* after *the Roman Affairs* were pretty well *ſettled, he return'd to Rome, as I think,* when *L. Cotta, and L. Torquatus* were *Conſuls, which Day the whole City of Athenians did ſo obſerve, that they diſcovered by their Tears their Sorrow for their future Loſs.*

CAP. V. Habebat avunculum Q. Cæcilium, equitem Romanum, familiarem L. Luculli, divitem, difficillima natura: cujus ſic aſperitatem veritus eſt, ut, quem nemo ferre poſſet, hujus ſine offenſione ad ſummam ſenectutem retinuerit benevolentiam; quo facto, tulit pieta-

CHAP. V. *He had an Unkle, Q. Cæcilius, a Roman Knight, a Friend of L. Lucullus, rich,* but *of a very rugged Temper, whoſe Peeviſhneſs he bore ſo meekly, that he kept* in *his Favour without any Offence* given *to an extreme Age, whom no body elſe was able to bear with. For which he reaped the Fruit of his* [r] *dutiful Behaviour* towards

upon the Candidates to the Forum, or in their Rounds about the Town, making of Intereſt among the Citizens for them: Theſe and the like are the *Urbana Officia* here ſpoken of. I make not this Remark to depreciate Mr. Pack's Performance, which is as good at leaſt, if not better than any Thing of the Kind I ever read; but to do Juſtice to Cornelius Nepos, and my ſelf too, who might otherwiſe be condemn'd upon the Authority of Mr. Pack, as having here groſly miſtaken the Senſe of my Author.

[p] I chuſe to render *fugienti ex patria*, being baniſh'd out of his Country; Major Pack's Tranſlation, *being obliged to fly his Country*, is, to my thinking, too general, to convey the Author's Meaning to ſuch as are unacquainted with Cicero's Story, He was baniſhed by the People of Rome, and that's what the Author meant. He uſes the Word *fugio* here, as the Greeks do their Verb φεύγω, which is commonly put for being baniſhed, ſometimes with the Accuſative παῖδα; but oftener, I think, without.

[q] A Seſterce was the fourth Part of a Denarius, which was 7$^{d}$ 1$^{ob}$ of our Money or better, the whole Sum therefore here mention'd is near upon 2000 Pounds.

[r] *Pietas*, I render, dutiful Behaviour. Piety, which is Major Pack's Tranſlation of the Word, has nothing at all to do here. See Note the 1ſt, on the firſt Chap. of Dion's Life.

pietatis fructum. Cæcilius enim moriens teſtamento adoptavit eum, hæredemque fecit ex dodrante, ex qua hæreditate accepit circiter centies LSS. Erat nupta ſoror Attici Q. Tullio Ciceroni: eaſque nuptias M. Cicero conciliarat, cum quo a condiſcipulatu vivebat conjunctiſſime, multo etiam familiarius, quam cum Quinto: ut judicari poſſit plus in amicitia valere ſimilitudinem morum, quam affinitatem. Utebatur autem intime Q. Hortenſio, qui iis temporibus principatum eloquentiæ tenebat, ut intelligi non poſſet, uter eum plus diligeret, Cicero an Hortenſius, & id, quod erat difficillimum, efficiebat, ut inter quos tantæ laudis eſſet æmulatio, nulla intercederet obtrectatio, eſſetque talium virorum copula.

towards him. *For Cæcilius*, when *a dying, adopted him by his Will, and made him Heir to* [f] *three Fourths of his Eſtate, by which Inheritance he got about a hundred Times an hundred thouſand* [r] *Seſterces. The Siſter of Atticus was married to Q. Tullius Cicero, and M. Cicero had made up the Match, with whom he lived in a very cloſe Friendſhip, from* the Time *of their being School-Fellows, and much more familiarly than with Quintus, that it may be* thereby *judg'd that a Similitude of Manners does more in Friendſhip, than Affinity. He was likewiſe intimate with Q. Hortenſius, who in thoſe Times had the higheſt Reputation for Eloquence, that it could not be underſtood, whether* of them *loved him more, Cicero or Hortenſius; and he effected that which was very difficult, that there was no Endeavour to leſſen one another paſſed betwixt thoſe, betwixt whom there was a Rivalry for ſo conſiderable* a Prize *of Fame, and he was the Inſtrument of Union betwixt thoſe great Men.*

CAP. CHAP.

[f] *Dodrans* is nine *uncia* or twelfths of the Roman *As*, which was originally a large Braſs Coin, almoſt an Engliſh Pound, but by ſeveral Reductions brought at laſt to one four and twentieth Part of that Weight. An Eſtate was likewiſe term'd *As*, and divided into twelve Parts called *unciæ*, and accordingly *hæres ex aſſe* was Heir to the whole Eſtate, *Hæres ex dodrante*, was Heir to nine *unciæ* or twelfths. i. e. three fourths of the Eſtate.

[r] *Seſtertius*, as I have already remark'd, is near upon two Pence of our Money, *Seſtertium* ſignifies a thouſand *Seſtertii*: According to the Roman Way of Reckoning, after a numeral Adverb is always to be underſtood a hundred thouſand; ſo that *centies LSS.* is a hundred Times a hundred Thouſand Seſterces, or ten Millions, i. e. 70000 Pounds of our Money nearly. It ſeems ſtrange the Romans ſhould uſe no higher a Denomination, than that of a Two-penny Piece, in their Reckoning of Money, it muſt have render'd their Accounts high and troubleſome enough.

CAP. VI. In Repub. ita est versatus, ut semper Optimarum partium & esset, & existimaretur; neque tamen se civilibus fluctibus committeret; quod non magis eos in sua potestate existimabat esse, qui se iis dedissent, quam qui maritimis jactarentur. Honores non petiit, cum ei paterent propter vel gratiam, vel dignitatem; quod neque peti more majorum, neque capi possent, conservatis legibus, in tam effusis ambitus largitionibus, neque geri republica sine periculo, corruptis civitatis moribus. Ad hastam publicam nunquam accessit. Nullius rei neque præs, neque manceps factus est; neminem neque suo nomine, neque subscribens accusavit. In jus de sua re nunquam iit; judicium

CHAP. VI. *He behaved himself so in the Commonwealth, that he both always was and was reckoned of the* [t] *Party of Quality, and yet would not engage himself in civil Broils, because he did not think them to be more in their own Power who trusted themselves upon those* Waves, *than those who were toss'd about by the* Waves *of the Sea. He did not sue for any Preferment in the State, tho' it lay ready for him, by reason of his Interest and Quality, because it could neither be sued for after the Manner of our Ancestors, nor be attain'd, if the Laws* were *observ'd, in so prodigious an Extravagance of Corruption, nor be managed to the Service of the Commonwealth without Danger, the Morals of the City being* so much *depraved. He never came at Publick* [x] *Sale. He never became* [y] *Surety for, nor a Farmer of any Part of the Publick*



[t] Major Pack renders *optimarum Partium*, by right Side; but, in my Opinion, those Words can signify nothing but the best or a very good Side or Party, which would imply, that there were more Parties than two in Rome, which is false. *Optimarum* is undoubtedly a wrong Reading for *Optimatum*. See Note the 1st of the sixth Chapter of Dion's Life.

[x] He means chiefly the Sale of the Estates of such as were taken off in the Proscription of that barbarous Butcher Sylla. Atticus in that acted the Part of a generous Man, and a Lover of his Country, that scorn'd to encrease his Estate out of the Spoils taken from his innocent Fellow-Citizens. In those Sales it was usual for the Præco, or the Person that superintended, and managed the Sale, to fix down a Spear by him, which is the Reason of our Author's Wording himself as he does.

[y] *Manceps* properly signifies a Farmer of the Publick Revenue, as the Customs, Taxes, &c. and *Præs* a Person bound to the Government, for the Farmer's due Performance of his Bargain.

cium nullum habuit. Multorum Conſulum Prætorumque præfecturas delatas ſic accepit, ut neminem in provinciam ſit ſecutus, honore ſuerit contentus rei familiaris deſpexerit fructum, qui ne cum Q. quidem Cicerone voluerit ire in Aſiam, cum apud eum legati locum obtinere poſſet. Non enim decere ſe arbitrabatur, cum Præturam gerere noluiſſet, aſſeclam eſſe Prætoris. Qua in re non ſolum dignitati Serviebat, ſed etiam tranquillitati, cum ſuſpiciones quoque vitaret criminum: quo fiebat, ut ejus obſervantia omnibus eſſet carior, cum

*Revenue. He never* [z] *accuſed any one in his own Name, nor* in the Quality of *a Subſcriber* or Aſſiſtant. *He never went to Law about any thing of his own; had no Tryal. He ſo accepted of the Commiſſions of ſeveral Conſuls and Prætors, when offered him, that he followed none of them into his Province, was content with the Honour, deſpiſed the Improvement of his Eſtate, who would not indeed go along with Q. Cicero into Aſia, tho' he might have had the Poſt of a* [a] *Lieutenant-General under him. For he did not think it became him, ſince he would not bear the Office of Prætor, to be an Attendant upon a Prætor. In which Thing he not only conſulted his*

[z] When any Perſon of Figure was impeach'd of any Crime, there were uſually ſeveral Managers of the Tryal againſt him; but yet the Burden lay chiefly upon one Perſon, who preferr'd the Bill of Indictment, or Impeachment, to the Prætor or Lord Chief Juſtice, with his Name to it, and was call'd *Accuſator*. Others that had a Mind to countenance the Matter, and give their Aſſiſtance for the Management of the Cauſe, ſubſcribed their Names, but either ſpoke but very little, or not at all, in the Court; the Buſineſs of ſpeaking there belong'd chiefly, if not ſolely, to the *Accuſator*. What Major Pack Means by tranſlating this Paſſage, "He never openly "or privately accuſed any Man," I cannot tell. Was I as much at my Liberty in my Tranſlation as the Major was, I ſhould have turn'd it thus, He never was concern'd in the Proſecution of an Indictment againſt any Perſon, either as Principal Manager of the Tryal, or Aſſiſtant.

[a] Mr. Pack tranſlates *Legatus* by Legate or General Officer, as if thoſe were Words of the ſame Import in our Language. How far the Title of a General Officer may extend, the Major knows much better than I, and becauſe I am ſomewhat uncertain about it, I chuſe to make uſe of the Word Lieutenant-General; becauſe that, I take it, the Word *Legatus* ſignifies here, and that only, a Legatus in the Roman Armies was next to the General in Power, and uſed to Command, by the General's Appointment, ſome Part of the Army in the Day of Battle, and likewiſe the Whole in the General's Abſence. There were ſeveral of them in an Army.

cum eam officio, non timori, neque ſpei tribui viderent.

CAP. VII. Incidit Cæſarianum civile bellum, cum haberet annos circiter ſexaginta. Uſus eſt ætatis vacatione, neque ſe quoquam movit ex urbe. Quæ amicis ſuis opus fuerant ad Pompeium proficiſcentibus, omnia ex ſua re familiari dedit. Ipſum Pompeium conjunctum non offendit, nullum enim ab eo habebat ornamentum, ut cæteri, qui per eum aut honores, aut divitias ceperant; quorum partim invitiſſimi caſtra ſunt ſecuti, partim ſumma cum ejus offenſione domi remanſerunt. Attici autem quies tantopere Cæſari fuit grata, ut victor cum privatis pecunias per epiſtolas imperaret, huic non ſolum moleſtus non fuerit, ſed etiam ſororis Q. Ciceronis filium ex Pompeii caſtris conceſſerit. Sic vetere inſtituto vitæ effugit nova pericula.

CAP. VIII. Secutum eſt illud. Occiſo Cæſare, cum Reſpub. penes Brutos videretur eſſe, & Caſſium, ac tota civitas ſe ad eum convertiſſe videretur: ſic M. Bruto

*his Dignity, but likewiſe his Quiet; ſince he avoided even the Suſpicions of Crimes. From whence it was, that his Reſpect was the more dear to all People; when they ſaw, that it proceeded from Kindneſs, not Fear or Hopes.*

*CHAP. VII. Cæſar's Civil War fell out, when he was about ſixty Years old. He made uſe of the Privilege of his Age, nor did he ſtir any whither out of the Town. He gave all Things that were neceſſary for his Friends,* upon their *going to Pompey, out of his own Eſtate. He did not offend Pompey* tho' *a Friend, for he had no Obligation from him, as others, who by him had got either great Poſts or Riches, Part of which followed his Camp very unwillingly, Part ſtaid at Home to the great Offence of him. But Atticus's keeping Quiet was ſo agreeable to Cæſar, that* after he was *Conqueror, when he commanded* ſeveral *private Gentlemen by Letters* to furniſh him with *Money, he was not only not troubleſome to him, but likewiſe gave him out of Pompey's Camp the Son of his Siſter and Quintus Cicero. Thus by his old Way of Life, he avoided new Dangers.*

*CHAP. VIII.* Then *follow'd this.* After *Cæſar* was *ſlain, when the Government ſeem'd to be in the Hands of the Brutus's and Caſſius, and the whole City was ſeen to turn themſelves to-*

Bruto uſus eſt, ut nullo ille adoleſcens æquali familiarius, quam hoc ſene: neque ſolum eum principem conſilii haberet, ſed etiam in convictu. Excogitatum eſt a quibuſdam, ut privatum ærarium Cæſaris interfectoribus ab Equitibus Romanis conſtitueretur. Id facile effici poſſe arbitrati ſunt, ſi & principes illius ordinis pecunias contuliſſent: itaque appellatus eſt a C. Flavio, Bruti familiari, Atticus, ut ejus rei princeps eſſe vellet: at ille, qui officia amicis præſtanda ſine factione exiſtimaret, ſemperque a talibus ſe conſiliis removiſſet, reſpondit, ſi quid Brutus de ſuis facultatibus uti voluiſſet, uſurum, quantum eæ paterentur; ſed neque cum quoquam de ea re collocuturum, neque coiturum. Sic ille conſenſionis globus hujus unius diſſenſione disjectus eſt. Neque multo poſt ſuperior eſſe cœpit Antonius, ita, ut Brutus & Caſſius provinciarum, quæ dicis iis cauſa datæ erant a con-

*wards* [b] *them, he was ſo kind with M. Brutus, that that young Gentleman had more Intimacy with none of his own Age, than with that old Gentleman, and not only uſed him as his Principal Counſellor, but* had *him* pretty conſtantly *at his Table. It was projected by ſome, that* a Sort of *private Fund ſhould be ſettled by the Roman Knights for the Aſſaſſinators of Cæſar. They thought that might eaſily be effected, if the Leading Perſons of that Order would contribute Money* towards it. *Wherefore Atticus was ſpoke to by C. Flavius, Brutus's Friend, that he would be the Beginner of that Matter. But he who thought good Offices were to be perform'd to his Friends without* Regard to *Party, and had always kept himſelf at a Diſtance from ſuch Cabals, reply'd, That if Brutus had a mind to make any Uſe of his Eſtate, he might uſe it as far as it would bear; but that he would neither confer, nor have a Meeting with any one upon that Affair. Thus this Ball of Agreement was daſh'd in pieces, by the Diſſent of him alone. And not long after Anthony begun to be uppermoſt.*

So

[b] The Reading here is *eum*; but I think it ſhould be *eos*, and have tranſlated it accordingly; for no good Reaſon, I think, can be given why the Eyes of the whole City ſhould be turn'd upon Atticus, a private Gentleman; but a very good one, why they ſhould be turn'd upon the Brutus's and Caſſius, becauſe they ſeem'd to be now Men of the greateſt Power and Intereſt in the whole Commonwealth.

conſulibus, deſperatis rebus, in exilium proficiſcerentur. Atticus, qui pecuniam ſimul cum cæteris conferre noluerat, florenti illi parti, abjecto Bruto, Italiaque cedenti LLS. centum millia muneri miſit: eidem in Epiro abſens CCC. juſſit dari: neque eo magis potenti adulatus eſt Antonio, neque deſperatos reliquit.

CAP.

*So* [c] *that Brutus and Caſſius, their Caſe being deſperate, went into the Provinces, which had been given them by the Conſuls,* as it were *into Baniſhment. Atticus who would not contribute Money together with the reſt, to that Party,* when *flouriſhing, ſent as a Preſent a hundred thouſand Seſterces to Brutus, in Diſtreſs, and retiring out of Italy; and ordered three hundred thouſand more to be given him in Epire. Nor did he therefore flatter Anthony* now *in Power, nor leave thoſe that were in a deſperate Condition.*

CHAP.

[c] The Text is here moſt vilely corrupted: 1ſt, *Provinciarum* ſhould, I think, be *in Provincias*, as ſome Criticks would have it, for thither it's certain they did go, that is, into Macedonia and Syria; beſides *rebus Provinciarum deſperatis*, can ſignify nothing, in my Mind, but the Caſe or Condition of their Provinces being looked upon as deſperate, i. e. by them, which had it been true, as it was not, would be a ſtrange kind of a Reaſon for their going into Baniſhment, and into thoſe very Provinces; the Provinces were in no Danger, they found and raiſed together conſiderable Armies there, enough any one would have then thought, to have chaſed the three Tyrants, Anthony, Lepidus and Cæſar, out of the Roman Empire. 2d, *Dicis Cauſa*, for Form's ſake, cannot ſtand, becauſe not true. Thoſe Provinces had been given them by Cæſar, and confirm'd to them by the Senate, not in formal empty Ceremony, or Compliment, whilſt they were at bottom never intended for them, but ſeriouſly, and out of Regard to the Publick Intereſt, which required that two of the richeſt Provinces of the Roman Empire, and the beſt provided with Troops, ſhould be in able and truſty Hands, well affected to the Publick Liberty, and ſuch as the Honeſt Party could depend upon, at ſo dangerous a Juncture. This our Author knew as well as any body, and therefore could not be guilty of ſaying, the Provinces were given them *Dicis Cauſa*. Nor will the other Reading *Necis* do, without the Word *Cæſaris*, tho' I ſomewhat queſtion even the Propriety of that Expreſſion; however, without that Addition the Word *Necis* can relate to none but the Perſons mention'd, according to the conſtant Uſage of the Latin Tongue: And then the Senſe will be ridiculous, viz. that thoſe Provinces

CAP. IX. Secutum eſt bellum geſtum apud Mutinam, in quo ſi tantum eum prudentem dicam; minus, quam debeam, prædicem; cum ille potius divinus fuerit; ſi divinatio appellanda eſt perpetua naturalis bonitas, quæ nullis caſibus augetur, neque minuitur. Hoſtis Antonius judicatus Italia ceſſerat; ſpes reſtituendi nulla erat. Non ſolum ejus inimici, qui tum erant potentiſſimi, & plurimi, ſed etiam amici adverſariis ejus ſe dabant; & in eo lædendo ſe aliquam conſecuturos ſperabant commoditatem, ejus familiares inſequebantur, uxorem Fulviam omnibus rebus

*CHAP. IX.* After this *follow'd the War carried on at Mutina,* [d] *in which if I only ſtile him prudent, I ſhall commend him leſs than I ought, ſince he was rather divine, if an uninterrupted natural Goodneſs, which is neither encreaſed nor diminiſh'd by any Events of Fortune, is to be call'd Divinity. Anthony being declared an Enemy had quitted Italy: There was no Hopes of reſtoring him. Not only his Enemies, who then were very powerful and very many, but likewiſe his* quondam *Friends, join'd themſelves with his Enemies, and hoped they ſhould make their Advantage by doing him a Miſchief, they perſecuted his Friends, ſought to ſtrip his Wife Fulvia of every Thing,*

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Provinces were given them upon Account of their own Death. 3. The Words *ab Conſulibus* look very much like the Gloſs of ſome Ignoramus in the Roman Cuſtoms, for Provinces were never diſpoſed of by the Conſuls, but either by Lot, by the Senate, or by the Votes of the People.

[d] Compare this Paſſage with another in the Cloſe of the 16th Chap. where our Author in commending Cicero's Foreſight ſays, *Prudentiam quodam modo eſſe divinationem*, I am very inclinable to think that *Divinatio* here is falſe Reading for *Divinitas*, which is the only Salvo, I believe, can be found for our Author. Perhaps ſome ignorant Perſon finding the two Paſſages ſomething alike, has pretended to correct the Former by the Latter, which Correction at laſt got into all the Copies. It's plain the Text, according to the preſent Reading, is Nonſenſe. There is no manner of Affinity or Similitude betwixt *Divination* in the only Senſe it can here have that of Propheſying, or Foretelling by Virtue of a Divine Impulſe upon the Mind, or Inſpiration; I ſay there is no manner of Likeneſs betwixt *Divinatio* in that Senſe, and the unalterable Goodneſs or Humanity in Atticus, which the Author is here commending, and conſequently no Foundation for ſuch an Application of the Word *Divinatio*. If we read *Divinitas* for *Divinatio*, the Senſe will then be what I have expreſſed in my Tranſlation.

bus ſpoliare cupiebant, liberos etiam extinguere parabant. Atticus, cum Ciceronis intima familiaritate uteretur, amiciſſimus eſſet Bruto, non modo nihil iis indulſit ad Antonium violandum, ſed e contrario familiares ejus, ex urbe profugientes, quantum potuit, texit; quibus rebus indiguerunt, adjuvit. P. vero Volumnio ea tribuit, ut plura a parente proficiſci non potuerint. Ipſi autem Fulviæ, cum litibus diſtineretur, magniſque terroribus vexaretur, tanta diligentia officium ſuum præſtitit, ut nullum illa ſtiterit vadimonium ſine Attico, hic ſponſor omnium rerum fuerit; quin etiam, cum illa fundum ſecunda fortuna emiſſet in diem; neque poſt calamitatem verſuram facere potuiſſet, ille ſe interpoſuit; pecuniamque ſine fœnore, ſineque ulla ſtipulatione ei credidit, maximum exiſtimans quæſtum, memorem gratumque

*Thing, and endeavoured too to deſtroy his Children. Atticus, tho' he had an intimate Familiarity with Cicero, and was a very great Friend to Brutus, not only complied with them in nothing for the Miſuſing of Anthony, but on the contary protected, as much as he could, his Friends flying out of the City, and aſſiſted them with what Things they wanted. He did thoſe Things for P. Volumnius, that more could not have come from a Father. But he perform'd his* good *Offices with ſo much Care to Fulvia herſelf, when ſhe was* [e] *embaraſs'd with Law-Suits, and harraſs'd with great Terrors, that ſhe never appear'd upon Bail without Atticus; he was in all Caſes her Bondſman. Moreover, when ſhe had bought an Eſtate in their Proſperity* to be paid for *by a certain Day, and could not take up Money for it, after this unhappy Turn, he interpoſed, and truſted her the Money without Uſe, or* [f] *requiring any formal Promiſe of Repayment, thinking it the greateſt Gain, to be found mind-*

[e] *Diſtineo* ſeems originally and properly to ſignify to faſten, or pin down a Thing, on ſeveral Sides, as in that Paſſage of Cæſar in B. 1. Ch. 15. of the Civil War: *Has (naves) quaternis Anchoris ex quatuor angulis diſtinebat, ne fluctibus moverentur.* Thence it was put figuratively for embarraſs, encumber, &c. Thus we meet with, *diſtentus bello, curis, occupationibus*, for a Perſon, whoſe Attention is wholly taken up, pin'd down as it were to the Buſineſs of War, various Concerns or Imploys, which keep the Mind as it were on all Sides attach'd to them, ſo as not to leave it at Liberty to move, ſtir, or apply it ſelf to any thing elſe.

[f] *Stipulor*, from whence the Noun *Stipulatio* comes, ſignifies to require upon the Concluſion of a Bargain or Agreement, a Promiſe by

gratumque cognoſci, ſimulque aperire, ſe non fortunæ, ſed hominibus ſolere eſſe amicum: quæ cum faciebat, nemo eum temporibus cauſa facere poterat exiſtimare. Nemini enim in opinionem veniebat, Antonium rerum potiturum. Sed ſenſim is a nonnullis optimatibus reprehendebatur, quod parum odiſſe malos cives videretur.

*mindful and grateful, and at the ſame time to ſhew the World that he did not uſe to be a Friend to Fortune, but to Men, which when he did, no body could think that he did it for Time-ſerving. For it came into no bodys Thoughts, that Anthony would* ever *have the Superiority* again. *But his Conduct was blam'd by ſome of the* [g] *Party of the Quality, becauſe he ſeem'd not ſufficiently to hate bad Citizens.*

CAP. X. Ille autem ſui judicii, potius, quid ſe facere par eſſet, intuebatur, quam quid alii laudaturi forent. Converſa ſubito fortuna eſt: ut Antonius rediit in Italiam, nemo non magno in periculo Atticum futurum putarat, propter intimam familiaritatem Ciceronis & Bruti. Itaque ad adventum Imperatorum de foro deceſſerat, timens proſcriptionem: latebatque apud

*CAHP. X. But he being* under the Guidance *of his own Judgment, regarded rather what was fit for him to do, than what others would commend. On a ſudden Fortune was chang'd. When Anthony return'd into Italy, every Body thought Atticus would be in great Danger, becauſe of the intimate Familiarity of Cicero and Brutus* with him. *Wherefore upon the coming of the* [h] *Generals* to Town, *he had withdrawn from the Forum; fearing,*

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by repeating, in clear and full Terms, the Subſtance of the Agreement, as in *Plautus*, *Dabiſne argenti mihi hodie viginti Minas?* Is a *Stipulatio* to which the other Party anſwers, *Dabo.* Atticus was ſo little concern'd for the Security of his Money, that he did not ſo much as inſiſt upon a ſet formal Promiſe for the Repayment of it.

[g] Thoſe in Rome that were for advancing the Power of the Senate, were called *Optimates*, and thoſe on the other Hand that ſtood up for the Rights and Privileges of the People, were called *Populares.* In the former Party were the Gentry generally, in the latter the Populace.

[h] Anthony, Lepidus, and Cæſar.

pud P. Volumnium, cui, ut oſtendimus paulo ante, opem tulerat. (Tanta varietas iis temporibus fuit fortunæ, ut modo hi, modo illi in ſummo eſſent aut faſtigio, aut periculo.) Habebatque ſecum Q. Gellium Canium, æqualem, ſimillimumque ſui. Hoc quoque ſit Attici bonitatis exemplum, quod cum eo, quem puerum in ludo cognoverat, adeo conjuncte vixit, ut ad extremam ætatem amicitia eorum creverit. Antonius autem, etſi tanto odio ferebatur in Ciceronem, ut non ſolum ei, ſed omnibus etiam ejus amicis eſſet inimicus, eoſque vellet proſcribere; multis hortantibus tamen, Attici memor fuit officii: & ei, cum requiſiſſet ubinam eſſet, ſua manu ſcripſit, ne timeret, ſtatimque ad ſe veniret: ſe eum, & Gellium Canium de proſcriptorum numero exemiſſe, ac, ne quod periculum incideret, quod noctu fiebat, præſidium ei miſit. Sic Atticus in ſummo timore non

*fearing the* [i] *Proſcription, and abſconded with P. Volumnius, to whom he had given his Aſſiſtance, as I have ſhewn a little above, (ſo great was the Variety of Fortune in thoſe Times, that one while theſe, another while thoſe, were either in the greateſt Height* of Grandeur, *or the greateſt Danger) and he had with him Q. Gellius Canius, equal in Age, and very much like himſelf. This likewiſe may be another Inſtance of Atticus's Goodneſs, that he lived in ſuch a cloſe Union with him whom he had known* when *a Boy at School, that their Friendſhip grew* even *to their Old Age. But Anthony, tho' he was puſh'd on with ſo great a Reſentment againſt* [k] *Cicero, that he was not an Enemy to him only, but to all his Friends, and intended to proſcribe them, yet many People adviſing him* to it *he was mindful of Atticus's Kindneſs, and when he had enquired where he was, writ to him with his own Hand, that he ſhould not fear to come to him out of hand, that he had taken him and Gellius Canius out of the Number of the*



[i] Proſcription, was the Poſting up of Gentlemens Names in the moſt publick Parts of Rome, with the Promiſe of a Reward to ſuch as ſhould bring their Heads. This abominable Butchery was firſt uſed by Sylla, ſpoke of above.

[k] This Cicero was a Perſon of the higheſt Abilities in Rome, a good Philoſopher, and the greateſt Maſter of Eloquence that ever lived; which fine Talent coſt him his Life, for having exerted it in ſeveral Harangues before the Senate againſt Anthony, he ſo incens'd him, that nothing could ſatisfy him, but the Head of the Speaker, which he got at laſt, tho' Cæſar ſtruggled a long Time to ſave him.

non ſolum ſibi, ſed etiam ei, quem cariſſimum habebat, præſidio fuit; neque enim ſuæ ſolum a quoquam auxilium petiit ſalutis, ſed conjunctim; ut appareret nullam ſejunctam ſibi ab eo velle eſſe fortunam. Quod ſi gubernator præcipua laude fertur, qui navem ex hyeme, marique ſcopuloſo ſervat; cur non ſingularis ejus exiſtimetur prudentia, qui ex tot, tamque gravibus procellis civilibus ad incolumitatem pervenit?

*Proſcribed, and that he might not fall into any Danger, which was then uſual in the Night, he ſent him a Guard. Thus Atticus, under the utmoſt Apprehenſion, was not only a Security to himſelf, but alſo to him, whom he held moſt dear. For he did not deſire help* in order *to his own Security only, but in Conjunction with his Friend, that it might appear, that he had a Mind to have no Fortune apart from him. But if a Pilot is extolled with ſingular Commendation who ſaves a Ship out of a Storm, and a rocky Sea, why ſhould not his Prudence be thought ſingular, who out of ſo many, and ſuch violent civil Storms, came to* a State of *Security?*

CAP. XI. Quibus ex malis ut ſe emerſit, nihil aliud egit, quam ut plurimis, quibus rebus poſſet, eſſet auxilio. Cum proſcriptos præmiis Imperatorum vulgus conquireret, nemo in Epirum venit, cui res ulla defuerit. Nemini non ibi perpetuo manendi poteſtas facta eſt: quin etiam, poſt prælium Philippenſe, interitumque C. Caſſii, & M. Bruti, L. Julium Mocillam Prætorem, & filium ejus, Anlumque Torquatum, cæteroſque pari fortuna perculſos inſtituit tueri, atque ex Epiro his omnibus Samothraciam ſupportari juſſerit:

*CHAP. XI. Out of which Diſtreſs after he had delivered himſelf, he minded nothing elſe, but that he might be aiding to as many as poſſible, in what Things he could. Whilſt the common People ſought after the Proſcrib'd, upon the* promiſed *Rewards of the Generals, no body came into Epire, to whom any Thing was wanting. Every one had a Convenience given them of ſtaying there conſtantly. Moreover, after the Battle of* [1] *Philippi, and the Death of C. Caſſius and M. Brutus, he reſolv'd to protect L. Julius Mocilla the Prætor, and his Son, and A. Torquatus, and the reſt* that *were bore down by the* like *ill Fortune, and ordered all*

[1] Philippi was a City of Macedonia, nigh the Borders of Thrace.

ſerit: difficile enim eſt omnia perſequi, & non neceſſaria. Illud unum intelligi volumus, illius liberalitatem neque temporariam, neque callidam fuiſſe. Id ex ipſis rebus, ac temporibus judicari poteſt, quod non florentibus ſe venditavit, ſed afflictis ſemper ſuccurrit: qui quidem Serviliam Bruti matrem non minus poſt mortem ejus, quam florentem, coluerit. Sic liberalitate utens, nullas inimicitias geſſit, quod neque lædebat quemquam; neque, ſi quam injuriam acceperat, malebat ulciſci quam obliviſci. Idem immortali memoria recepta retinebat beneficia, quæ autem ipſe tribuerat, tamdiu meminerat, quoad ille gratus erat, qui acceperat. Itaque hic fecit, ut vere dictum videatur, *Sui cuique mores fingunt Fortunam.* Neque tamen prius ille fortunam, quam ſe ipſe, finxit, qui cavit, ne qua in re jure plecteretur.

CAP.

*all Neceſſarys to be carried to* [m] *Samothrace.* [n] *But it is difficult to run through all the Particulars* of this Kind, *and not* [o] *neceſſary. We would have this one Thing underſtood, That his Generoſity was neither temporary, nor ſilly intended. That may be diſcern'd by the Things, and Times themſelves; becauſe he did not make his Court to thoſe that were in a Flouriſhing Condition, but always ſuccoured the Diſtreſſed, who treated with Honour Servilia the Mother of Brutus no leſs after his Death, than* when *in a Flouriſhing Condition. Thus employing his Generoſity, he had no Quarrels with any body, becauſe he neither injured any one, nor if he had received any Injury, did he chuſe rather to revenge it than forget it. The ſame Man kept in perpetual Remembrance Kindneſſes received, but what he himſelf beſtow'd, he remembred ſo long as he was grateful, that had received them, wherefore, this he effected* by his Behaviour, *that it ſeems to have been truly ſaid,* Every ones Manners make his Fortune; [p] *neither*

[m] Samothrace is an Iſland of the Ægean Sea, nigh the Coaſt of Thrace.

[n] *Enim* ſeems to have been put here by the Heedleſſneſs of ſome Copyer of Books, for *autem*, for what follows is no Reaſon for what goes before, as it ſhould be, if *enim* was the true Reading.

[o] This *Neceſſaria*, I think, ſhould be *neceſſarium*, for elſe I ſee not, how it is poſſible to make Senſe of this Paſſage.

[p] What our Author he ſays is in my Opinion very ſilly, *tamen* always intimates ſome ſeeming Oppoſition betwixt what goes before and what follows; but there is ſo far from being any ſuch ſeeming Oppoſition here, that there is a very manifeſt Agreement, it following very evidently from the Maxim aforegoing, if true, that Atticus, to form his Fortune, muſt form himſelf firſt.

CAP. XII. His igitur rebus effecit, ut M. Vipſanius Agrippa, intima familiaritate conjunctus adoleſcenti Cæſari, cum propter ſuam gratiam, & Cæſaris potentiam nullius conditionis non haberet poteſtatem, potiſſimum ejus diligeret affinitatem, præoptaretque equitis R. filiam generoſam[q] nuptiis; atque harum nuptiarum conciliator fuit (non enim eſt celandum) M. Antonius Triumvir Reip. conſtituendæ; cujus gratia cum augere poſſeſſiones poſſet ſuas, tantum abfuit a cupiditate pecuniæ, ut nulla in re uſus ſit ea, niſi in deprecandis amicorum, aut periculis, aut incommodis: quod quidem ſub ipſam proſcriptionem perilluſtre fuit. Nam cum L. Saufeii equitis R. æqualis ſui, qui complures annos, ſtudio ductus philoſophiæ, Athenis habitabat, habebatque in Italia pretioſas poſſeſſiones, Triumviri bona vendidiſſent, conſuetudine ea, qua tum res gerebantur;

*neither yet did he form his Fortune before he form'd himſelf, who took care, that he ſhould not be juſtly puniſh'd in any Caſe.*

CHAP. XII. *By theſe Things therefore he brought it about, that M. Vipſanius Agrippa united with the Youth Cæſar in a cloſe Familiarity, when by Reaſon of his own Intereſt, and Cæſar's Power, he had a Poſſibility of* attaining *any Match* whatever, *choſe his Affinity, above all others, and preferred the Daughter of a Roman Knight, before the Matches of the* [q] *moſt noble* Ladies. *And the Maker up of this Match was (for we muſt not conceal it) M. Anthony the Triumvir for ſettling the Commonwealth, by whoſe Intereſt when he might have encreaſed his Poſſeſſions, he was ſo far from a greedy Deſire of Money, that he made uſe of that* Intereſt *in nothing, but begging of the Dangers and Troubles off his Friends, which was very remarkable in* the Time of *the Proſcription. For when the Triumviri, according to the Way, in which Things were then managed, had ſold the Eſtate of L. Saufeius a Roman Knight his Friend, who moved by his Fancy for Philoſophy, lived ſeveral Years at Athens, and had in Italy valuable Poſſeſſions.*

[q] *Generoſam* ſhould be, in my Opinion, *Generoſarum*, for tho' the Lady was of an Equeſtriam Family, yet ſince none of the Family had ever arrived to the Senatorian Order, ſhe could not be call'd *generoſa*, in Compariſon of many other Ladies in Rome, that were far beyond her in Point of Quality.

rebantur; Attici labore atque induſtria factum eſt, ut eodem nuntio Saufeius fieret certior, ſe patrimonium amiſiſſe, & recuperaſſe. Idem L. Julium Calidium, quem poſt Lucretii, Catullique mortem multo elegantiſſimum poetam, noſtram tuliſſe ætatem, vere videor poſſe contendere; neque minus virum bonum, optimiſque artibus eruditum, poſt proſcriptionem Equitum, propter magnas ejus Africanas poſſeſſiones, in proſcriptorum numerum a P. Volumnio, præfecto fabrum Antonii, abſentem relatum, expedivit, quod in præſenti utrum ei laborioſius an glorioſius fuerit, difficile fuit judicare, quod in eorum periculis non ſecus abſentes, quam præſentes amicos Attico eſſe curæ, cognitum eſt.

CAP. XIII. Neque vero minus ille vir, bonus paterfamilias habitus eſt, quam civis. Nam cum eſſet pecunioſus, nemo illo minus fuit emax, minus ædificator. Neque tamen non in primis bene habitavit, omnibuſque optimis rebus uſus eſt. Nam domum habuit in colle Quirinali Tamphilanam, ab avunculo hæreditate relictam, cujus amœnitas non ædificio, ſed ſilva conſtabat: ipſum enim tectum, antiquitus conſtitutum, plus ſalis, quam ſumptus, habebat, in

*ſeſſions; it was brought about, by the Pains and Induſtry of Atticus, that Saufeius was made acquainted by the ſame Meſſage, that he had loſt his Eſtate, and recovered it. The ſame Perſon likewiſe brought off L. Julius Calidius, whom methinks I may truly affirm our Age has produc'd much the fineſt Poet, ſince the Death of Lucretius and Catullus, and no leſs a good Man, and skill'd in the beſt Arts, after the Proſcription of the Knights, put into the Number of the Proſcribed, becauſe of his great Eſtate in Africa, by P. Volumnius, a Director of Antony's Engineers, which whether it was more laborious, or more glorious at that Time was hard to judge, becauſe it was obſerv'd, that Atticus's Friends in their Dangers were no leſs his Care* when *abſent than when preſent.*

CHAP. XIII. *Neither was this Gentleman a leſs good Maſter of a Family, than a Citizen. For tho' he was a monied Man, yet no body was leſs addicted to buying, nor leſs a Builder. And yet he had a very convenient Dwelling, and had all Things of the very beſt. For he had the Tamphilan Houſe in the Quirinal Hill, an Eſtate left him by his Unkle, the Pleaſantneſs of which did not conſiſt in the Building it ſelf, but in a Wood; for the Houſe it ſelf being old built, had more of Neatneſs than Expence* about it, *in which he changed nothing, unleſs he*

in quo nihil commutavit, niſi ſi quid vetuſtate coactus eſt. Uſus eſt familia, ſi utilitate judicandum eſt, optima; ſi forma, vix mediocri. Namque in ea erant pueri literatiſſimi, anagnoſtæ optimi, & plurimi librarii; ut ne pediſſequus quidem quiſquam eſſet, qui non utrumque horum pulchre facere poſſet. Pari modo artifices cæteri, quos cultus domeſticus deſiderat, apprime boni. Neque tamen horum quemquam, niſi domi natum, domique factum, habuit: quod eſt ſignum non ſolum continentiæ, ſed etiam diligentiæ. Nam & non intemperanter concupiſcere, quod a plurimis videas, continentis debet duci; & potius diligentia, quam pretio, parare, non mediocris eſt induſtriæ. Elegans non magnificus; ſpendidus, non ſumptuoſus; omni diligentia munditiam non affluentem affectabat. Supellex modica, non multa; ut in neutram partem conſpici poſſet. Nec hoc præteribo quanquam nonnullis leve viſum iri putem. Cum in primis lautus eſſet eques Rom. & non parum liberaliter domum ſuam omnium ordinum homines invitaret; ſcimus non

*he was forc'd by the oldneſs of it. He had* [r] *a Family of Servants if we are to judge by Convenience, very good, if by outward Appearance, ſcarce indifferent, for in it were very learned Boys, very good Readers, and many Tranſcribers of Books, that there was not indeed any Footman, that could not do both theſe very well: In like manner other Artiſts, which Domeſtick Uſe requires,* were *extreamly good, neither yet had he any of thoſe, but* what was *born in his Houſe, and inſtructed in his Houſe, which is a Sign not only of Moderation, but Diligence. For not extravagantly to deſire, what you ſee* to be ſo deſired *by many, ought to be accounted the Part of a moderate Man, and to procure Things by Diligence, rather than Purchaſe, is a Matter of no ſmall Induſtry. He was Elegant, not Magnificent; Splendid, not Prodigal. He affected with all* poſſible *Care, a Neatneſs* that was *not extravagant. His Furniture was moderate, not much, ſo as to be remarkable neither Way. Nor ſhall I paſs this by, altho' I ſuppoſe it may ſeem a a ſlight Matter by ſome. Tho' he was a genteel Roman Knight, and invited not a little generouſly, Men of all Ranks to his Houſe, we know that he did not uſe to reckon from his* [r] *Day-Book expended*

[r] *Familia* is often, as here, put for the Servants of a Family only, and good Reaſon why, ſince the Word ſeems plainly derived from *famulus*, or elſe the latter from the former.

[r] It was uſual with the Romans to keep an exact Account of their daily

non amplius, quam terna millia æris peræque in ſingulos menſes ex ephemeride eum expenſum ſumptui ferre ſolitum: atque hoc non auditum, ſed cognitum prædicamus. Sæpe enim, propter familiaritatem, domeſticis rebus interfuimus.

CAP. XIV. Nemo in convivio ejus aliud ἀκρόαμα audivit, quam anagnoſten: quod nos quidem jucundiſſimum arbitramur: neque unquam ſine aliqua lectione apud eum cœnatum eſt; ut non minus animo, quam ventre, convivæ delectarentur, namque eos vocabat, quorum mores a ſuis non abhorrerent. Cum tanta pecuniæ facta eſſet acceſſio, nihil de quotidiano cultu mutavit, nihil de vitæ conſuetudine: tantaque uſus eſt moderatione, ut neque in Seſtertio vicies, quod a patre acceperat, parum ſe ſplendide geſſerit, neque in Seſtertio centies, affluentius vixerit, quam inſtituerat, parique faſtigio ſteterit in utraque

*pended more than three thouſand* [t] *Aſſes a Month, one with another. And this we affirm not as a Thing heard, but a Certainty; becauſe we were often, by reaſon of our Intimacy, actually preſent in* the Management of *his domeſtick Affairs.*

*CHAP. XIV. No body ever heard any other* [v] *Entertainment for the Ears at his Meals, than a Reader, which we truly think very pleaſant; nor was there ever a Supper at his Houſe, without ſome Reading. That his Gueſts might be entertain'd in their Minds, as well as their Stomachs. For he invited thoſe, whoſe Manners were not different from his own. And after ſo great an Addition was made to his Eſtate, he chang'd nothing of his daily Way of Life, nothing of his uſual Method of living; and uſed ſo much Moderation, that neither in an Eſtate of twenty times a hundred thouſand Seſterces, which he had received from his Father, did he behave himſelf ungenteelly, nor in an Eſtate of a hundred times a hundred thouſand Seſter-*

daily Diſburſements, and Receipts too, as appears from many Paſſages in the Roman Writers, the Book in which theſe Accounts were kept, were call'd *Ephemeris*.

[t] The *As* was near upon a Penny of our Money, and ſo the whole Sum near eleven Pounds. Things muſt have been very cheap in Rome, in Compariſon to what they are now a-days with us, otherwiſe Atticus could not have frequently entertain'd, and that handſomly and genteelly, Perſons of the beſt Quality at his Table, at ſo ſmall an Expence monthly.

[v] It was uſual at the Tables of Perſons of Quality in Rome to entertain the Gueſts with Muſick, Farces, &c.

utraque fortuna: nullos habuit hortos, nullam ſuburbanam, aut maritimam ſumptuoſam villam; neque in Italia, præter Ardeatinum, & Nomentanum, ruſticum prædium: omniſque ejus pecuniæ reditus conſtabat in Epiroticis, & urbanis poſſeſſionibus; ex quo cognoſci poteſt, eum uſum pecuniæ, non magnitudine, ſed ratione metiri ſolitum.

*Seſterces, did he live more plentifully than he had been uſed to do; and ſtood upon an equal Height in both Fortunes. He had no Gardens, no magnificent Seat nigh the City, or upon the Sea. Nor any Land Eſtate in Italy, beſides that at* [x] *Ardea, and at* [y] *Nomentum, and his whole Income of Money conſiſted in his Poſſeſſions in Epire, and the City* Rome. *From whence it may be underſtood, that he meaſured the Uſe of Money not by it's Quantity, but by the Manner of uſing it.*

CAP. XV. Mendacium neque dicebat, neque pati poterat. Itaque ejus comitas non ſine ſeveritate erat, neque gravitas ſine facilitate: ut difficile eſſet intellectu, utrum eum amici magis verentur, an amarent. Quidquid rogabatur, religioſe promittebat; quod non liberalis, ſed levis arbitrabatur, polliceri quod præſtare non poſſet. Idem in nitendo quod ſemel admiſiſſet, tanta erat cura, ut non mandatam, ſed ſuam rem videretur agere. Nunquam ſuſcepti negotii eum pertæſum eſt: ſuam enim exiſtimationem in

*CHAP. XV. He neither told a Lye himſelf, nor could he endure it. Wherefore his* [z] *Complaiſance was not without a ſtrict Regard to Truth, nor his Gravity, without a good Degree of Compliance; that it was hard to be underſtood whether his Friends reverenc'd or loved him more. Whatſoever he was ask'd, he promiſed* [a] *ſcrupulouſly, becauſe he thought it the Part not of a generous but an inconſiderate Man to promiſe what he could not perform. The ſame Man was a Perſon of ſo much Application in Endeavouring to effect what he had once promiſed, that he did not ſeem to manage an Affair recommended*

[x] Ardea was a City of Latium, nigh the Sea, about twenty Miles from Rome.

[y] Nomentum, a Town in the Country of the Sabines.

[z] *Comitas* ſignifies Complaiſance or Civility, in the Expreſſion of which it has always been but too cuſtomary to have ſmall Regard to Truth.

[a] He was not very forward in his Promiſes, leſt the Performance ſhould not be in his Power.

in ea re agi putabat, qua nihil habebat carius; quo fiebat, ut omnia Marci & Quinti Ciceronum, Catonis, Hortenſii, A. Torquati, multorum præterea Equitum Romanorum negotia procuraret: ex quo judicari poterat, non inertia, ſed judicio fugiſſe Reipub. procurationem.

*commended to him by* another, *but his own. He was never weary of a Buſineſs* he had *undertaken: For he thought his Credit concern'd in that Matter; than which he accounted nothing more valuable. From whence it was that he manag'd all the Affairs of the Cicero's, Marcus, and Quintus; of Cato, Hortenſius, A. Torquatus, and many Roman Knights beſides; from which it might be judged, that he declined the Buſineſs of Government, not out of Lazineſs, but Judgment.*

Cap. XVI. Humanitatis vero nullum afferre majus teſtimonium poſſum, quam quod adoleſcens idem ſeni Syllæ fuerit jucundiſſimus, ſenex adoleſcenti M. Bruto; cum æqualibus autem ſuis Q. Hortenſio, & M. Cicerone ſic vixerit, ut judicare difficile ſit, cui ætati fuerit aptiſſimus: quanquam eum præcipue dilexit Cicero, ut ne frater quidem ei Quintus carior fuerit, aut familiarior. Ei rei ſunt indicio, præter eos libros; in quibus de eo facit mentionem, qui in vulgus jam ſunt editi, ſexdecim volumina epiſtolarum, ab Conſulatu ejus uſque ad extremum tempus ad Atticum miſſarum: quæ qui legat, non multum deſideret hiſtoriam contextam eorum temporum: ſic enim omnia de ſtudiis principum, vitiis ducum, ac mutationibus Reip. perſcripta ſunt, ut nihil in iis non appareat; & facile exiſtimari

*Chap. XVI. But I can produce no greater Proof of his Politeneſs, than that the ſame Man,* when *young, was very agreeable to Sylla an old Man, and* when *old was the ſame to M. Brutus a young Man, but he ſo lived with his Friends of the ſame Age with himſelf, Q. Hortenſius and M. Cicero, that it is hard to be judged, to what Age he was moſt ſuited, tho' the latter loved him in a particular Manner, ſo that his Brother Quintus was not more dear to him, or more familiar* with him. *And ſixteen Volumes of Epiſtles ſent to Atticus from* the Time of *his Conſulſhip, to the latter End of his Life, are a Proof of that Thing, beſides thoſe Books, wherein he makes mention of him, which are publiſhed to the World; which he that reads, won't much want a continued Hiſtory of thoſe Times. For ſo all Particulars are put down, relating to the Deſigns of the Leading Men, the Faults of the Commanders, the Revolutions of the Government, that every Thing appears in them, and it may*

existimari possit, prudentiam quodammodo esse divinationem: non enim Cicero ea solum, quæ vivo se acciderunt, futura prædixit; sed etiam, quæ nunc usu veniunt, cecinit vates.

CAP. XVII. De pietate autem Attici quid plura commemorem? cum hoc ipsum vere gloriantem audierim in funere matris suæ, quam extulit annorum nonaginta, cum esset septem & sexaginta, se nunquam cum matre in gratiam rediisse, nunquam cum sorore fuisse in simultate, quam prope æqualem habebat. Quod est signum, aut nullum unquam inter eos querimoniam intercessisse, aut hunc ea fuisse in suos indulgentia, ut, quos amare deberet, irasci eis, nefas duceret. Neque id fecit natura solum, quamquam omnes ei paremus, sed etiam doctrina. Nam & principum Philosophorum ita percepta habuit præcepta, ut iis ad vitam agendam, non ad ostentationem, uteretur.

CAP. XVIII. Moris etiam majorum summus imitator fuit, antiquitatisque amator: quam adeo diligenter habuit cognitam, ut eam totam in eo volumine exposuerit, qu[o] magistratus ornavit.

*be easily thought, that Prudence is in some Measure a Divine Foresight; for Cicero did not only foretell those Things would be, which happened* whilst *he was alive, but likewise predicted, as a Prophet, what now comes to pass.*

*CHAP. XVII. As to Atticus's Affection for his Relations, Why should I say much? having heard him boast of this,* and *truly* too, *at the Funeral of his Mother, whom he buried at Ninety Years of Age, when he was Sixty-seven, that he never return'd to a good Understanding with his Mother, never was at any Difference with his Sister, which he had nearly of the same Age, which is a Sign, either, that no Complaint had pass'd betwixt them, or that he was* a Man *of so much Indulgence for his Relations, that he reckoned it a Crime to be angry with those, whom he ought to love; nor did he do this from Nature only, altho' we all obey her, but likewise out of Principle, for he had so learn'd the Precepts of the greatest Philosophers, that he made use of them, for the Conduct of his Life, and not for Ostentation.*

*CHAP. XVIII. He was likewise a great Imitator of the Custom of our Ancestors, and a Lover of Antiquity, which he had so diligently enquired into, that he gave an Account of it thoroughly, in that Volume, in which*[b] *he has put down in*

[b] I am of the Opinion of those who think that for *ornavit* we ought to read *ordinavit*. *Ornare Magistratus* is indeed a Latin Expression, but bears a Sense quite foreign to any Purpose of our Author here, as all know, that know much of the Latin Tongue,

navit. Nulla enim lex, neque pax, neque bellum, neque res illuſtris eſt populi Rom. quæ non in eo ſuo tempore ſit notata: &, quod difficillimum fuit, ſic familiarum originem ſubtexuit, ut ex eo clarorum virorum propagines poſſimus cognoſcere. Fecit hoc idem ſeparatim in aliis libris, ut M. Bruti rogatu, Juniam familiam a ſtirpe ad hanc ætatem ordine enumeravit, notans, qui a quo ortus, quos honores, quibuſque temporibus cepiſſet. Pari modo Marcelli Claudii, de Marcellorum: Scipionis Cornelii, & Fabii Maximi, de Corneliorum, & Fabiorum, & Æmiliorum: quibus libris nihil poteſt eſſe dulcius iis, qui aliquam cupiditatem habent notitiæ clarorum virorum. Attigit quoque poeticen, credimus, ne ejus expers eſſet ſuavitatis. Namque verſibus, qui honore, rerumque geſtarum amplitudine cæteros Romani populi præſtiterunt, expoſuit, ita, ut ſub ſingulorum imaginibus, facta magiſtratuſque eorum non amplius quaternis, quiniſve verſibus deſcripſerit: quod vix credendum ſit, tantas res tam breviter potuiſſe declarari. Eſt etiam liber Græce confectus de conſulatu Ciceronis. Hactenus, Attico vivo, edita hæc a nobis ſunt.

CAP.

*in Order of Time, the ſeveral Magiſtrates* of Rome: *There is no Law, nor Peace, nor War, nor illuſtrious Affair of the Roman People, which is not ſet down in it, in its proper Time. And what was very difficult, he has ſo interwoven the Original of Families, that we may learn from thence the Deſcents of Famous Men. He did this ſame Thing a-part in other Books, as at the Requeſt of M. Brutus, he reckoned up in Order the Junian Family from their Original to this Age, taking notice of what Offices, and at what Times, every one, and from whom deſcended, had bore. In like Manner* at the Requeſt *of Marcellus Claudius*, he enumerated that [c] *of the Marcelli.* At the Requeſt *of Scipio Cornelius and Fabius Maximus, that of the Cornelii, and the Fabii, and the Æmilii. Than which Books nothing can be more pleaſant to thoſe, who have any Fancy for the Knowledge of Famous Men. He likewiſe had a Touch at Poetry, that he might not be unacquainted with that Pleaſure, we ſuppoſe. For he has related in Verſes,* the Lives of *thoſe, who excelled the reſt of the Roman People in Honour, and the Greatneſs of their Exploits, ſo that he has deſcribed under each of their Images, their Actions and Offices, in no more than four or five Verſes, which is ſcarce to be believed, that ſuch great Things could be ſo briefly delivered. There is likewiſe a Book* of his *writ in Greek concerning the Conſulſhip*



[c] The Preposition *De* ſhould certainly be out, and accordingly ſome Manuſcripts have it not.

CAP. XIX. Nunc, quoniam fortuna nos superstites ei esse voluit, reliqua persequemur: & quantum poterimus, rerum exemplis lectores docebimus, sicut supra significavimus, *suos cuique mores plerumque conciliare fortunam.* Namque hic contentus ordine Equestri, quo erat ortus, in affinitatem pervenit Imperatoris, Divi Julii filii, cum jam ante familiaritatem ejus esset consecutus, nulla alia re, quam elegantia vitæ, qua cæteros ceperat principes civitatis, dignitate pari, fortuna humiliore: tanta enim prosperitas Cæsarem est consecuta, ut nihil ei non tribuerit, fortuna quod cuiquam ante detulerit, & conciliarit, quod civis Romanus quivit consequi. Nata autem est Attico neptis ex Agrippa, cui virginem filiam collocarat. Hanc Cæsar vix anniculam Tiberio Claudio Neroni, Drusilla

*sulship of Cicero. Thus far was published by us* whilst *Atticus* was *living.*

CHAP. XIX. *Now since* Fortune *had a Mind that we should be the Survivors of him, we will go through the Remainder of his Life, and as far as we can, will inform our Readers by Instances of Fact, as we have signified above, that every Man's Manners for the most part make his Fortune. For he being content with the Equestrian Order from whence he was descended, came into the Alliance of the* [d] *Emperor Julius's Son, after he had before gained a Familiarity with him, by nothing else but the Elegance of his Life, by which* [e] *he had charm'd the other Great Men of the City, of equal Quality, but a lower Fortune* than Cæsar. *For so much Prosperity attended Cæsar, that Fortune gave him every thing, that she had bestow'd upon any one before, and procured him* all *that a Roman Citizen could accomplish. Now Atticus had a Grand-daughter born of Agrippa to whom he had disposed of his Daughter* when *a Virgin. Cæsar contracted her* when *scarce a Year old*

[d] I have not thought it worth while to translate *Divus*, it would sound very odly in our Language, to give the Stile of a God to such an ambitious wicked Mortal as Julius Cæsar was. It was a prophane stupid Practice amongst the Romans, not to be out-done by any thing amongst the most barbarous Nations, to rank their Emperors (unless they were Devils indeed) after their decease, amongst the Gods. Which continued even some time after the Emperors became Christians, if Eutropius may be trusted.

[e] Here I have the Misfortune again to differ very widely from Major *Pack.* Which of us is mistaken, must be referr'd to the Judgment of the intelligent Reader, that shall think it worth while, to compare our Translations with the Original.

Druſilla nato, privigno ſuo, deſpondit, quæ conjunctio neceſſitudinem eorum ſanxit, familiaritatem reddidit frequentiorem.

CAP. XX. Quamvis ante hæc ſponſalia non ſolum cum ab urbe abeſſet, nunquam ad ſuorum quenquam literas miſit, quin Attico mitteret, quid ageret; imprimis, quid legeret, quibuſque in locis, & quamdiu eſſet moraturus; ſed & cum eſſet in urbe, & propter ſuas infinitas occupationes minus ſæpe, quam vellet, Attico frueretur, nullus dies tamen temere interceſſit, quo non ad eum ſcriberet, quo non aliquid de antiquitate ab eo requireret; modo aliquam quæſtionem poeticam ei proponeret; interdum jocans ejus verboſiores eliceret epiſtolas: ex quo accidit, cum ædes Jovis Feretrii in Capitolio, ab Romulo conſtituta, vetuſtate atque incuria detecta prolaberetur, ut Attici admonitu Cæſar eam reficiendam curaret. Neque vero a M. Antonio minus abſens literis colebatur, adeo ut accurate ille ex ultimis terris quid ageret, quid curæ ſibi haberet, certiorem faceret Atticum. Hoc quale ſit, facilius exiſtimabit is, qui judicare poterit, quantæ ſit ſapientiæ, eorum retinere uſum benevolentiamque, inter quos maximarum rerum

*old to T. Claudius Nero, born of Druſilla, his Step-Son. Which Match eſtabliſh'd their Friendſhip, and render'd their familiar converſe more frequent.*

*CHAP. XX. Altho' before this Match, not only when he was abſent from Town, he never ſent a Letter to any of his Friends, but he ſent one to Atticus* to acquaint him, *what he was doing, eſpecially what he was reading, and in what Places, and how long he would ſtay. But alſo when he was in Town, and becauſe of his Infinite Buſineſs, enjoy'd Atticus not ſo oft' as he had a Mind, yet no Day ſcarce paſs'd in which he did not write to him, in which he did not make ſome Enquiry of him relating to Antiquity. Sometimes would propoſe ſome poetical Queſtion to him. Sometimes Jeſting, would draw from him a long Letter. From whence it happened, when the Temple of Jupiter Feretrius, built in the Capitol by Romulus, being uncovered through Age and Neglect, was coming down, that upon the Admonition of Atticus, Cæſar took Care, that it was repaired. Nor was he leſs civilly applied to in Letters by M. Anthony,* when *abſent. So that he made Atticus acquainted particularly, from the remoteſt Parts of the Earth, what he was doing, what Care he had upon him. How conſiderable this is, he will more eaſily imagine, who can judge how great a Point of Wiſdom it is to keep the Friendſhip and Favour of thoſe, betwixt whom there paſs'd not only*

non ſolum æmulatio, ſed obtrectatio tanta intercedebat, quantam fuit incidere neceſſe inter Cæſarem, atque Antonium; cum ſe uterque principem non ſolum urbis Romanæ, ſed orbis terrarum eſſe cuperet.

CAP. XXI. Tali modo cum ſeptem & ſeptuaginta annis compleſſet, atque ad extremam ſenectutem non minus dignitate, quam gratia fortunaque creviſſet, (multas enim hæreditates nulla alia re, quam bonitate, eſt conſecutus) tantaque proſperitate uſus eſſet valetudinis, ut annis triginta medicina non indiguiſſet: nactus eſt morbum, quem initio & ipſe, & medici contempſerunt: nam putarunt eſſe τενεσμὸν: cui remedia celeria, faciliaque proponebantur. In hoc cum tres menſes ſine ullis doloribus, præterquam, quos ex curatione capiebat, conſumpſiſſet, ſubito tanta vis morbi in unum inteſtinum prorupit, ut extremo tempore per lumbos fiſtula putris eruperit. Atque hoc prius quam ei accideret, poſtquam in dies dolores accreſcere, febremque acceſſiſſe ſenſit; Agrippam generum ad ſe accerſi juſſit, & cum eo L. Cornelium Balbum, Sextumque Peducæum. Hos ut veniſſe vidit, in cubitum innixus, *Quantam,*

*ſo great an Emulation upon* account *of Matters of the utmoſt Importance, but a mutual Struggle to leſſen one another, as was neceſſary to happen betwixt Cæſar and Anthony, whilſt each of them deſired to be the Prince, not only of the City of Rome, but of the World.*

CAP. XXI. *After he had compleated in this Manner Seventy ſeven Years, and had advanced no leſs in Dignity, than in Favour and Fortune, to an extreme old Age, (for he had got ſeveral Inheritances by no other Thing than his Goodneſs) and had had ſuch a happy State of Health, that he ſtood not in Need of* any *Phyſick for thirty Years* together, *he contracted a Diſtemper, which at firſt both he and his Phyſicians deſpiſed; for they thought it to be* [f] *a Teneſmos, for which ſpeedy and eaſy Remedies were propoſed. After he had paſſed three Months in this Diſtemper, without any Pains, beſides what he received from the Method taken for his Cure: On a ſudden ſo great a Violence of the Diſtemper broke out upon one of his Inteſtines, that at length a putrid Fiſtula broke through his Loins. And before this happened to him, after he found that his Pains grew upon him every Day, and that a Feaver was ſuperadded to them, he ordered his Son-in-Law Agrippa to be called to him, and with him L. Cornelius Balbus, and Sextus Peducæus. When he ſaw they were come, leaning upon his Elbow*

[f] A *Teneſmos* (to uſe Major *Pack*'s Words) is a violent Motion, without a Power of going to Stool.

*tam*, inquit, *curam diligentiamque in valetudine mea tuenda hoc tempore adhibuerim, cum vos teſtes habeam, nihil neceſſe pluribus verbis commemorare: quibus quoniam, ut ſpero, ſatisfeci, nihil que reliqui feciſſe quod ad ſanandum me pertineret, reliquum eſt, ut egomet mihi conſulam. Id vos ignorare nolui, nam mihi ſtat, alere morbum deſinere. Namque his diebus quicquid cibi ſumpſi, ita produxi vitam, ut auxerim dolores ſine ſpe ſalutis. Quare a vobis peto, primum, ut conſilium probetis meum; deinde ne fruſtra dehortando conemini.*

bow, he ſaid, How much Care and Diligence I have employ'd, to reſtore my Health, ſince I have you for my Witneſſes, there is no need to recount in many Words. Whom ſince I have ſatisfied, as I hope, and have left nothing undone that was proper *in the Judgment of the Doctors to cure me*, it remains that I provide for my ſelf. I had no Mind you ſhould be ignorant of it, for my Reſolution is fix'd, to give over feeding the Diſtemper; for whatſoever Meat I have taken for ſome Days, I have ſo prolong'd my Life, that I encreaſed my Pains, without any Hopes of Recovery. Wherefore I beg of you, in the firſt Place, that you would approve my Reſolution, if not, that then you would not labour in vain by diſſwading me.

CAP. XXII. Hac oratione habita, tanta conſtantia vocis atque vultus, ut non ex vita, ſed ex domo in domum videretur migrare; cum quidem Agrippa eum flens, atque oſculans oraret atque obſecraret, Ne id, quod natura cogeret, ipſe quoque ſibi acceleraret; & quoniam tum quoque poſſet temporibus ſupereſſe, ſe ſibi ſuiſque reſervaret; preces ejus taciturna ſua obſtinatione

*CHAP. XXII. Having made this Speech, with ſuch a ſteddineſs of Voice and Countenance, that he ſeem'd not to be removing out of Life, but out of one Houſe into another, when Agrippa Weeping and Kiſſing begg'd and entreated him, that he would not haſten that, which Nature would oblige him to,* [g] *and ſince he might yet live for ſome Time longer, that he would ſave himſelf for himſelf and his Friends. He put a Stop to his Entreaties, by a ſilent Obſtinacy.* Thus

[g] I have tranſlated the Words *temporibus ſupereſſe*, by live ſome Time longer; becauſe it ſeems pretty plain by the Context, the Author intended to ſay ſome ſuch Thing; but I look upon the Reading to be faulty. For the Words will not bear that Sense, nor, in my Opinion, any Senſe at all.

ne depreſſit. Sic cum biduum cibo ſe abſtinuiſſet, ſubito febris deceſſit leviorque morbus eſſe cœpit: tamen propoſitum nihilo ſecius peregit. Itaque die quinto poſtquam id conſilium inierat, pridie Kal. April. Cn. Domitio, C. Soſio COSS. deceſſit. Elatus eſt in lecticula, ut ipſe præſcripſerat, ſine ulla pompa funeris, comitantibus omnibus bonis, maxima vulgi frequentia. Sepultus eſt juxta viam Appiam, ad quintum lapidem, in monumento Q. Cæcilii avunculi ſui.

*Thus after he had abſtain'd from* all *Food for two Days, on a ſudden his Feaver went off, and the Diſtemper begun to be more eaſy, yet notwithſtanding he executed his Purpoſe. Wherefore upon the fifth Day after he had enter'd upon that Reſolution,* [h] *the Day before the Calends of April.* When *Cn. Domitius,* and *C. Soſius* were *Conſuls, he died. He was carried to his Funeral upon a little Couch, as he himſelf had ordered, without any Pomp of Funeral, all good People attending him, with a great Crowd of the Populace, he was buried near the Appian Way,* [i] *at the fifth* Mile *Stone, in the Monument of Q. Cæcilius his Unkle.*

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[h] The laſt of March, for the firſt Day of every Month was called the Calends.

[i] There was, in all the great Roads from Rome, ſet up at every Mile's End a Stone.



VERBA

# VERBA CORNELIÆ GRACCHORUM MATRIS

## *Ex* CORNELII NEPOTIS *Libro excerpta.*

DICIS, Pulchrum esse inimicos ulciſci: id neque majus, neque pulchrius cuiquam atque mihi esse videtur: sed si liceat rep. salva eos perſequi: sed quatenus id fieri non poteſt, multo tempore, multisque partibus, inimici noſtri non peribunt, atque uti nunc sunt, erunt, potius quam resp. profligetur atque pereat.

Verbis conceptis dejerare ausim, præterquam qui Tiberium Gracchum necarunt, neminem inimicum tantum moleſtiæ, tantumque laboris, quantum te ob has res mihi tradidiſſe: quem oportebat omnium eorum quos ante hac habui liberos, partes eorum tolerare atque curare, ut quam minimum ſollicitudinis in ſenecta haberem, utique quæcumque ageres, ea velles maxime mihi placere; atque uti nefas haberes rerum majorum adverſum meam ſententiam quicquam facere; præſertim mihi, cui parva pars vitæ ſupereſt. Ne id quidem tam breve ſpatium poteſt opitulari, quin & mihi adverſeris, & remp. profliges. Denique quæ pauſa erit, & quando deſinet familia noſtra inſanire? & quando modus ei rei haberi poterit? & quando deſinemus & habentes, & præbentes, moleſtiis deſiſtere? & quando perpudeſcet miſcenda atque perturbanda rep. Sed ſi omnino id fieri non poteſt, ubi ego mortua ero, petito tribunatum, facito quod lubebit, cum ego non ſentiam: ubi mortua ero, parentabis mihi, & invocabis Deum parentem in eo tempore. Nec pudet te eorum Deum preces expetere, quos vivos atque

præsentes, relictos atque desertos habueris? Ne ille sinat Jupiter, te ea perseverare, nec tibi tantam dementiam venire in animo; &, si perseveras, vereor ne in omnem vitam tantum laboris culpa tua recipias, uti, in nullo tempore tute tibi placere possis.

*Ex I. Chronicorum libro.*

Homerus, & Hesiodus, vixerunt ante Romam conditam ann. circiter centum & quinquaginta. *Gellius lib.* 17 *cap.* 21.

*Ex I. librorum de vita Ciceronis.*

M. Tullius Cicero tres & viginti annos natus, primum campum judicii publici egit, Sextumque Roscium parricidii reum defendit. *Gellius lib.* 25. *cap.* 28.

*Ex II. lib. de Viris Illustribus.*

*Carisius. l.* 2. *citat vocem* subinde. *Et ex* 15. *diem lib.* 1. *citat illum modum dicendi.* Harum partum. *Et ex* 16. *Illa verba.* A fratre patruele rem necessitudinis, sed personam ostendat.

*Ex incerto libro de Viris Illustribus.*

Juste, venusteque admodum reprehendisse dicitur A. Albinum M. Cato. Albinus, qui cum L. Lucullo consul fuit, res Romanas oratione Græca scriptitavit: In ejus historiæ principio scriptum est ad hanc sententiam: Neminem succensere sibi convenire, si quid in his libris parum composite, aut minus eleganter scriptum foret. Nam sum, inquit, homo Romanus, natus in Latio: Græca oratio a nobis alienissima est. Ideoque veniam, gratiamque malæ existimationis, si quid esset erratum, postulavit. Ea cum legisset M. Cato, Næ tu, inquit, Aule, nimium nugator es, cum maluisti culpam deprecari, quam culpa vacare. Nam petere veniam solemus, aut cum imprudentes erravimus, aut cum compulsi peccavimus. Tibi, inquit, oro te, quis perpulit, ut id committeres, quod priusquam faceres, peteres ut ignosceretur? *Gellius lib.* 11. *c.* 8.

*Archilochus Tullo Hostilio Romæ regnante jam tunc fuit poëmatis clarus, & nobilis,* Idem *lib.* 17. *c.* 21.

*Ex libris exemplorum.*

A virgine Vestale. *Hoc citat Carisius l.* 1. *ex* 2. *Exemplorum libro.*

Multis in senatu placuit, ut ii, qui redire nollent, datis custodibus ad Annibalem deducerentur: sed ea sententia numero plurium, quibus id non videbatur, superata est; ii tamen, qui ad Annibalem non redierunt, usque adeo intestabiles, invisique fuerunt, ut tædium vitæ ceperint, necemque sibi conscíverint. *Gellius l.* 7. *cap.* 18. *ex* 5. *Exemplorum libro.*

Ex

*Ex incerto libro.*

Ædes Martis est in circo Flaminio architectata ab Hermodoto Salaminio. *Priscianus lib.* 8.

Eudoxus quidam mea ætate, cum Lathyrem Regem fugeret, Arabico sinu egressus, Gades usque pervectus est. *Plinius lib.* 11. *c.* 67.

Latitudinis ubi minimum, septem millia passuum, ubi vero plurimum, decem millia. *Plinius in Proœmio lib.* 3.

Melpum, opulentia præcipuum, ab Insubribus, & Boiis, & Senonibus, deletum est eo die quo Camillus Veios cepit. *Idem Plinius, libri ejusdem c.* 17.

Istro in Adriam effluenti e Danubio amne ex adverso Padi fauces, contrario eorum percussu, mari interjecto, dulcescente. *Plinius l. ejusdem c.* 18.

Alpes in latitudinem C. M. *Idem l. ejusdem c.* 19.

Cerne insula abest ex adverso maxime Carthaginis a continente passus mille, non amplior circuitu duobus millibus. *Idem l.* 6. *c.* 31.

Post accipenserem præcipua auctoritas fuit lupo, & asellis. *Idem l.* 9. *c.* 18.

Me juvene violacea purpura vigebat, cujus libra denariis C. veniebat, nec multo post rubra Tarentina. Huic successit Dibapha Tyria, quæ in libras denariis mille non poterat emi. Hac P. Lentulus Spinther, Ædilis Curulis primus, in prætexta usus, improbatur. Qua purpura quis non jam triclinaria facit? *Idem l.* 19. *c.* 19.

Turdi paulo ante Augusti principatum cœpti saginari. Ciconiæ magis placent, quam grues. *Idem l.* 10. *cap.* 23.

Magnitudo Loti arboris brevis. *Idem l.* 23. *c.* 17.

Vinum exprimitur illi simile mulso, quod ultra denos dies non durat, baccæque contusæ cum alica ad cibos doliis conduntur. *Idem Plinius ibidem.*

Scandula contecta fuit Roma ad Pyrrhi usque bellum, annis quadringentis septuaginta. *Idem lib.* 16. *cap.* 10.

Ante Syllæ victoriam duo tantum triclinia Romæ fuerunt argentea. *Idem l.* 33. *cap.* 11.

Cleophantus Corinthus secutus est in Italiam Demaratum Tarquinii Prisci Romani Regis patrem, fugientem a Corintho injurias Cypsellii tyranni. *Idem l.* 35. *cap.* 3.

Primus Romæ parietes crusta marmoris operuit totius domus suæ in Cælio monte Mamurra, Formiis natus, eques Romanus, præfectus fabrorum C. Cæsaris in Gallia. *Idem l.* 36. *c.* 6.

Mamurra primus totis ædibus nullum nisi e marmore columnam habuit, omnes solidas e Carystio, aut Lunensi. *Idem Plinius ibidem.*

Fuit magno miraculo, cum P. Lentulus Spinther amphoras ex onyche Chiorum magnitudine cadorum ostendisset: post quinquennium deinde triginta duorum pedum longitudine vidi. *Idem libri ejusdem c.* 7.

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Admirari quem, *venerationem not.* 10. 2. ſic admiratio, pro *reverentia*, 11. 3. admirabile fuit in eo, *inſigne ad gloriam*, 17. 7.
Admiranda in Italia Hiſpaniiſque, 24. 3.
Admittere ad ſe domum, 20. 1. admittere quid, *agendum ſuſcipere*, 25. 15. admittere ſcelus, *perpetrare*, 15. 6.
Admitti, *propria vox de admiſſionibus principum*, 14. 9. *hinc de magiſtro admiſſionum apud Perſas mentio*, 18. 1. *in numerum præfectorum*, 6. 1.
Adoleſcens *de quadragenario*, 25. 8 *ita ſolebant Romani*, apud Suet. Aug. 20. *de triginta annos habente*, admodum adoleſcentulus, 22. 1. adoleſcentia iniens, 7. 2. adoleſcentiæ initium, 5. 11.
Adorior oppugnare, 8. 2. *ut alias: Aggredior hoc facere, conatum cum effectu notat.* Adoriri Dodonam, *de conatu corrumpendi ſacerdotes Dodonæos*, 6. 3.
Adrumetum, 23. 6.
Adſcitus lepor, *opponitur* nativo, 25. 4.
Adverſum tenere proficiſcentibus, *de vento qui proficiſcentibus flatu eſt contrarius*, qui contra ſpirat. 1. 1. adverſum Athenas, e regione, 2. 3. ex adverſum.
Adverſus arma ferre, 17. 4. adverſus reſiſtere, 16. 1.
Adverſari alicui, *de diſſenſione*, 20. 2.
Adverſarius, *de eo qui factionem comparat*, 10. 7. Adverſarius populus, *hac voce notatur τὸ ἀντικείμενον, ſive adverſandi premendique ſuperiores, libido*, 13. 3. Adverſarii, *obtrectatores, æmuli*, 15. 7. *qui accuſant in judicio*, 2. 4. Adverſaria factio, 16. 1.
Advocare concionem, 7. 6.
Ædes Jovis Feretrii, 25. 20. Minervæ, 4. 5. Proſerpinæ, 10. 8.
Ædium locus primus πρώτιστον, præf. pars inter. præf.
Ædificare claſſem, 2. 2. efficere ædificandi jus. Ædificator, *qui ſtudio ædificandi ducitur*, 25. 13.
Ædilis plebis, *ad differentiam Ædilium Curulium, & Cereal.* 24. 1.
Ægæ, *plur.* Maced. oppid. 21. 2.
Ægates inſula, 22. 1.
Æger vulneribus, 1. 7.
Ægos *fluv.* 6. 1. & 7. 8.
Ægyptus, 18. 3. Ægyptia Claſſis. 12. 2. Ægyptiorum munera Ageſilao miſſa, 17. 8.
Æmilius *L. Paulus*, occiſus, 23. 4.
Æmulari aliquem, *contendere de gloria cum aliquo*, 15. 5.
Æneæ ſtatuæ, 23. 9.
Æolia, 9. 5. Æolis, 1. 3.
Æqualis alicui, *vel* alicujus. σύγχρονος, 3. 1.
Æque bene, 23. 4.
Æquiparare quem labore, corporis viribus, 7. 11.
Æquus locus, non æquus cui, *incommodus*, 1. 5.
Æquitas, *de civili formato ſtatu.* 1. 2. animi, *modicis ſcil. honoribus contenti*, 8. 4.
Æris terna millia, *ſcutati triginta*, 25. 13. *æris terna millia ſunt*, 3000 *aſſium.* Si amittas æris, *ſubaudi* nummum, *ut ſint* 90 *ſcutati, quæ veriſimilior ſumma*, Manut.
Æſtimare, Æſtimata lis ejus tot talentis, 1. 7. 5. 1. *Damnatus tot talentis, intelligitur enim ipſa pecunia multatitia, æſtimatione delicti decreta. Hinc addit noſter.* 1. 7. *tot talentis æſtimatam Miltiadis litem, quantus in claſſem ſumptus factus erat.*
Ætas *militaris*, 17 *annor.* 24. 1. extrema *ſenectus*, 24. 2. 25. 10. ætas extrema imperatorum, *ultimi*

*timi tum imperatores erant*, 13. 4. ætatis vacatio, *ſentit immunitas a bello*, 25. 7.
Afferre deformitatem, *addere*, 17. 8. manus alicui, *de interfectione*, 20. 1.
Afficere quem morbo, 23. 4.
Affluens, *abundans*, 25. 13.
Africanæ poſſeſſiones, *quæ in Africa*, 25. 11.
Agere cauſam populi, *ſtudere democratiæ*, 19. 3. egit nihil aliud quam ut. περιφερειας *magnæ contentionis & ſtudii*, 23. 10.
Ageſilaus Lacedæm. R. 17. 1.
Aggredi, *impugnare*, 14. 9. hoſtem, *bello perſequi*, 2. 4.
Agis Rex Lacedæm. 17. 1.
Agnonides *ſicophanta*, 12. 3.
Ager Troas, 4. 3.
Agellus, *de tenui poſſeſſ.* 19. 1.
Agrippa M. *Vipſanius*, 25. 12.
Ala equitum, 18. 1. *Alæ dictæ exercitus equitum ordines, quod circum legiones dextra ſiniſtraque, tanquam alæ in avium corporibus locabantur.* Cincius apud Gell. 16. 4.
Alcibiades, 7. 1.
Alcmæon matricida, 15. 6.
Alere morbum, *fovere*, 25. 21. Nolo ali eorum luxuriam, *h. e. inſtrumenta ſuppeditari lux*, 19. 1. ali publice, *publica ſuſtentatione*, 3. 3.
Alexander M. Babylone moritur, 18. 2. 21. 2.
Alexander Pheræus, *Tyran.* 16. 5.
Alienum non videtur, *intempeſtivum*, ἀσκοπον, 1. 6. alienari timore ab aliquo, *favorem timore in odium mutare*, 7. 5. alienatæ inſulæ, *quæ defecerant*, 5. 2.
Altera perſona, *unus ex duobus, quibus Reſp. plurimum debet; additur*, ſecunda tamen, *ut referatur ad ſuperiorem & primum*, 16. 4. altero tanto longior, 18. 8.
Ambitus largitiones, *captatoriæ donationes in ambiendis, per malas artes, honoribus, id enim* ambitus *voce notatur*, 52. 6.
Amici, *adjutores rerum gerendarum*, 18. 12.
Amicos tueri. *opibus officioque adeſſe eis*, 15. 3.
Amicitia, *pro ſocietate*, 15. 6.
Amittere animam, 15. 9. optimates, *eorum favorum*, 10. 7.
Ἀμνηστία, 8. 3.
Ammon, *cognom. Jovis*, 6. 3.
Anceps periculum, *utrinque hoſt.* 2. 3. ancipites loci. 14. 7.
Andocides, 7. 3.
Androcles Magnes, 14. 5.
Anicia, 25. 2.
Anima, *pro vita*, 23. 1.
Animadvertere, *pro conſiderare*, 15. 16. *conſpicari*, 16. 5. animadverſa varietas fortunæ, *obſervata*, 13. 4.
Animatæ bene inſulæ, *in obſequio manentes, oppon.* alienate, 5. 2.
Animus, *pro fiducia conſtantiaque*, 1. 4. maximus, *pro fiducia ſui conſtantiaque*, 10. 5. animo iſto eſſe, *id conſilii habere*, 18. 11. animo bono facere, *propoſito non ſceleſto*, 17. 6. æquo ferre, *ſine indignatione*, 10. 6. *ſine obtrectatione*, 25. 1.
Annus vertens, *totus, cujus ſcil. curſus natura vertitur eodem, unde incipit*, 17. 4.
Ante illum imperatorem, *antequam ille eſſet Imperator*, 11. 1.
Anteferre bello pacem, *bellum deponere, pace mutare*, 15. 5. religionem iræ, *illius reſpectu huic frenos imponere*, 17. 4.
Antigonus in prælio cadit, 21. 3.
Antipater, 18. 2.
*Antiquitatis notitia in quibus*, 25. 18.
Antiſtare cui, *præſtare*, 3. 1.
Antiſtites Jovis, *Sacerdotes*, 6. 3.
Antonius hoſtis judicatus cedit Italia, 25. 9.

Appenninus mons, 23. 4.
Aperire, *oſtendere, declarare.* 10. 6. aperit ſe res ipſa, 4. 3. apertum eſt mihi, *ſcil.* 9. 3. apertum fuit, *apparuit re ipſa*, 9. 2.
Apollo, 1. 1.
Apophthegmata Epaminondæ, 15. 5.
Apparare, *moliri*, 18. 2.
Apparatus, *de operibus* πολιορκητικοῖς, 18. 5. regius, *de cultu.* 4. 3.
Apparere alicui, *miniſtrare, pro honoratiore cultu*, 18. 13. apparere, *clare cognoſci*, 14. 1.
Appellatus eſt, ut vellet, *compellatus, rogatus*, 25. 8.
Appetere majores res, *de incivili elatione*, 4. 2.
Appia via, 25. 22.
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Aram tenent, *qui jurant*, 23. 2.
Aræ Paci factæ, 13. 2.
Arbitrium, *electio*, 9. 4. arbitrio alicujus rem permittere, *tractationem rei penitus committit*, 22. 1. omnia geruntur, *de ſummo imperio*, 9. 2. arbitrio ejus fit, *door ſijn beleyt.* 3. 3.
Arcadia, 7. 10.
Archias, 16. 3.
Ardeatinum prædium, 25. 14.
Arete, 10. 1.
Argilius, 4. 4.
Argi, *pl. opid.* 21. 2.
Arguere, *crimini dare*, 7. 7. argui crimine, *convinci*, 4. 3.
Arideus, 14. 6.
Ariobarzanes, 14. 2.
Ariſtides juſtus cognom. 3. 1.
Ariſtomache, 10. 1.
Arma pedeſtria, *quibus pedites utuntur*, 11. 1. arma abjicere noluit Chabrias *metu flagitii militaris*, 12. 4. arma capere, *armari in hoſtem*, 14. 4. conferre cum aliquo, *dimicare*, 18. 3. ferre contra aliquem, *eſſe in diverſis partibus*, 25. 4.
Armare quem, *ad arma inſtigare*, 23. 10. armare ſe imprudentia alterius, *ſuis conſiliis ab imprudentia alterius robur mutuari*, 10. 8.
Armatura levis, *hoc eſt, milites levis armaturæ*, 14. 8.
Armenii, 14. 8.
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Arripere celeriter quæ traduntur, *de ſolertia ingenii*, 25. 1.
Ars nova, *ſingulare quoddam ad rem agendam* ἐύρημα, 1. 5.
Artabanus Xerxem interficit, 21. 1.
Artemiſium, promontorium Eubœæ, 2. 3.
Artifices, quos cultus domeſticus deſiderat, 25. 13. *ad voluptatem & lucrum locata eorum opera, ſunt autem ejuſmodi ſervorum nomina:* Gladiatores, Agitatores, Funambuli, Palæſtritæ, Pictores, *&c.*
Aſcendere gradum eum, *ad eum honorem*, 19. 2.
Aſciſere civitatem, *jus civitatis, civem fieri*, 25. 3.
Aſia, 1. 3. ſuccubit Europæ, hoc eſt, *Aſiatica vis (Perſarum) Europæis (Græcorum) viribus ſuccubuit*, 2. 5.
Aſpendii, 14. 8.
Aſpis, *Cataoniæ Dynaſtes*, 14. 4.
Aſſecla Prætoris, *de legato ejus*, 25. 6.
Aſtu, *vel* Aſty. Græcum ἄστυ *urbs, oppidum; de Athenis peculiariter*, 2. 4.
Athamanes, 13. 2.
Athenæ civitas clariſſima, 8. 2. Lacedæmoniis ſerviunt, 7. 9.
Attendere animum ad cavendum, 7. 5.
Atticus, *T. Pomponius*, 25. 1.
Attingere poeticen, *aliquid operæ in illo ſtudio ponere*, 25. 18. regionem, *eo pervenire*, 10. 5.
Auctoritas eſt in illo, 13. 3. ejus eſt in hoc magna, *ipſius auctoritati*

*ritati magnopere creditur*, 6. 4. authoritate alicujus moveri, *ſcil. ad habendam fidem*, 9. 4.
Audiens dicto duci, 11. 2. agro, urbibus augeri, *donari, locupletari*, 13. 1.
Averſus, *corpore averſo*, 14. 11.
Avertere puppes, *de recedentibus*, 23. 11.
Aurelius, *C. Coſ.* 23. 7.
Αὐτοματία, *Deæ nomen*, 20. 4.
Autophrates, Lydiæ Satrapes, 14. 2.

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BAbylon, 18. 2.
Bageus, 1. 10.
Balbus, *L. Cornelius*, 25. 21.
Barcas, cognom. Hamilcaris. 22. 1.
Beatus, Homo non beatiſſimus, *non admodum inſtructus copiis rei familiaris*, 17. 8.
Bellum Ægyptium, 14. 3. Civile Cæſarianum, 25. 7. Corcyræum, 2. 2. Corinthium, 17. 5. Peloponneſiacum, 7. 3. 8. 1. Perſicum, 2. 2. Punicum, I, 22. 1. II, 22. 4. III, 24. 3. Sociale, 11. 3. Troicum, 14. 2. Hannibalis bella quis ſcripſerit, 23. 13. inteſtinum, 22. 2. navale, 2. 2. delere, *eleganter de ſubito & inſperato fine impoſito hoſtibus impetu oppreſſis*, 7. 8. ducere, *habere, per moram gerere*, 7. 8. facere cui, *inferre*, 10. 4. parare cui, *comparare adverſus*, 7. 9.
Benemeriti, *qui nobis beneficia contulêre*, 18. 6.
Benevolentia, *pro pignoribus & documentis benev.* 7. 6.
Benignitas, *de præſtito auxilio*, 20. 2.
Bithynii, 23. 11.
Bœotii bellum indicunt Lacedæmoniis, 9. 2.
Bonus civis, *ſignificanter de eo, qui habitus ſtatuſque civilis amans, officiis civilibus ſervit*. 11. 3. *Cognomen in virtutis honorem datum*, 19. 1. bono animo facere, *conſilio non ſceleſto*, 17. 6.
Bonitas, *pro æquitate civilis imperii*, 1. 8.
Borni, *caſtelli nomen*, 7. 7.
Brutus potens, 25. 8. interit, 25. 11.
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CAdere, *de morte bellica proprie*, 4. 1. cadit majeſtas, *evertitur imperium*, 16. 2. res cadit præter opinionem, *h. e. evenit*, 1. 2. cadere in ſuſpicionem cujus, *ſuſpectum fieri*, 4. 2. ætas ejus cecidi, 18. 1.
Cadmea, *arx Thebana*, 15. 10.
Caduceus, κηρυκεῖον, 23. 11.
Caduſii, *inter mare Caſpium & Pontum ſita gens*, 14. 1.
Cæcilius Q. eques Romanus, 25. 5.
Cælo veſperaſcente, 16. 2.
Cæremonia ſumma colitur hoc ſacrarium, *ſanctitas religione inviolabilis notatur*, 2. 8.
Cæſar *(Julius)* occiſus, 25. 8.
Cæſar *(Octavius)* 25. 12.
Cæſarianum Civile bellum, *inter Cæſarem & Pompeium*, 25. 7.
Calidius, *L. Julius Poeta*, 25. 12.
Callias, 5. 1.
Callicrates, 10. 8.
Callidus vir, *qui conſilio pollet*, 14. 10. callida liberalitas, *quæ non honeſti ſtudio, ſed tempori datur, & utilitati*, 25. 11. callidiſſime conjicere de futuris, *perſpicaciſſime & providentiſſime*, 2. 1.
Calliphron, ſaltator, 15. 2.
Caliiſtratus, 15. 6.
Camiſſares, 14. 1.
Canere, *vox propria de Oraculis, vatibus, poetis*, 25. 16.
Canius, 25. 10.
Cannenſis pugna, *apud Cannas pugnata*, 23. 5.

Capere armâ, *ad pugnam instruere se armis*, 14. 4.
Capere locum, *occupare*, 17. 6. capi humanitate cujus, *affici, delectari*, 25. 4.
Capessere remp. *Cic. accedere ad remp. de gerendis Magistratibus*, 2. 2.
Caput Græciæ, *urbs domina*, imperans, *ceteris*, 15. 10. capitis absolvi, *de reo capitis, cui vita conceditur*, 1. 7.
Capitulatim, *summatim perstricta*, 24. 2.
Cappadocia Eumeni data, 18. 2.
Captiani, *Schott. legend. conjicit* Caspian, 14. 8.
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Cardianus, *ab urbe Cardia*, 18. 1.
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Castrum, *munitus muro locus*, 7. 9. *ejus diminut.* Castellum, castellum Hannibalis, 23. 12.
Castra movere, *opbreecken*, 14. 8. Castra alicujus sequi, *militare apud aliquem*, 24. 1.
Casus, *acerba fortuna*, 7. 6. casibus agi, *varietate scil. temporum eventuumque*, 25. 9.
Cataonia, 14. 4.
Cato 17 annor. stipendium meruit, 24. 1.
Catullus, *poeta elegantiss.* 25. 12.
Causa. Causam capitis dicere, *in judicio capitali pro se verba facere*, 11. 4. causam interponere, *causari, prætextu uti*. 2. 7.
Cedere, *præbere se necessitati, non reluctari*, 3. 1. authoritati cujus, *propter authoritatem*, 13. 3.
Celebritas, *frequentia*, præf.
Censorinus, 24. 1.
Centenius prætor cadit. 23. 4.
Ceraunus, *cognom.* Ptolemæi, 21. 3.
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Certa dies, *præstituta*, 12. 3.
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Chalcicœcus, *Templum Minervæ Lacedæm. q. d.* Domus ænea, *aliquando in cognomen Deæ transit.* 4. 5.
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Chersonesus, *scil. Thraciæ, peninsula*, 1. 1.
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Cicero, *M. Tullius*, æqualis Attici, 25. 1.
Cilices, 14. 8. Cilicia, 14. 7.
Cimon, 5. 1.
Cinnanus tumultus, 25. 2.
Circulus, *cœtus vulgo coeuntium ac fabulantium, qui, collatis capitibus, videntur veluti orbem facere*, 15. 3.
Citari victorem, *voce præconis declarari*, præf.
Citerior Hispania, *Tarraconensis provincia*, 24. 2.
Citharizare, *canere cithara*, 15. 2.
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Civilis victoria omnis funesta, 15. 10. civiles fluctus, *de bellis civil.* 15. 6.
Civitas aliena, *de eo usurp. qui alienigena*, 18. 1.
Clandestina consilia, *occulta molitio*, 23. 2.
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Classiarii, *milites class.* 1. 7.
Clastidium, *oppid.* 23. 4.
Clava, *in venatorio habitu ponitur*, 14. 3.
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Claudius, *M. Cos.* 23. 7.
Clementiam violare, *facere quod clementiæ officio indignum*, 7. 10.
Cleon Halicarnasseus, 6. 3.
Cnidus, *Ins.* 9. 4.
Coarguere tyrannidem cujus, *cum exprobratione tyrannidis convincere*, 15. 6.

Coercere manibus procacitatem cujus, *punire pariter ac inhibere*, 20. 4.
Cogitare callide, *de agitatione animi*, 14. 8.
Coire, *conspirare*, 16. 2.
Colere sacellum, *de cultu religioso in sacello fieri solito*, 20. 4. coli literis ab aliquo, *de commercio epistolarum familiarium*, 25. 20.
Collabefieri ab aliquo, *eleganti metaph. significic. dignitate veluti sua pelli*, 3. 1.
Collegæ, *sc. gerend. bell. in imperio militari*, 7. 3.
Colligere manum, *copias*, 7. 7.
Collis Quirinalis, 25. 13.
Colloqui per internuntios, 7. 5.
Commeatus, *annonæ subvectio*, 1. 7.
Commendare alicui regnum, *designare successorem*, 18. 2.
Cominus pugnare, 12. 4.
Commoda, adversus commoda populi stetisse, *pro crimine majestatis*, 19. 4.
Commoditatem consequi, *ewolumentum*, 25. 9.
Commovere se non sunt ausi, *de nefaria molitione*, 17. 6. commoveri, *excitari ad rem accuratius agend.* 14. 7. commoveri nova re, *perturbari*, 14 6.
Commutatio rerum, *fortunæ statusque imperii ac belli*, 7. 5.
Comparare iter ad regem, *de destinatione itineris*, 7. 10. milites ad resistendum, *instruere*, 14. 4.
Compellare aliquem fratricidam, *increpare*, 20. 1.
Completa sunt tot millia, *h. e. effecta*, 1. 5.
Componere bellum, *pacem facere*, 22. 1.
Compositio, *de compacto*, 14. 6.
Comprimere preces, *inhibere*, 25. 22.
Conari, *ipsum actum notat, non rem effectui dare*, 14. 7.
Conata perficere, *destinata*, 10. 8.
Conciliator nuptiarum, *pararius*, προξενητὴς, 25. 12.
Concinnus, 15. 5.
Concio populi, *de judicio publico*, 2. 2.
Concludere uno volumine, *complecti*, 15. 4.
Concupiscere majora, *de molitionibus elatorum, qui sua conditione non contenti, ambitiose res novas quærunt*, 4. 1.
Concurrere ad opprimendum, *certatim operam conferre*, 18. 3. in navem regis, *veluti agmine facto adoriri*, 23. 10.
Concursus, *de conflictu præl.* 11. 4. concursus, *studio spectandi*, 14. 3.
Concutere opes cujus, *labefactare potentiam*, 15. 6.
Condiscipulatus, 25. 5.
Conditio æqua versuræ, *copia, æqua facultas*, 25. 2.
Conductitiæ catervæ, *de mercenariis militibus, qui domestico opponuntur delectui*, 12. 1.
Conferre facta clar. virorum, *comparare*, 23. 3.
Conficere aliquem, *debellare*, 6. 1.
Confidere, *plusquam sperare*, 1. 1.
Confirmare quid, *fidem rei facere*, 14. 11. confirmare regnum, *stabilire*, 1. 3.
Congruere sententiæ Deorum, *ad illam accommodari*, 6. 3.
Conjicere, *divinare de futuris*, 2. 1. conjicere se in sacrarium, *illuc confugere, securitatis gratia*, 2. 8.
Conon, egregius mari bellator, 9. 1.
Conscripti patres, 23. 12. *de Senatu Romano usurpatur, qui tanquam solenni titulo, ita compellari solebat.*
Consectari, *cum studio & labore prosequendo conquirere*, 2. 4.
Consentire, *conspirare*, 14. 5. globus consensionis, *conspirantium*, 25. 8.

Conſequi quid, *perficere*, 24. 10. conſequuta eſt eum magna proſperitas, *h. e. magnam adeptus eſt proſperitatem*, 25. 19.
Conſervare ſimulacra, aras, *honorem earum & jus tuendi ſupplices non imminuere*, 17. 4.
Conſilii mei non eſt, *h. e. judicii & arbitrii in eligendo*, 9. 4. in conſilium dari. *de adjutoribus datis*, 13. 3.
Conſiſtere, *de acie inſtructa*, 11. 2.
Conſtituere urbem, *deſertam everſamque de integro condere; incolis & rep. formare*, 15. 8.
Conſtituere quantum quiſq; daret, *de arbitrio, judicio, conſilio*, 3. 3.
Conſuevit hoc ſanctum eſſe apud; *conſuetudine quadam religio rei apud omnes ſervata eſt*, 16. 5.
Conſuetudo regum, *ingenium*, 14. 5.
Conſulere male patriæ, *utilitates ejus negligere*, 15. 10. *noxam afferre*, 19. 2. conſultum mittere, *ſc. ad Apollinem*, 2. 2.
Conſul quinquies, *ſc. quintum*, 23. 5.
Conſumere tot menſes in morbo, *tam diu ægrotare*, 25. 21. conſumi morbo, *interire*, 21. 2.
Contendere, *affirmare*, 15. 8. quo contenderat, *h. e. quo curſum direxerat*, 13. 3.
Contineri hoſpitio cujus, *eſſe inter eos qui fœdere hoſpitis cum aliquo ſunt conjuncti*, 6. 1.
Continens, *opponitur aquis*, 1. 6. ἠπειρώτης, 15. 3.
Contrahere claſſem, *comparare*, 9. 4.
Convenit hoc inter illos, *pacti ſunt de hoc*, 4. 4.
Convivæ *quales vocandi*, 25. 14. convivio uxores Romani adhibebant, Græci non item. *præf.*
Corcyræum bellum, 2. 2.
Corinthus a Tyranno liberata, 20. 1.
Cornelius, *L. Coſ.* 23. 8.
Corona aurea Romanis a Karthag. legatis donatur, 23. 7.
Coronæa, *urbs Bœotiæ*, 17. 4.
Corripere partes omnium, *omnium potentiam ad ſe trahere*, 18. 2.
Corrumpere Delphos, *ſacerdotes Oraculi Delphici*, 6. 3.
Cotta, *L. Coſ.* 25. 4.
Cotus, Rex Thraciæ, 11. 3.
Craterus, 18. 2.
Crimeſſus, *fluv.* 20. 2.
Culleus, *ſaccus inter vaſa militaria, trajiciendo amni*, 18. 8.
Cultus domeſticus, *uſus familiaris*, 15. 13.
Cupiditas, *vehementior impetus animi cupientis*, 18. 6. cupide elaboro, *vehementer ſtudeo*, 3. 1.
Curare præceptum, *efficere*, 18. 9.
Cyclades inſulæ, 1. 2.
Cyme, 7. 7.
Cyprus *Inſ.* 4. 2.
Cypri victi, 5. 2.
Cyrenæ, *urbs Libiæ*, 17. 8.
Cyrus, 7. 9.
Cyzicum, 13. 1.

## D

DAmnari hoc timore, *ob eum populi timorem*, 2. 8.
Damon, *muſicus*, 15. 2.
Dare fidem, *jurare*, 23. 1. fidem de re, *ſuper re*, 14. 10. manus, *victum ſe confiteri*, 22. 1. operam honoribus, *capeſſere honores*, 24. 1. vela ventis, *de navibus in altum provectis*, 23. 8. veniam, *annuere poſtulatis*, 2. 10. crimini, *arguere*, 15. 8. ſe, *in gratiam alicujus facere*, 25. 9. Soporem, *pro medicamento ſoporifero*, 10. 2.
Darius Perſ. R. contra Scythas, 1. 3. Ochus, 7. 5. Hiſtaſpis filius, 21. 1.
Datames, 14. 1.
Datis, 1. 4.
Dea pax, 13. 2.

Debitum naturæ reddere, *mors*, 21. 1.
Decedere, *mori*, 3. 3. decedere morte ex conſpectu hominum, *de morte voluntaria*, 20. 1.
Decelia, *oppid.* 7. 4.
Decernere cum aliquo, *dimicare, confligere*, 23. 4. decernere alicui ſtatuas, *decreto publico conferre*, 1. 6.
Declarare, *documentum dare*, 11. 3.
Decurrere in ſpatio, *de equis exerceri curſu ſolitis*, 18. 5.
Deducere ſecum aliquem, *ſibi adſciſcere comitem*, 25. 4. deducere quem a victu priſtino, *demovere, abſtrahere*, 10. 4.
Deeſſe cui, *in judicio non defendere*, 13. 4. nullus honor huic defuit, *circumlocutio honoratiſſimi*, 20. 3.
Deferre Senatui, *exponere, referre*, 23. 12.
Degredi a ſuis, *longius provehi*, 16. 5.
Delectus novi, *de militibus recens lectis, wervinge van Soldaten*, 23. 6.
Deleri *dicuntur hoſtes penitus fugati*, 4. 1.
Deliberare, *oraculum conſulere*, 2. 2.
Delphi, *urbs*, 1. 1. *pro Oraculo Delphico*, 6. 3. Delphicus Deus, *Apollo*, 4. 5.
Delus, *Inſ.* commune Græciæ ærarium, 3. 3.
Demades Athenas tradi cupit Antipatro, 19. 2.
Demænetus, *petulans homo*, 20. 4.
Demergere, *de fortuna deprimente*, 10. 6.
Demetrius, *Antig. Fil.* perit in cuſtodia, 21. 3. Phalareus, 1. 6.
Deprecari pericula amicorum, *ne illos affligant*, 25. 12.
Deprimere naves, *demergere*, 9. 4.
Depugnare, *prælium committere*, 2. 4.
Dercyllus, *Antipatri præfectus*, 19. 2.
Deſperatis rebus provinciarum, *cum diffiſi eſſent provinciis*, 25. 8.
Deſtitui ab aliquo, *de rejectis precibus, negatoque auxilio*, 7. 5.
Deterior peditatu, *inferior*, 18. 3.
Dereſtans compellabat impium, *deteſtabatur & vocabat imp.* 20. 1.
Detrahere de aliquo, *de invidioſa & obtrectatoria depreſſione*, 12. 3. detrahere quid multæ, *minuere multam*, 13. 4.
Devia itinera, *occulta & inſueta*, 18. 3.
Devincere virtutem cujus, *deprimere, inutilem reddere*, 23. 1.
Devocare, 5. 4. *eſt vocare ad cœnam.*
Devovere quem, *de publico devotionis ritu*, 7. 4.
Dextra *fidei pignus*, 2. 8.
Dianæ templum *apud Gortynios*, 23. 9.
Dicere cauſam capitis, *in judicio capitali pro ſe reſpondere, & verba facere*, 7. 4. dicere pro ſe, *ſc. in judicio*, 1. 7. dicendo valere, *hæc vox propriè eloquentiam notat & artem*, 7. 1.
Dictator Fabius, 23. 5. *quia dicendo creabatur.* Dictator, *ſumma poteſtas, & a regno non niſi tempore differens.*
Dictum, dicto audiens alicui, *obediendi ſignif.* 6. 1.
Dies ſupremus, *mors*, 7. 10. dies induciarum, *ſc. ultimus*, 17. 3. in diem emere, *ut ſolvas poſt aliquod tempus*, 25. 9.
Differre in craſtinum, *rejicere*, 16. 3.
Differtur rumor, *diſpergitur*, 10. 10.
Dignus memoria, *celebrari dignus ad poſteros*, 13. 4.
Dignitas Regia, *non authoritatem modo, ſed & poteſtatem regiam notat.* 1. 2. dignitas equeſtris, *de ordine & nobilitate equitum*, 25. 1.

25. 1. dignitati ſervire, *conſulere exiſtimationi & honori ſuo*, 25. 6. dignitas corporis, *auguſta corporis forma*, 10. 1. dignitas vitæ *cum ſplendore jungitur*, 7. 11. pro dignitate vivere, 25. 2. *intelligitur hic dignitas vitæ exactæ, quæ ſcil. virum bonum decet.*

Diligere affinitatem cujus, *eligere*, 25. 22.

Dimicare adverſus quem, *reſiſtere, in aciem exire adverſ.* 1. 4. dimicare de fama, *de cauſa in judicio diſceptand.* 13. 4.

Dimittere imperium, *deponere*, 20. 2. vitam, *amittere, negligere*, 23. 12. dimiſit eum nuſquam ab ſe, *retinuit in convictu aſſiduo.*

Dinon hiſtoricus, 9. 5.

Dion Syracuſanus deſcribitur, 10. 1.

Diſcedere pari prælio, *ut neuter vicerit, æquis manibus abſcedere*, 2. 3. diſcedere a pugna, *re infecta abire*, 1. 7.

Disjicere copias alicujus, *diſſipare*, 1. 2.

Diſpalata multitudo, *palabundi & diſperſi paſſim, vagantesque*, 23. 5.

Diſpoſiti, *ſcil. milites in acie ſtantes*, 11. 2.

Diſputare de rep. *diſſerere*, 15. 3.

Diſſociati civium animi, *de civili diſcordia*, 25. 2.

Diſſolutus *ſign. neglectum legis, boni moris exiſtimationiſque*, 7. 1.

Diſtineri litibus, *vexari ac diſtrahi*, 25. 9.

Diſtrahi, *divelli, de pugnantibus & inter ſe complexis*, 18. 4.

Diverſi diſcedunt, *in diverſas partes*, 14. 11.

Dividere copias hiematum, *in hiberna diſpartiri*, 18. 8.

Divinus, *qui ea parte prudentiæ, quæ* divinatio *ſive* providentia *dicitur, valet: rectitudine, in-quam, conſtantiaque conſilii, in propoſit*, 25. 9.

Divitiæ orbis terrarum, *copioſiſſimæ de ſummo pretio*, 15. 4.

Dium, ſub dio, *aëre, quidquid non ſub tecto, ſed aperto aëre fit*, 4. 5.

Docere, *exponere, narrare*, 1. 6.

Dodona *pro Oraculo Dodonæo, ſive potius ſacerdotibus Oraculi*, 6. 3.

Dodrans, ex dodrante hæres, *novem partes hæreditatis intellige: dodrans ſunt novem partes aſſis, ſc. totius hæreditatis*, 25. 5.

Dolopes ſacrum obtinent, 5. 2.

Dolor deſiderii, *ex deſiderio conceptus*, 25. 4.

Domicilium, *ſedes*, 17. 3. domicilium imperii orbis terrarum, *Urbs Roma*, 25. 3.

Domitius, *Cn. Coſ.* 25. 22.

Druſilla, *T. Claudii Neronis conjux*, 25. 19.

Dubito an ponam, *eleganter* pro dubito an non ponam, 8. 1. non dubitavit committere prælium, *de fiducia & conandi promptitudine*, 23. 11.

Ducere aliquem in errorem, *falſa opinione deludere*, 23. 9. ducere ſecum, *de contubernio*, 22. 3. ducere, *exiſtimare, credere*, 7. 7. ducere bellum, *mora protrahere*, 7. 8. ducere tempus, *cunctari*, 2. 7.

Duci adverſ. aliqu. *ſignificat. militari*, 18. 3. duci amore, *impelli*, 5. 1.

Ductu ejus res geſtæ, 4. 1. *Differt ab auſpiciis: quod* hæc *ad ſummam fati & fortunæ; illa formula ad operam ac adminiſtrationem belli pertinet. Interdum conjunguntur.*

Dux manus, *quia parti copiarum præeſt*. 16. 4.

Dynaſtes Paphlagoniæ, 14. 2.

E

EDere in vulgus, *vulgo rumorem ſpargere*, 14. 6.
Editus locus, *altior*, 17. 6.
Efferre laudibus, *extollere*, 7. 11. efferre matrem, *propria vox de ſepulturis*, 25. 17. efferri victoria, *inſoleſcere*, 4. 1.
Efflare animam, *mori*, 4. 5.
Effuſæ largitiones, *immodicæ*, 25. 6.
Elatius ſe gerere, *inſolentius*, 4. 2.
Elicere epiſtolas alicujus, *occaſione ſuppeditata reſcribendi ſcil.* 25. 20.
Elis, *Argiv. oppid.* 7. 4.
Eloquentia antiſtat innocentiæ, *ſuperat eam*, 3. 1.
Elpinice Cimonis ſoror, 5. 1.
Eluceſcere virtutibus, *inclareſcere*, 4. 1. elucet ex his illud, *illud potiſſimum, & ad gloriam illuſtre eſt*, 12. 1. eluxit eloquentia ejus, *illuſtri argumento cognita eſt*, 15. 6.
Emax, *qui emendi ſtudio ducitur*, 25. 13.
Emittere exercitum in Aſiam, *bellatum mittere*, 17. 2.
Emphyletus, 19. 4.
Ennius, Q. *poëta*, 24. 1.
Enumerare, *per ſeriem narrare*, 6. 2.
Enuntiare, *revelare rem ſecretam*, 4. 4.
Epaminondas Theban. 15. 1.
Ephebus factus eſt, ad pubertatem venit, 15. 2.
Epheſus, 17. 3.
Ephemeris, 25. 13. diurnum *Latini vocant. Significat hic libellum quotidianarum expenſarum & erogationum. Aliud ſignific.* diurni commentarii. *Apud Suet. Aug.* 64.
Ephori Lacedæmoniorum, 2. 7.
Epigramma, *inſcriptio, Titulus, elogium, qualia donis adduntur, quæ Diis ſacrabant*, 4. 1.
Epiroticæ poſſeſſiones, *quas habet aliquis in Epiro*, 25. 14.
Eretria capta, 1. 4.
Erga, *adverſus, in.* 14. 10.
Erexit eum hæc contumelia, *h. e. ad induſtriam & emendationem excitavit*, 2. 1.
Erichthon, *ignotus locus ſatentibus* Lambin, *&* Schott. *qui ex codicib. annot.* Crithonem. 13. 1.
Eryx, *mons Siciliæ*, 22. 1.
Eſſe alicubi, *degere*, 23. 12. cum jam in eo eſſet, ut. *h. e. cum jam parum abeſſet*, 1. 7.
Eſſe civitatis alienæ, *de alicunde orto*, 18. 1. Eſſe partium optimarum, *ſequi partes opt.* 25. 6. eſſe pluris, *plus efficere, præſtare publico*, 15. 10. non eſt tuæ virtutis, *non convenit*, 22. 1. eſſe calamitati, *inferre calamitatem*, 14. 6. indicio, *præbere indicium, indicare*, 6. 3. invidiæ, *parere invidiam*, 10. 4. malo, *nocere alicui*, 7. 7. uſui, *multum prodeſſe opera, conſilioque*, 9. 2. pari imperio, *de belli ducibus*, 14. 3. hoc ſenſu, *ingenio*, 7. 5. ante oculos civium, *verſari*, 12. 3. cum aliquo, *de victu*, 22. 3. eſſe in animis debet, *obſervari animis*, 8. 2. in colloquio, *colloqui*, 14. 11. in fuga, *fugam meditari, adornare*, 2. 4. in obſidione, *obſideri*, 18. 5.
Etruria, 23. 4.
Evagoras, 12. 2.
Eubœa, 1. 4.
Evitare tempeſtatem, *de fuga periculi*, 7. 4.
Eumenes Cardianus, 18. 1.
Eumolpidæ, 7. 4.
Europæi adverſarii, *ab Europa hoſtes*, 18. 3.
Eurybiades Rex Lacedæm. 2. 4.
Euridice mater Perdiccæ & Philippi, 11. 3.
Euryſthenes Rex Spartan, 17. 1.

Exacui ira, *irritari, exasperari*, 19. 4.
Exanimari, *de moriente*, 15. 9.
Excedere pugna, *desistere*, 15. 9.
Excipere hostium impetum, *hosti incurrenti se objicere*, 12. 1. excipere has partes, *in se suscipere negotium*, 10. 8.
Excitare quem adversus aliquem, *instigare*, 23. 10.
Excursiones, *quæ prædæ ab hoste agendæ causa fiunt*, 1. 2.
Exercentur equi stantes, *agitationis scil. novo genere, & loco ambulationis cursusque equestris usurpato*, 18. 5.
Exercitatus bello, 15. 5. in dicendo, 15. 5. *prompta facultas utrobique notatur.*
Exercitus victor, *victoriis clarus & formidabilis*, 17. 4.
Exhaustus, *cui pecunia deest, & instrumenta belli cetera*, 7. 8.
Exiguus, *brevis staturæ*, 17. 8.
Exiles res, *tenues, calamitosæ, de difficultatibus a fortuna adversante objectis*, 18. 5.
Exire, *proficisci domo*, 2. 6. *in hostem, in bellum*, 17. 6. exit fama, *emanat*, 17. 2.
Exitus, *finis vitæ*, 18. 13. ædificii, *de foribus*, 23. 12.
Expedire rem, *de ancipiti negotio*, 18. 9. expedire se, *de eo, qui circumventus erat*, 18. 5. expedire aliquem, *proscriptorum numero eximere*, 25. 12. expedita ad dimicandum manus, *intellige facultatem dimicandi non impeditam loco aut præcisam*, 14. 3.
Expensum sumptui ferre, *in rationes eorum referre, quæ erogamus & expendimus*, 25. 13.
Explicari non potuit multitudo, *in acie scil. propter locorum angustias*, 2. 4.
Exponere, *de scription. hist.* 10. 3. aliquem e nave, *verbum nauticum*, 2. 8.
Exposcere aliquem, *petere ut dedatur*, 23. 7.
Externum malum, *de bello externo*, 22. 2.
Extinguere liberos, *e medio tollere*, 15. 9. aliquos, *scil. expugnando perdere*, 17. 5. contumeliam industria *veluti redimere, aut memoriam contumeliæ delere*, 2. 1.
Extremo bello, *pro fine belli*, 9. 1.
Extructa satis altitudo muri, *eductæ*, 2. 6.
Exilium 10 annorum, *pœna Ostracismi legibus definita*, 5. 3.

## F

FAbius, Q. Maximus dictator Hannibali oppositus, 23. 5.
Facere audet quod cogitavit, *rem deliberatam efficere*, 14. 7. faciebat, ut numerarent, *curabat numerari*, 15. 3. bona, *de beneficiis præstitis, aut facere quod utile est alteri*, 2. 9. cædem alicujus, *perpetrare*, 8. 3. castra, *ponere*, 1. 5. aliquem certiorem, *docere*, 14. 11. civem, *asciscere*, 25. 3. impetum in aliquem, *adoriri*, 14. 9. insidias, *struere*, 7. 9. magnam multitudinem, *colligere exercitum*, 23. 10. summam, *sc. pecuniæ*, 15. 3. mentionem, *in sermone*, 7. 5. pecunias ex metallis, *reditus fodinarum metallicarum intellig.* 5. 1. aliquem missum, *dimittere ex captivitate*, 18. 11. potestatem sui, *sc. ad pugnam.* 17. 3. progressum in studiis, *proficere*, 24. 2. reum, *accusare*, 7. 4. verba, *orationem habere*, 2. 10. facere aliquid pulchre posse, *de opera prompte obeunda*, 25. 13. aliquem pluris, *æstimandi significatione*, 11. 3. facere lucri aliquid, *de gloria capta, quæ alteri debebatur*, 8. 1. fa-

1. facere naufragium, *de clade navali*, 2. 7.
Face, *pro fac.* 4. 2.
Fio, fit cædes civium, *cæduntur*, 15. 10. ſumptus in claſſem, *impenditur*, 1. 7. fieri pluris, *æſtimari*, 14. 5. quid his fieri vellet, *de his*, 17. 4.
Factum eſt æquitate ejus, ut. *effectum, impetratum, res eo deducta*, 3. 2. eo facto, *per id, hac ratione*, 15. 5. quo facto, *qua cauſa, qua ex re*, 14. 5.
Factio adverſaria, *pro viris adverſ. fact.* ἀντιπαρατασσόμενοι, 16. 1. ſine factione amicis officia præſtanda, *intelligitur, officia amicitiæ non extendi ad ſocietatem rer. nov. factionum*, 25. 8.
Facultas ita vivendi non datur, *copia, poteſtas, occaſio*, 25. 2. facultates ingenii, *opes*, 15. 1.
Falernus ager, 25. 5.
Fallere verbo, *falſi tituli ſpecie*, 15. 5. fefellit eum hæc res, *contra opinionem cecidit*, 10. 3.
Faſtigio pari ſtare in utraque fortuna, *par cultus ac modus vitæ intelligitur*, 25. 14.
Fautrix, *de natura propitia*, 17. 8.
Ferocior, *bellicoſior*, 2. 2. ferocius loqui, *elatus*, 18. 11. ferocia, *animoſa elatio*, 22. 1.
Ferre calamitatem moderate, *tolerare, ſuſtinere*, 20. 4. æquo animo ferre, *ſine invidia, & æmulatione*, 25. 1. ferie expenſum ſumptui, *expenſos ſumptus in commentarium referre*, 25. 13. ſi tuliſſet ita fortuna, *ſi ita acciditſſet*, 18. 6. ferre ſuffragium, *ſententiam per calculos*, 15. 8. ferri magno odio in aliquem, *de ſtudio animi, contentione, affectu*, 25. 10.
Ferrum, *pro gladio*, 14. 11. *pro ſpiculo, quod haſtili præfixum eſt*, 15. 9.
Feſtum habere hunc diem, *ſolennis inſtituta feſtivitas intelligitur*, 20. 4.
Fidere pecunia, *ſpem conficiendi inde ſumere*, 6. 3. victoria, *fiduciam victoriæ habere tanquam certæ*, 12. 1.
Fidenti animo, *ex ſucceſſu animoſitas intell.* 22. 3.
Fides vix facta eſt, *vix perſuaſi, ut crederent*, 17. 8. fidei alicujus aliquid credere, *committere alicui quid tanquam homini bonæ fidei, aut bonæ fidei ſervandum*, 23. 9. dare, accipere fidem, *polliceri, & viciſſim alterius pollicitis credere*, 14. 10.
Fiducia nimia magnæ calamitati ſolet eſſe, *intell. ſecuritas ex confidentia*, 16. 3. fiduciam habere rei potiundæ, *ſpes certa, & pluſquam ſpes*, 17. 4.
Figura venuſta, *de totius corporis habitu congruo*, 18. 11.
Filius a patre acceptam gloriam auxit, 13. 1. ejus recens gloria veterem patris renovat. 13. 2. *filio regnum a vivo patre non trahendum*, 21. 3.
Fingere fortunam ſibi, *conciliare*, 25. 11. fingere ſe, *effingere ſuos mores in rectitudinem officiorum vitæ, ibid.*
Firmæ copiæ, *reſpectu peritiæ bellandi indurata bello manus*, 18. 3. firmæ vires ad laborem ferendum, *de eo qui invictus laboris & operis*, 18. 11.
Firmiſſimi amici, *conjunctiſſimi*, 6. 2.
Flaccus, *L. Valerius*, 24. 1.
Flagitium, *de armis relictis*, 22. 1. *de dedecore*, 22. 1. *ibid.*
Flamineus, *C. Coſ.* occiditur, 23. 4.
Flaminius, *L. Quintius Coſ.* 23. 12.
Flectere ſuum iter, *de alia via tentanda*, 18. 9.

Florere, *de potentia & excellentia imperii*, 18. 1. rebus quibusdam, *gestorum gloria*, 5. 3. florens, *adhuc vivens*, *superstes*, 25. 11.
Fluctus civiles, *turbæ*, 25. 6.
Forma imperatoria, *imperatore digna*, 11. 3.
Fortuna, ut si in manu ejus esset fortuna, *ab ipso regeretur*, *ad arbitrium flecteretur*, 13. 3. fortuna secunda, *de successu*, 1. 2. fortuna virtuti par, *de bona fortuna & felicitate*, 18. 1. fortuna, *de infelicitate*, *adversa fort.* 17. 5. non simplex, *utraque*, 20. 1. fortuna, *pro conditione*, *statu.* 7. 9. conversa subito fortuna est, *rerum status & vices*, 25. 10. fortunam suam occulere, *statui suo & celebritati latebras quærere*, *tum famæ tum securitatis*, 7. 9.
Forum, in foro esse cœpit, *fori studiis & civilis actus rudimentis operam dare*, 24. 1.
Frangi cura rerum, *angi vehementer*, 10. 7.
Fregellæ, *opp. Lat.* 23. 7.
Frui aliquo, *convictu alicujus*, 25. 20.
Fructus, fructum pietatis ferre, *præmium*, 25. 5.
Frustrari se ipsum, *nocendi signif.* 23. 2.
Fugam alicujus sublevare, *de expulso & hoste indicato*, 25. 2.
Fugare, *vincere*, 15. 5.
Fugere procurationem reip. *abstinere eâ*, 25. 15. non fugit me, *satis intelligo*, 10. 2.
Fulget indoles virtutis in eo, *exsplendescit*, 18. 1.
Fulvia, Uxor Antonii, 25. 9.
Funesta, victoria, *detestanda*, 15. 10.
Fungi munus militare, 14. 1. functus summis honoribus, *qui magnis rebus præfuit*, *multum in imperiis magistratibusque versatus est*, 2. 7.
Funus nullius ex suis vidit, *de morte*, 21. 2.
Furius, *L. Cos.* 23. 7.

## G

GAlea venatoria, 14. 3.
Gellius, *Q. Canius*, 25. 10.
Geminus, *Cn. Servilius*, 23. 4.
Genus antiquum, 14. 2. *pro gente*, *natione*, 21. 2.
Generatus ab origine, *oriundus*, 25. 1.
Generosus, *de nobili familia dicitur*, 2. 1. generosa fama eorum, *fama ex majoribus generosis*, 10. 1. generosi condiscipuli, *animo erecto excelsoque præditi*, 25. 1.
Gerere, *pro administrare*, 24. 2. gerere res magnas, *efficere*, 22. 3. rem male, *uti adversa fortuna*, 1. 3.
Geri, *effici*, 4. 2. gerere amicitiam, *exercere*, 14. 19.
Gladii minuti, *breviores*, 11. 1.
Globus consensionis, *numerus conspiratorum*, *factio*, *cohors*, 25. 8.
Gloria belli, *bello gesto parta*, 4. 5.
Golonæ, *pl. locus agri Troadis*, 4. 3.
Gongylus Eretriensis, 4. 2.
Gortynii, *Gortyna urbs Cretæ*, 23. 9.
Gracchus, *T. Sempronius*, insidiis perit, 23. 5.
Gradus, *sc. honoris & amicitiæ*, 18. 1. imperii secundus, *proxima a Rege dignitas*, 9. 3.
Græcæ literæ, *de lingua Græca*, 23. 13.
Græci libri Hannibalis, 23. 13.
Græcia, *pro incolis Græcis*, 15. 5.
Graius saltus, 23. 3.
Gravitas Lacedæmoniorum, *in suspendenda*, *dum res penitissimè exploraretur*, *fide*, 4. 4.

Grunium in Phrygia caſtrum, 7. 9.
Gymnaſium Timoleontium, 20. 4.
Gynæconitis, *præf.*

H.

HAbere, quemadm. ſe haberet, *ut valetudo ejus comparata eſſet*, 10. 2. ut haberet, quo fugeret ad ſalutem, *h. e. locum, quo fug.* 10. 9. habere amorem alicujus magnum, *amari*, 20. 3. contentionem cum aliquo, *diſceptare*, 17. 1. aliquem ſecum, *convictum notat.* 25. 4. quæſtionem de, *intellig. cognitio judicialis*, 7. 4. aliquem ad manum, *uti alicujus miniſterio*, 18. 1.
Haberi numero ſapientum, *reputari*, 8. 4. male, *vexari, detrimentis multis affici*, 18. 12.
Haliartus, *urbs Bœotiæ*, 6. 3.
Halicarnaſſia civis, 2. 1.
Hamilcar, 22. 1.
Hannibal, 23. 1.
Haruſpex, 20. 1.
Haſdrubal male audit ex contubernio Hamilcaris, 22. 3.
Haſtæ brevis *modus duplicatus*, 11. 1.
Haſtile, 15. 9.
Helleſpontus, 4. 2.
Helotes, *ſervi Lacedæmoniorum*, 4. 3.
Helvius, *C.* 24. 1.
Hemerodromi Græc. *q. d. Curſores diarii*, 1. 4.
Hephæſtio magni æſtimatur, 18. 2.
Heraclides interficitur, 10. 6.
Herculis progenies, 17. 1. Hercules Graius, 23. 3.
Hermes Andocidis, 7. 3.
Hetærice, *ita vocabatur honoris cauſa ala Equitum apud Macedonas, ab amicitia & veluti ſodalitate regia*, 18. 1.
Hibernacula, *pro hibernis, alias pro ipſis tentoriis ſumuntur, ſive pro pellibus, ſub quibus antiquitus milites hiemabant*, 17. 3.
Hiems *pro tempeſtate*, 25. 10.
Hierophantes, *genus ſacerdotii Athenienſis*, 16. 3.
Hilaritas, *voluptas animi*, 15. 8.
Hipponicus, 7. 2.
Hipparinus, 10. 1.
Hippo, *urbs African.* 22. 2.
Hiſpania citerior, 24. 2.
Hiſtaſpes Darii pater, 21. 1.
Hirta tunica, *hirſuta, hiſpida*, 14. 3.
Homerus, 14. 2.
Honor regni, *pro ipſo Regno*, 17. 1. honoribus operam dare, *accedere ad honores & remp. capeſſere*, 24. 1. honorificentius, *honoratius*, 18. 1.
Hortari milites, *prælio firmare*, 1. 6.
Hortenſius, 25. 5.
Hoſpitio alicujus contineri, *eſſe inter hoſpites*, 6. 1.
Humilis veſtitus, *vilior*, 17. 8.

I

JAm tunc, 13. 3.
Jaſon Tyrannus, 13. 4.
Icetas vincitur, 20. 2.
Ignorare aliquem, *non noſſe*, 3. 1. ignorare nolui te iſta, *docere volui*, 25. 21.
Illudere quem, *callide invento fallere*, 23. 10.
Illuſtris adoleſcens, *generis reſpectu*, 22. 3. illuſtre eſt ei maxime, *inſigne ad famam*, 21. 1. illuſtriſſimum prælium, *celeberrimum*, 4. 1.
Illuſtrari, *ad famæ celebritatem pervenire*, 2. 1.
Imago conſuetudinis, *vitæ deſcriptio*, 15. 1.
Imitari conſuetudinem gentis, *moribus ejus vivere*, 7. 11.

Imminere, *moliri oppreſſionem*, 18. 10.
Imminuere animi magnitudinem, *minus quam* frangere, 18. 5.
Immoderata licentia, *vulgi ſcil. libertatem ſuam intemperanter habentis & in licentiam vertentis*, 7. 4.
Immodeſtia, *licentia militaris, & dedignatio parendi*, 6. 1.
Immortalis pugna *dicitur, cujus memoria eſt perpetua*, 15. 10.
Impedimenta, *ſcil. militaria, ut ſarcinæ, inſtrumenta, vehicula, &c.* 8. 2.
Impelli auctoritate alicujus, *moveri*, 1. 5.
Impendere, *imminere, de mox futuris.* 18. 10.
Imperare, *ſummam belli adminiſtrare*, 14. 5.
Imperium majus, *de prolatis finibus*, 1. 6. imperii ſummam tenere, *imperare urbi, præeſſe cum perpetuo imperio*, 1. 3. non magis imperio, quam juſtitia, *non tam poteſtate juriſdictionis, quam æquitate adminiſtrationis.*
Imperium, *militaris præfectura*, 3. 2. abrogare, *ſcil. ducibus*, 15. 7.
Impetus, *repentina oppreſſio*, 7. 8. hoſtium, *incurſus*, 12. 1. impetum facere, *impreſſionem*, 17. 3.
Implicitus magnis rebus, *ex difficultate cœptorum in varias emergendi anguſtias conjectus*, 4. 4.
Impotens dominatio, *intemperantis imperii inſolentia & abuſus poteſtatis notatur*, 6. 1.
Imprudens, *inſcius*, 6. 4. imprudentem hoſtem opprimere, *inopinantem*, 18. 8.
Impugnare prior voluit, *de ſingulis qui alteri ictum inferre priores conantur*, 8. 2. impugnare aliquem, *adverſus aliquem pugnare*, 15. 10.
Incenſus, *irritatus, infeſtus*, 18. 10.
Inceſtus Œdipi, 15. 6.
Inceptum, *propoſitum*, 10. 8.
Inclinatæ ſunt copiæ, *fugam ſpectant*, 16. 5.
Incurrentes, *qui in hoſtem impetum faciunt*, 12. 1.
Index, *qui rem defert*, 4. 4.
Indicium, *narratio, manifeſtatio*, 4. 4. indicio ſunt ei rei, *pro ejus rei indicium*, 25. 16.
Indicare ſe, *ſe ipſum prodere*, 4. 4.
Indidem Thebis, 15. 5.
Indigere alienarum opum, *de exule*, 23. 1.
Indigna, *iniqua, miſeranda*, 19. 4.
Inducere in inſidias, *pellicere*, 23. 5. ad bellum, *permovere*, 23. 8. Plato inducit Socratem, *perſonam alicui tribuere, actionis aut ſermonis gratia*, 7. 2. induci ad credendum, *adduci*, 9. 3.
Indulgere alicui *favoris honoriſque reſpectu, quem exhibemus viro bene merenti*, 10. 2. indulgere, *de creditoribus ſolutionem debiti non urgentibus, ad moram conniventibus*, 25. 2. indulgere, *de diſſoluta educatione*, 10. 4. dolori, *ejus impetum ſequi, obſequi dolori*, 21. 1. ſibi, *licentiæ*, 6. 1. ſibi liberaliter, *ſplendidius vivere*, 12. 3.
Induſtria ſumma, *de ſtudio actus civilis, & officiorum vitæ*, 2. 1.
Infamis, *per flagitia*, 15. 10.
Infamatus, a pleriſque, *vituperatus*, 7. 11.
Infectis rebus, *non effectis*, 1. 7.
Inferior copiis, *ſic* ſuperior, *de majore & minore numero*, 14. 8.
Inferre bellum in Italiam, *bello Italiam petere, vel eam ſedem bello legere*, 22. 3. inferre ſigna, *in hoſtem ire*, 14. 6. mala in domum alicujus, *vexare, detrimentis afficere domum*, 2. 9. inferri eo *dicitur* corpus mortui, *ſepeliendum ſcilicet*, 4. 5.

Infeſtus Romanis animus, *de hoſtili odio*, 22. 3.
Inficias ire aliquid, *negare*, 15. 10.
Infirmus, *ſcil. viribus armorum*, 18. 3. infirmiſſimi, *ſcil. potentia*, 2. 6.
Infodere, *de ſepultura*, 4. 5.
Ingratiis, *vellent nollent*, 2. 4.
Injicere admirationem ſui, *excitare*, 11. 3. non amplius quam pellis eſt injecta, *de ſtrati tegumento*, 17. 8.
Inimica patriæ conſilia, *ſeditioſæ molitiones*, 4. 3. inimiciſſimum ſuum, *vocant Romani Hannibalem*, 23. 12.
Inire conſilia, *de propoſito, & molitionibus ſeditioſis*, 6. 3. inire gratiam ab aliquo, *mereri apud aliquem*, 7. 9. talem rationem ad interfic. *capere tale conſilium*, 23. 10.
Iniens adoleſcentia, *incipiens prima*, 2. 1.
Initium tenue, *occaſione tenuis rei oblat.* 16. 2.
Inopinatæ res, *felicitas ſpe uberior*, 10. 6.
Inſciente, *inſcio*, 18. 12. inſcientia belli, *imperitia*, 15. 7.
Inſequi, *vexare*, 25. 9.
Inſervire ſtudiis gentis, *imitari mores & conſuetudinem*, 7. 11.
Inſolens quid, *de elato ſermone*, 20. 4.
Inſtare hoſti audacius, *urgere*, 15. 9.
Inſtat tempus proficiſcendi, *adeſt*, 7. 4. inſtans periculum, *imminens, impendens*, 4. 3.
Inſtitutum vitæ, *ratio, conſuetudo*, 25. 7. inſtituta patriæ, *reſpectu habito ad formam reip.* 17. 4.
Inſuetus male audiendi, *de eo, qui ſiniſtrè de ſe opinantes ægrè fert*, 10. 7.
Inſula Scyrus, 5. 2. Lemnus, 1. 1. Cyclades, 1. 2.
Intemperantia, *licentia militaris*, 18. 8.
Inter, obtrectarunt inter ſe, *pro invicem*, 3. 1.
Intercedit cupiditas major, *ſc. intervenit conſiliis melioribus*, 10. 1. interceſſit nullus temere dies, *ferme ſingulis diebus*, 25. 20.
Interdici non poteſt ſocero gener, *contubernium & convictus generi.* 22. 3.
Intereſſe rebus privatis, publicis, *plus quam nudam præſentiam notat.* 20. 4.
Interfectus exercitus hoſt. *deletus occidione*, 3. 2.
Interit pecunia, *prodigitur*, 2. 2.
Internecio, ad internecionem geſta bella, *ad partis aut partium interitum*, 18. 3.
Interponere, *de judicio ſententiáque ſcriptioni inſerta*, 16. 3. interponere ſe, *ope ſua intervenire, facultatem rei conciliare, pecunia mutua juvare*, 25. 2.
Interpretari, *rationem reddere*, 25. 3.
Intueri, *animadvertere*, 12. 1.
Invehi multa in aliquem, *alicujus exagitandi ergô, probra ſpargere*, 15. 6.
Inventum, *conſilium, ars, ſtratagema*, 12. 1.
Invidere aliquid, *pro ob aliquid*, 8. 4.
Invidus potentiæ populus, *qui ob potentiam invidet*, 13. 3.
Invidia non opprimitur acerbitate, ſed tenetur obſequio, 10. 6. invidiæ crimen, *ex invidia impoſitum*, 7. 4. invidia minore eſſe, *minus ſentire invidiam, minus peti invidiâ*, 18. 7.
Iones, 1. 4. Ionia, 1. 3.
Iphicrates, 11. 1. Iphicratenſes milites, *pro præſtantibus*, 11. 2.
Ire, *cum exercitu ſcil.* 17. 3.
Is, non ſum is, qui, *non ejuſmodi homo, vel tali animo præditus*, 17. 5.

Iſmenias captus, 16. 5.
Iſter, *fluv.* 1. 3.
Iſtiæus Mileſius, 1. 3.
Judicare aliquem exulem, *judicio exilium decernere*, 23. 7. judicandum eſt utilitate, *ſecundum utilitatem*, 25. 13.
Judicium capitis, *cum quis accuſatur capitis*, 15. 9. judicium fit de hoc, *habetur*, 19. 3.
Julii divi filius, 25. 19.
Jumentum, *de equis*, 18. 5.
Jupiter Ammon, 6. 3. Feretrius, 25. 20. Opt. Max. 23. 2. Jovis antiſtites, 6. 3.
Jus, jure ſuo, *merito*, 8. 1. jura patriæ, hoſpitii, *reſpectu obligationis, quibus patriæ aut hoſpiti obligamur*, 13. 4.
Juſſu populi, *formula Democratica*, 13. 4.
Juſtitia, *pro æquitate civilis animi ac ἰσονόμῳ*, 3. 2.
Juſtus, *cognomen*. 3. 1.

K

KAlendæ Aprilis, 25. 22. Karthaginenſes a Lutatio vincuntur, 22. 1.

L

LAbeo, Q. *Fab. Coſ.* 23. 13. Labor animi, *contentio*, 7. 1. laboro quærere de hac re, *annitor, ſtudeo*, 16. 3.
Lacedæmonii Græciæ domini, 9. 4.
Laco, *pro Ageſilao*, 13. 1.
Lacon, *pro Lyſandro*, 7. 10.
Laconica, *ſcil. regio*, 13. 2.
Lacrymare caſum alicujus, *illacrymare alicui*, 7. 6.
Lamachus, 7. 3.
Lameſtius, 20. 5.
Lamprus *Muſicus*, 15. 2.
Lampſacum, *urbs*, 2. 10.
Lapis, *de miliari*, 25. 22.
Largitiones effuſæ, *fere in malam partem uſurpatur hæc vox, de iis quæ ambitus cauſa donantur*, 25. 6.
Latere, *occultum eſſe, ignorari*, 17. 6.
Laus liberandarum Thebarum, *gloria ex commendatione liberationis ejus*, 16. 4. rei militaris, *fama rebus bello geſtis parta*, 1. 8. victoriæ illa eſt, *in eo ſit laudabilis*, 17. 4. in ſumma laude eſſe, *laudari*, 11. 2.
Laute vivere, *ſplendide, liberalius ſibi indulgere*, 12. 3.
Laxare vincula epiſtolæ, 4. 4.
Lectoris ſatietas & ignorantia, *quarum hæc ex nimia brevitate, illa ex multitudine*, 16. 1.
Legationem ſuſcipere, *obeundam in ſe recipere*, 2. 6. legationes, *pro ipſis Legatis*, 15. 6.
Lemnus non vult ſe dedere, 1. 1.
Lenire invidiam, *mitigare*, 10. 6.
Leonidas rex Lacedæm. 2. 3.
Leonnatus, 18. 2.
Leotychides, 17. 1.
Levare inopiam, *ſublevare, ſubvenire*, 25. 2.
Leucoſyri, *qui nunc Cappadoces*, 14. 1.
Leuctra, *vicus Bœot.* 17. 6.
Levis armatura, *pro militibus levis armaturæ*, 14. 8. levis, *expeditus*, 11. 1. levis non liberalis, *qui plura promittit, quam præſtat, non tam facilitate officii, quam temeritate linguæ*, leviora ſunt mihi, apud me, *duco leviora*, 15. 1.
Libenter detrahunt de iis, *vitium animi ad detrahend. proni notatur*, 12. 3.
Liberalitas temporaria, callida, *quæ temporis & ſpei cauſa fit*, 25. 11. liberaliter pollicere, *prolixe*, 6. 4.
Libertatis ſpecies, *pars, indicium*, 20. 5.
Liberarii, *ſervi, quorum opera in exſcribendis & curandis libris veteres utebantur*, 25. 13.

Lignea mœnia, *ænigmatice de navibus*, 2. 2.
Ligures, 23. 4.
Literis coli ab antiquo, *de familiaritate epistolaris commercii*, 25. 20.
Literæ, *pro studiis*, 23. 13. literæ Græcæ, *pro lingua*, 23. 13.
Locus non æquus, *iniquus, incommodus*, 1. 5. locus *pro occasione*, 22. 1.
Longum est enumerare prælia, *formula præcisionis*, 23. 5.
Longus, *Tib.* 23. 4.
Loqui, *ferre rumoribus*, 22. 3.
Lucani, *pro regione Lucan.* 23. 5.
Lucretius, 25. 12.
L. Lucullus, 25. 5.
Lumina oculorum, *pro oculis*, 20. 4.
Lutatius C. fud. Karthagin. 22. 1.
Lycus, *pater Thrasybuli*, 8. 1.
Lyco *Syracusanus*, 10. 9.
Lydi, 14. 8. Lydia, 9. 2.
Lysander Lacedæm. 6. 1.
Lysimachus, 3. 1.
Lysis Tarentinus, 15. 2.
LLS. 25. 4. *Sestertium antiqui his modis exprimebant*, IIS. HS. LLS. *duarum librarum & semissis characterе, superposita lineola, millenarii index, sestertium in neutro signif. vid. Budæum & Glarean.*

M

MAcrochir *(Longimanus)* Artaxerxes, 21. 1.
Magistratus, *imperium, prætura belli*, 1. 8.
Magnesia, *urbs As. apud Mæandrum fl.* 2. 10.
Majores res appetere, *de ambitiosis, noviisque consiliis*, 4. 2.
Malefica natura, 17. 8. nanciscinaturam maleficam in corpore, *nihil aliud, quam in corpore naturæ aliquem errorem ac deformitatem præferre.*
Malum externum, *bellum cum ext. gest.* 22. 2.
Malitiosè facere, *cum quis culpa sua & de industria rem male gerit*, 7. 7.
Mamercus Italicus capitur, 20. 2.
Mago, frater Hannibalis, 23. 7.
Manceps, *qui a populo aliquid emit conducitve, ejus rei quoniam sublata manu indicium fuit seque authorem profitetur*, manceps *dicitur. vid. Sigon.* 25. 6.
Manere, *expectare hostem*, 2. 4. in officio *obsequii sc. & fidei*, 9. 3.
Manere, *ratum esse*, 7. 10.
Manubiæ, *prædam sive pecuniam ex preda redactam intelligit.* 5. 2.
Manus, ad Manum habere, *ministerio alicujus uti.* 18. 1.
Manus, *exercitus & copiæ*, 1. 5. manum conserere, *acie contendere*, 14. 8. manum dare, *victorum est & succumbentium*, 22. 1.
Marathon *campus*, 1. 4.
Marathonia *pugna*, 2. 2. *Marathonium* trophæum, *pugna, seu pugnæ gloria*, 2. 5.
Marcellus *M. Claud. Cos.* 23. 13.
Mardonius quis, 4. 1.
Marius hostis judicatus, 25. 2.
Maslagetæ, 21. 1.
Mater patri prælata, 11. 3. filii pœnam promovet, 4. 5.
Media, 18. 8.
Mederi satietati lectoris, *ne satietate obtundatur, cavere*, 16. 1.
Medimnus *(& medimnum) Græcorum mensura, Romanos sex modios capiens*, 25. 2.
Meditari animo, *constituere apud sc.* 17. 4.
Mel cadaveribus circumfusum, *conservabat ea a putredine*, 17. 8.
Memor gratusque, *quodam sententiæ genere juncta*, 25. 9. memor virtutum pristinarum, *non tam memoria, quam memoriæ efficacia, & instinctio ad aliquid notatur*, 23. 12. Me-

Meneclides, 15. 5.
Menelai portus, 17. 8.
Meneſteus, *filius Iphicr.* 11. 3.
Mens, *propoſitum, conſilium*, 16. 1.
Menſa ſecunda, 17. 8.
Mentio, *de tota expoſitione vitæ*, 15. 4.
Mercenarii ſcribæ, *non ſine nota vilis animi, & operæ hæc vox, honeſtis ac induſtriis viris, qui fidem potius, quam lucrum ſpectant, majorumque rerum actores ſunt, opponitur*, 18. 1.
Merere ſtipendium *militare*, 24. 12.
Meſſena conſtituta, 15. 8.
Micythus, 15. 4.
Miltiades, 1. 1.
Minervæ ædes, 4. 5.
Minus diebus, *minus quam dieb.* 2. 5.
M. Minutius Rufus M. E. 23. 5. Q. Minutius Coſ. 23. 8.
Mira comitas, *magna*, 1. 8.
Mirabilis cupiditas, *vehemens, ingens*, 1. 5.
Miſcere plurima cupit, *de ſeditioſis & turbulentis ſeditionibus*, 4. 1.
Mithridates Ariobarzanis fil. 14. 4.
Mithrobarzanes, 14. 6.
Mitylenæi quid Pittaco donarint. 8. 4.
Mnemon Artarxerxes juſtitiæ fama florens, 21. 1.
Mobilis *populus, inconſtans*, 13. 3.
Moderata vita, *civilitatis reſpectu*, 13. 4. Mocilla, *L. Julius*, prætor, 25. 11.
Moliri, *de conatu rei magnæ*, 7. 10.
Moloſſi, 2. 8.
Momenti nullius eſſe, *auctoritate ſcil. amiſſa*, 7. 8.
Monumentum, *Sepulchrum*, 25. 22. monumenta, *indicia rei memoriam conſervantia*, 2. 10. *dicuntur a* monendo.
Mos *ad* morem majorum, *h. e. inſtituta* inde a majoribus propagata, 5. 1. mores civitatis, *conſuetudines, inſtituta*, 25. 6.
Mos crudelitatis, *ipſam crudelitatis uſurpationem exprimit*. 8. 3.
Morem gerere, *obedire*, 14. 4.
Morum præfectus, *een Hofmeeſter*, 22. 3.
Movere ſe, *ſcil. ex priſtina habitatione*, 18. 6. movere, *perſuadere*, 2. 4. moveri authoritate cujus *ſc. ad fidem habendam*, 9. 4. moveri quæ poſſunt, *vulgo mobilia bona*, 2. 2.
Motus concurſuſque, *præliantium ſcil. bellantiumque*, 11. 1.
Multari, lex multat morte, *mortis pœnam conſtituit*. 15. 7.
Multitudo, *populus*, 7. 3.
Munire itinera, *vias faciendo, itineri aptare, ac excurrere*, 23. 3. munitiones, *opera obſidentium*, 18. 5.
Muri lignei quo commento inſtructi. 2. 2.
Mutare arma, *alia invenire*, 11. 1.
Mutina, 25. 9.
Mycale, *urbs Cariæ*, 5. 2.
Myſteria facere, *Cereris ſacra arcana*, 7. 3. *alio nomine* Initia, *vid. Juſtin.* 5. 1.
Myuns, *urbs Aſiæ*, 2. 10.

N

NAnciſci cauſam idoneam, *ſc. opportune, commode oblatam, captamve*, 2. 6. hoſtes nivalem nacti diem, *ſcil. tempeſtatem ejus diei in conſilium verterunt, ſuo uſui accommodarunt.*
Natu magno, *ſubſtantive, ætatis notione*, 4. 5.
Natura experta in hoc quid efficere poſſit, *celebrata certatim ſtudiis imitantium inventio, magni ingenii index, ſignificat autem hic* Natura *grandius, tanquam effectrix rerum, &c.* 7. 1. naturæ debitum reddere, *mori*, 21. 1. ne-

1. neque id natura ſolum fecit, *naturali ingenii propenſione*, 25. 17. natura civitatum eadem, *tranſlata conſuetudo*, 1. 6.
Naturale bonum, *naturalis quædam gratiæ apud omnes obtinendæ felicitas*, 8. 1.
Naves onerariæ, *ſerviebant commeatui tranſvehendo*, 2. 2.
Naxus *Inſula*, 2. 8.
Ne, *pro an*, Verum falſumne, 14. 9.
Neceſſarius homo, *ſignif. propinquitatis, de ſocero*, 14. 6.
Neceſſitas, *de urgente calamit.* 2. 8.
Neceſſitudo, *affinitas*, 10. 1. neceſſitudo ſortis, *collegarum ſorte lectorum conſenſio, & vinculum conjunctioque notatur.* 24. 1.
Nectanebes, *rex Ægypti.* 17. 8.
Negotium ſuſcipere, *de re mandata efficienda*, 25. 15.
Neocles, 2. 1.
Neoptolemus cadit. 18. 4.
Nepos Corn. *laudat librum ſuum* de Hiſtoricis, 10. 3.
Neptuni fanum ἄσυλον, 4. 4.
Nero C. Claudius, 24. 1.
Neſcio quomodo, *formula frequens* ἀποφτικὴ, 7. 11. quod neſcio an ulli. *h. e. quod ſcio nulli contigiſſe*, 20. 1.
*In* neutram *partem, neque hoc neque illo reſpectu*, 25. 13.
Nicanor Caſſandri præfectus Piræeo potitur, 19. 2.
Nicias, 7. 3.
Nilus flumen, 18. 5.
Nitor recuperare, *laboro*, 16. 2.
Nixus in cubitum, *erigentis ſe habitum notat.* 25. 21.
Nitida jumenta, *pinguia, non ſtrigoſa*, 18. 5.
Nobiles populo & *civitatibus Democraticis* inviſi. 7. 4.
Nocere ſupplicibus, *dicitur de illata pœna damnove*, 17. 4.
Nomen, *pro fama*, 1. 8. nomen Romanum, *cum granditate quadam, pro populo*, 23. 7. Nomen, *titulus ſine re*, 15. 5. nominatim, præcipue, *expreſſo nomine*, 1. 1.
Nora *caſtellum Phrygiæ*, 18. 5.
Notare loca, *ſigno & obſervatione*, 14. 11. notare res ſine nomine, *exprim. ſcrib.* 24. 3. notari, *annotari, præſcribi*, 25. 18.
Nota virtus, *cum laude inſignis pariter ac perſpecta*, 5. 3.
Notitia, ob notitiam intromiſſi, *tanquam noti.* 10. 9.
Nova res, *inſolita*, 14. 6.
Novum conſilium, nova ars, *eleganter dicuntur ſignificatione inventi tam ſolertis, quam neceſſarii*, 18. 8.
Noviſſimo tempore, *extremo*, 18. 1.
Nubere alicui, *fœminarum eſt*, 5. 1.
Nudare vagina telum, *diſtringere*, 14. 11.
Numen Deorum, *notat hic auſpicium, curam*, 17. 2.
Numentanum prædium, 25. 14.
Numerus decemplex, 1. 5. in hoc numero fuit, *alias* in eis, *inter eos*, 1. 3. numero copiarum fretus, *multitudine*, 1. 5.
Numidæ fruſtra inſidiantur Hannibali, 23. 6.
Nutu ejus gerunt omnia, *h. e. arbitrio, placito*, 6. 2.
Nyſæus, 10. 1.

## O

Obducta nocte, *obſcura minimeque ſerena*, 23. 5.
Objicere ſe hoſti, *de eo qui oppoſitus hoſti*, 23. 5.
Obire legationes, *ſuſcipere, mitti, legatum agere*, 10. 1.
Obniti, obnixo genu ſcuto, *h. e. obnixo in ſcutum, obfirmato genu ad ſcutum*, 12. 1.
Obruere gladios, *infodere*, 14. 11.
Obſequi ſtudiis ſuis, *iis cum ſtudio & opportunitate inſervire*,

25. 2. obſequium, *comitas*, 10. 6.
Obſes retentus, *legationis miſſæ cauſa*, 2. 7. obſidem rei eſſe, *obligare fidem ſuam hoc futurum, vel non futurum eſſe*, 19. 2.
Obſideri *urbs dicitur, cujus arx ſcil. jam eſt occupata*, 16. 1. obſideri undique, *cum exitus omnes cuſtoditi ſunt*, 23. 12.
Obſiſtere, *objicere ſe*. 17. 4.
Obſoletus honor, *glorioſo opponitur, ſpretus*, 1. 6.
Obſtare conſiliis cujus, *propoſitum intervertere*, 10. 9.
Obſtinatio taciturna, *obſtinatio propoſiti, taciturnitate oſtenſa, ſignificata*, 24. 22.
Obterere laudem virtutis, *incluſit ſignificatum contemptus ac ſuppreſſionis*, 20. 1.
Obtigit ille quæſtor Scipioni, *ita ſæpe Romani auctores de Magiſtratibus ſorte datis*, 24. 1.
Obtinere locum eundem, *idem officium gerere*, 18. 13.
Obtrectare inter ſe, *ſc. non æmulari tantum, ſed adverſari ſibi mutuo*, 3. 1.
Occaſione data, *occaſia non dimittendi*, 22. 1.
Occaſus, *mors*, 18. 13.
Octavius Cæſar Atticum familiariter per epiſtolas colit, 25. 20.
Oculorum lumina, *oculi*, 20. 4.
Odium civitatis, *in civitatem*, 13. 3. odium ejus in hoc viro tantum eſt, *adverſus hunc virum*, 19. 4.
Œdipus parricida & inceſtuoſus, 15. 6.
Oſtendere, *abſolute, offenſionem incurrere*, 19. 2. offenſa voluntas in quem, *infenſa, infeſta*, 10. 7.
Offendere quem imparatum, *deprehendere*, 17. 2.
Offerre ſe periculo, *audere rem periculoſam*, 16. 2.
Officio tribuere aliquid, *honeſti rectique ſtudio facere*, 25. 6.
Officium, *de obſequio imperantibus debito*, 1. 7.
Officia præſtare alicui, *tanquam civis civibus & Magiſtratui, cum nota obſequii erga imper.* 1. 2. urbana, *ſcil. ſolemnibus negotiis in urbe præſtari ſolita*, 25. 4.
Oleaginæ virgulæ, *& ex iis corona*, 8. 4. *victoriæ ſymbolo oblata. Nam a ludis Olympicis ad ſeria transferri ejuſmodi res uſitatum & elegans.*
Olympias, Mater Alexandri, Eumenis conſilium, mox & auxilium implorat. 18. 6.
Olympiæ victor, *præf.*
Olympiodorus, *tibicen*, 15. 2.
Olynthus, *Urbs Thraciæ*, 16. 1.
Onomarchus, cuſtodum præfectus, 18. 11.
Onuſtus præda, *copiam dicit & ubertatem*, 7. 5.
Operire, *obtegere*, 23. 9.
Opera, *officioſa ſcil. in iis, quæ amicis aliiſve præſtamus*, 5. 4. opera ejus acciderunt res adverſæ, *culpa*, 7. 6.
Opes *pro potentia*, 15. 6. opes magnas proſternere, *magnam vim hoſtium ac numerum, adeoque potentia hoſtilis partem non minimam*, 1. 5.
Opes alienæ, *potentia, patrocinium*, 23. 1.
Opinio, de quo quanta fuerit opinio eorum, *quid judicarint*, 18. 13.
Opulentes, 12. 3.
Opus, opera, *munitiones*, 1. 7.
Ora Aliæ, *extremitas*, 7. 5.
Ordinatæ copiæ, *quæ in acie ſtant.* 11. 2.
Ordiri reliquos, *vitam reliquorum exponere*, 7. 11.
Ordo equeſtris, *dignitas ordinis equeſtris*, 25. 19. ordo, *locus in agmine*, 14. 9.

Oreſtes matricida, 15. 6.
Origines Catonis, 24. 3.
Ornamentum habere ab aliquo, *honores & opes intelliguntur*, 25. 7.
Ornatus Elephantus, *inſtructus ad pugnam*, 23. 3.
Oro te, *interpoſitum ſermoni, ut alias, quæſo, amabo*, 25. 4.
Oſtendere, *præ ſe ferre, cauſam allegare*, 10. 4. renuntiare, 23. 12.
Oſtraciſmus, 5. 3.
Otium, *de ſtatu & facie pacis*, 22. 2.

P

PActio, *induciarum ſcil. juramento ſancita*, 17. 2.
Padus *fluv.* 23. 4.
Palæſtra *quomodo utendum*, 15. 2. Palæſtræ *vocantur, quæ alias* Gymnaſia.
Pamphylium mare, 23. 8.
Pandates, 14. 5.
Paphlago, *pro Thyo*, 14. 2.
Pani præbendo urbs deſtinata, *more Perſarum*, 2. 10.
Pari prælio diſcedere, *æquis manibus, neutro victo, aut victore*, 2. 3.
Par alicui, *ſcil. armis*, 18. 8. non eſt, *æquum*, 14. 6.
Parare bellum, *moliri, adornare in aliquem*, 23. 2.
Parare copias, *comparare*, 14. 10. parat proficiſci, *conſtituit*, 14. 4.
Parare diligentia, pretio, *acquirere*, 25. 13.
Parcere, quibus fortuna peperceerat, *quos fecerat ſuperſtites*, 8. 1.
Parere naturæ, *ejus ductum ſequi*, 25. 17.
Parere ſibi amicitiam cum, *comparare*, 7. 7.
Parma, *ſcutum breve, pelta tamen majus*, 11. 1.
Parricidarum exempla, 15. 6.
Pars illa, *factio*, 25. 8. pars mea nulla erit in hoc, *mihi nihil tribuetur, adſcribetur*, 7. 8.
Parus inſula oppugnata, 1. 7.
Paſſus, 1. 4. *His veteres metiebantur ſuos lapides & milliaria. Faciunt autem* 1000 *paſſus, unum lapidem Ital.* 4000 *paſſus, unum milliare Germanicum.*
Paterna Provincia, *cujus præfectus pater fuit*, 14. 1.
Patria carere, *de exule*, 16. 1.
Patrimonium, *poſſeſſiones*, 25. 12.
Patientia apud Lacedæmones *ſumma laus dicitur*, 7. 11.
Patrocles, 14. 2.
Paulus, *L. Æmilius Coſſ.* 23. 13.
Paupertas Ariſtidis, 3. 3.
Pauſanias, 4. 1. Philippi *percuſſor*, 21. 2.
Pax non fida, *mala fide petita*, 18. 4. *pacis vocabulo ſæpe ſervitus tegitur*, 15. 5.
Pecunia publica, *de reditibus*, 2. 2.
Pellere patria, *in exilium*, 3. 1. adverſarios, *fugare*, 23. 11.
Pellicere aliquem, *ſcil. in ſuas partes*, 18. 1.
Pelopidas Theban. 16. 1.
Peloponneſus, 10. 10.
Pelta, *ſcutum parma brevius*, 11. 1.
Penates, *dii domeſtici*, 2. 7.
Pendere alicui pecuniam ex fœdere, *numerare*, 23. 7. *pendebant veteres monetas quas nunc numeramus, inde tot vocabula ponderum in re monetaria manſere.*
Per ſe, ſi per ſe virtus ponderanda ſit, *ſine adſcititio rerum externarum pretio, ſola*, 8. 1. per ſuos, *venia & conceſſu ſuorum*, 18. 10. neque per ſenatum efficere potuit, *propter Senatum, Senatu obſtante*, 24. 2.
Peræque, 25. 13.

Peragere propositum, *pertendere*, 25. 22.
Peragrare, *de exercitu*, 18. 8.
Percussa est potentia, *convulsa*, 16. 2.
Perdiccas *Æmyntæ & Eurydices filius*, 11. 3. *inter amicos Alexandri*, 18. 2.
Peregrinatio, *alias demigratio*, 25. 2.
Perfuga, *transfuga*, 14. 6.
Pericles, 7. 2.
Pericula, *labores belli, pugnæ, prælia*, 16. 4.
Perinthus, *urbs Thraciæ*, 7. 7.
Pernicies, ad perniciem alicujus cogitatum, *pro morte, interitu, exitio*, 14. 6.
Perorare de, *causam dicere*, 19. 4.
Perpetua vita, *tota*, 24. 1. oratio, *continua*, 15. 5.
Persequi, *scil. narratione*, 24. 2.
Persequi aliquem, *conari è medio tollere*, 7. 10.
Perseverare, *de constantia conficiendi belli*, 14. 2.
Persona, *significanter pro viro, cui administrationes publicæ innituntur*, 16. 4.
Pertinacia, *non recedentis scil. à sententia*, 22. 1.
Pertinere, pertinet ad remp. *respicit; refertur*, 7. 3.
Pervulgata sunt nomina eorum, *publice & vulgo nota celebrataque*, 15. 2.
Peucestes corporis custos Alexandri, 18. 7.
Phœnices victi, 5. 2.
Phalanx, 1.
Phalereus portus, 2. 6.
Pharæ, 9. 1.
Pharnabazus satrapes regius, 6. 4.
Philænius *res Hannibalis scripsit*, 23. 13.
Philippides cursor, 1. 4.
Philippense prælium, *quo Augustus sc. Brutum & Cassium devicit*, 25. 11.
Philippus, *Alex. pater*, 11. 3.
Philistus Historicus Syracusas perducitur, 10. 3.
Philocles, 7. 8.
Philocrates, 10. 9.
Phocion, 19. 1.
Phœbidas Lacedæm. 16.
Phryges, 14. 8.
Phyle, *castellum Atticæ*, 8. 2.
Pietas, *de affectu in necessitudines*, 25. 17.
Pila lapidea, *in qua incisa devotio Alcibiadis, mos infamiæ conscisscendæ usurpatus*, 7. 4.
Piræei portus triplex, 2. 6.
Pisander, 7. 5.
Pisidæ, 14. 8.
Pisistrati tyrannis, 1. 8.
Pittacus, 8. 4.
Placare aliquem, *reconciliare*, 4. 5.
Plaga, *pro calamitate*, 18. 5. plagæ, *vulnera*, 18. 4.
Platææ, 4. 1. Platæense prælium, *apud Platæas commissum*, 3. 2.
Plato Tarentum venit, 10. 2.
Plebiscitum, *quod plebs sciscit, jubet*, 7. 5.
Pœcile, ποικίλη *nomen porticus Athenienſis pictæ*, 1. 6.
Pœnus, *pro Hannibale*, 23. 10.
Pœni, *pro Karthagin.* 22. 2.
Polybius, *historicus*, 23. 13.
Polymnus, 15. 1.
Polyperchon Cassandrum pellit. 19. 3.
Pompeium qui, & cur sequuti, 25. 7.
Ponderare, *considerare*, 8. 1.
Pondus *scil. armaturæ*, 11. 1.
Ponere, positum in publico *monumentum*, 7. 4. tripodem ponere, *doni causa dedicare, est inter solennia*, 4. 1.
Ponere, *existimare*, 7. 3. poni in vitiis, *pro vitio habere*, 15. 1. ponere quid *in maledictis scil. inter alia hoc usurpare*, 14. 6.

Portæ,

Portæ Cilitiæ, *clauſtra, aditus*, 14. 7.
Poſſidere, *occupatum ſcil.* 2. 6. poſſeſſio Siciliæ, *imperium quod ibi obtinetur*, 20. 2.
Poſt hominum memoriam, *ultimam præteriti temporis memoriam hac locutione ſignificamus*, 3. 1. poſt, *poſteriore parte*, 18. 5.
Poſtulare fidem, *juramentum*, 23. 2. poſtulata facere, *de conſilio dato*, 7. 8.
Potens, *magnus in civitate, alias qui multum poteſt*, 17. 1.
Potentia ſingularis, *imperium unius*, 10. 9.
Poteſtas, *imperium*, 9. 1. poteſtatem ſui facere, *offerre ſe pugnæ*, 17. 3. poteſtas ei facta manendi, *facultas data*, 25. 11. poteſtatem habere cujuſvis conditionis, *de eo cujus matrimonium & affinitas ubique optata*, 25. 12.
Præ illo omnes parvi futuri, *contentionem notat.* 18. 10.
Præbet hæc res ſuſpicionem talis hominis, *facit ut talis ſuſpectetur*, 17. 8.
Præcipere, *de reſponſo oraculi*, 1. 1.
*Præmia virtutis & meritorum*, ſtatuæ, 1. 6.
Præoccupare alterum, *inſidiis tollere*, 19. 4.
Præs, *publicorum conductores (mancupes) prædes dabant*, 26. 6.
Præſidium, *convoy*, 15. 4. præſidia, *milites præſidium agitantes*, 1. 4. præſidii in eo non ſatis, *de eo qui hoſti oppoſitus erat*, 13. 3. præſidio eſſe civibus ſuis, *juvare*, 9. 2.
Præſtare alicui, *antecellere*, 12. 4.
Præter ceteros, *ſupra ſeu præ cet.* 3. 1.
Prævidere, *excogitare, reperire conſilium*, 23. 9.
Premere adverſarium, *capere, vexare*, 14. 7. premi ab hoſte, *cum in periculo & anguſtiis ſumus*, 1. 3.
Principem in bello ponere aliquem, *ejus opera conſilioque plurimum uti.* 23. 2.
Probare auctorem hunc, *huic potiſſimum credere*, 2. 10.
Procacitas hominis, *audax petulantia in inceſſendo*, 20. 5.
Procellæ civiles, *bella, diſcordiæ*, 25. 10.
Proceſſerat jam nox, *provecta erat.* 16. 3.
Procuratio reip. *de rerum actu & adminiſtratione civili*, 8. 3.
Proditionis accuſatus, *majeſtatis ſcil. crimine*, 1. 7.
Progenies Herculis, *ſtirps*, 17. 1.
*In* Propatulo, *in loco aperto, & in conſpectum expoſito*, 23. 9.
Propinquitas, *pro cognatione*, 10. 1.
Propitia voluntas, *benevolentiæ ſignif.* 10. 9.
Proſequi, *comitari, deducere*, 7. 7.
Προσκυνᾶν, *veneratio Perſarum Regibus delata hoc vocabulo exprimebatur*, 9. 3.
Proſternere magnas opes, *profligare ingentem hoſtium numerum*, 1. 5.
Proximus ætate, *qui proximè poſt illa tempora vixerat, quibus hæc acciderunt*, 2. 9.
Ptolemæus, *ex Alex. amicis, poſtea Ægypti imperio celebratus*, 18. 10.
Pubes *adjectivè*, priuſquam puer pubes eſſet, 10. 4.
Publicare bona, *confiſcare*, 7. 4.
Pugna Cannenſis, 23. 5.
Pulchre aliquid facere poſſe, *de opera prompta expeditaque ſerv.* 25. 13.

Pulvinar paci factum, 13. 2. In pulvinum ſubjicere, *ſc. ſuper quo accumbebat*, 16. 3.
Punicum bellum I. 22. 1. II. 12. 4.
Pydna, *urbs Maced.* 2. 8.
Pylæmenes, 14. 2.

Q

QUærere ab aliquo, *interrogare*, 3. 1.
Quirinalis collis, 25. 13.

R

RAdices montis, *ima montis*, 1. 5.
Ratum, nihil fore ratum, *quæ conſtituiſſet non manſura, de abrogatione*, 7. 10.
Recipere aliquem in fidem, *patrocinium*, 2. 8.
Referre mores alienos ad ſuos, *comparare*, 15. 1.
Refringere dominationem, *obſiſtere ei, debilitare*, 6. 1.
E Regione, *ex adverſo*, 1. 5.
Religioſe promittere, *magna fide certaque*, 5. 15.
Relinquere, *transfugere*, 14. 6. relinqui, *ſupereſſe*, 1. 3.
Repentina vis, *tumultus*, 7. 3.
Reprehendere ſe ipſum, *damnare conſilium ſuum*, 14. 5.
Res divina, *de ſacris & immolatione haſtiarum*, 23. 2.
Rebus Laconum ſtudere, *partibus*, 16. 1.
Reſpicere, *conſiderare*, 1. 8.
Rhetor Atticus, *de Legato*, 15. 6.
Rhodanus *fluv.* 23. 4.
Rhodii confligunt cum Antiochi copiis, 23. 8.
Robur libertatis, *vires ad reparandam libertatem*, 8. 2.
Romanum nomen, *populus*, 23. 7.
Romulus, 25. 20.

S

SAbini, 24. 1.
Sagunthus expugnata, 23. 3.
Salis plus, quam ſumptus habebat tectum ædium, *hoc eſt, gratiæ*, 25. 13.
Samothracia, 25. 11.
Samus deficit ab Athen. 13. 3.
Sanctum habere, *inviolabile*, 17. 4.
Sardes, *urbs Lyd.* 17. 3.
Sardinia, 24. 1.
Satius, *utilius, melius*, 16. 1.
Scapha, 23. 11.
Scipio, *P. Cornelius, ter vincitur ab Hannibale*, 23. 4.
Sciſmas, 14. 7.
Scribæ apud Romanos mercenarii, apud Græcos honorati, 18. 1.
Scytale, 4. 3. *clandeſtinæ literæ, quibus ad duces ſuos Lacedæmonii utebantur.*
Scythiſſa, 14. 1.
Secius, neque eo ſecius, *minus*, 1. 2.
Seleucus, 18. 5.
Seneſcere, *pro potentia decreſcente*, 7. 5.
Sentire, *intelligere*, 10. 2.
Sepulchrum Themiſtoclis, 2. 10.
Sergius Galba, 24. 3.
Serpentes venenatæ in Eumenis naves jactæ, 23. 10.
Servilius, *Cn. Geminus*, 23. 4.
Servilia Bruti mater, 25. 11.
Seſſores, *pro incolis*, 5. 2.
Seſtertium centum millia, 1500 *Philippici*, 25. 8.
Seſtus, 13. 1.
Sicilia, 7. 5.

Sigæum, 12. 3.
Simulare, *cauſam interponere*, 9. 5.
Sociale bellum, 11. 3.
Socrates, 7. 2.
Sophroſyne, 10. 1.
Soſilus *Lacedæm. Hiſtoricus, Hannib. præceptor*, 23. 13.
Stare ab aliquo, *pugnare pro aliquo*, 14. 6.
Stare pari faſtigio, *gerere ſe pari modo*, 25. 4.
Stat mihi, *decretum eſt mihi*, 25. 21.
Strymon *fluv.* 5. 2.
Studia gentis, *mores*, 7. 11.
Subalare telum, *quod ſub alis geſtatur*, 7. 10.
Summa rerum, *totius imperii*, 18. 5.
Sylla Atticum fruſtra Athenis deducere cupit, 25. 4.
Sympoſium Platonis, 7. 2.
Syracuſæ a Corinth. conditæ, 20. 3.
Syſamithres, 7. 10.

T

TÆnarus, 4. 4.
Talenta quinque, 3000 *Coronati*, 15. 4.
Tamphilana domus, 25. 13.
Tarentum, 10. 2.
Taurus, *mons Lyciæ*, 9. 2.
Telum, *pro gladio*, 14. 11.
Temere, *facile*, 25. 20.
Teſtarum ſuffragia, *de Oſtraciſmo*, 2. 8.
Thaſii, 5. 2.
Thebæ, 7. 4.
Themeontici, *pl. caſt. Thrac.* 7. 7.
Themiſtocles, 2. 1.
Theopompus Hiſtoricus, 11. 3.
Theramenes, 7. 5.
Thermopylæ, 2. 3.
Threſſa, *Thraciæ fœmina*, 11. 3.
Thraſybulus, 8. 1.
Thucidydes, 2. 1.
Thurii, *pl. urbs*, 7. 4.
Thyus Dynaſtes Paphlag. 14. 2.
Timæus Hiſtor. 7. 11.
Timoleon, 20. 1. Timoleontium Gymnaſium Syrac. 20. 5.
Timophanes frater Timoleontis, 20. 1.
Timotheus Athen. 13.
Tiribazus Sardib. præeſt. 9. 5.
Tiſagoras, 1. 3.
Tiſſaphernes, 9. 2.
Tithrauſtes, Chiliarch. 9. 3.
Titubare, *animi pendere, incertum eſſe quid agendum*, 18. 9.
Tranſcurrere Helleſpontum, *præter navigare, prætervehi*, 18. 3.
Traſimænus *fluv.* 23. 4.
Troas ager. 4. 3.
Troïcum bellum, 14. 2.
Trophæum, *ſtructa armorum congerie adornari ſolitum poſt victoriam, in loco prælii*, 14. 8.
Tunica hirta, 14. 3.
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